

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN WOMEN'S WELFARE OF TAMILNADU

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ABSTRACT

Tamil Nadu stands first in completing distinctive government help programs for the general improvement of women. The dynamic extents of the Government for the social fortifying of women can be analyzed under three central headings like women development assistance measures, health and instructive improvement of women and arrangement of employment opportunities to them. The Department of Women's Welfare hopes to fill in as a relationship for the all around progression of women in the new setting of free India. The Department of Women's Welfare hopes to fill in as a relationship for the general headway of women with the changing conditions of the events. Health Programs for the improvement of women expect an immense activity. Health has gotten low need in social-division orchestrating. So as to redesign the status of women, the Government of Tamil Nadu held 30 percent of the posts for women in Government work environments, Government attempts and Local Bodies. New Co-operative societies for women were molded during 1987-1990. Dr. Dharmambal Ninaivu Poor Widow Remarriage Assistance Scheme was introduced in 1975-1976, during the hour of Chief Minister Mr. M. Karunanidhi to encourage the widows to get hitched and besides to motivate the status of those women in the society. Maniammai Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme was encompassed to help the poor widows in their daughter's marriage and it was introduced in 1981-1982 during the hour of respectable Chief Minister Mr. M. G. Ramachandran. Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyan Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme will cover both the nation and urban regions all through the State. Young women having a place with poor families who have completed eighth standard or more and who have accomplished the age of 18 years at the hour of marriage will be equipped for this marriage grant. Subsequently the Government has figured out how to move the women of Tamil Nadu in both social and budgetary fields.

KEY WORDS: Tamil Nadu government- improvement - Women's Welfare - Health Programs - Government endeavors - Local Bodies - Marriage Assistance Scheme - Widow Remarriage.

Introduction:

Inspite of the social legislations of various social enactments women lingered behind men in various circles. So as to improve their social status in the society both the Central and State Government presented increasingly number of dynamic measures. Tamil Nadu stands first in actualizing different government assistance programs for the general improvement of women. Since women and children are significant contributors for the developing economy, the State has been actualizing assortment of government assistance programs in particular conceding of money related help to women and children in troublesome conditions to seek after training, marriage and widow remarriage and furthermore giving solid and defensive condition to them. The dynamic proportions of the Government for the social strengthening of women can be examined under three

fundamental headings like women welfare measures, health and educational improvement of women and provision of work chances to them.

The Women's Welfare Department

The women's welfare department is in presence from 1947. The Department of Women's Welfare looks to fill in as an association for the inside and out advancement of women in the new setting of free India. The program identifying with women's welfare was being actualized till the finish of the Second Five Year Scheme through different offices to be specific Women's Welfare Department, the State Social Welfare Board and the Community Development Organizations. These offices were coordinated into a solitary Directorate of Women's Welfare in 1961. The primary program that are being actualized by the Women's Welfare Department are the Pre-Schools Program, Program identifying with Mahalir Mandrams, the restoration of dejected women and youngsters through Service Homes, Work Centers and Production Units and so forth. The program for synchronized child development assistance has been taken up as of late. The Government has endorsed Four Family and Child Welfare Projects by the Government of India. The Government of India appending extensive significance to plans for government assistance of women and kids and there has been a dynamic development in the exercises of Women's Welfare Department. With the complement on Social Welfare, the Department of Women's Welfare expects extraordinary significance. The principle point of the office was expansive based to cover all the significant parts of life, specifically monetary, social and social. Its capacities are to have close co-activity with deliberate associations for the children and women, all the more especially those in rustic territories. The Department of Women's Welfare looks to fill in as an association for the overall advancement of women with the changing states of the occasions. Its point is to sort out women in all things considered and networks into corporate gatherings under prepared initiative, develop a very much educated network standpoint and teach a longing for innovative exertion in light of a legitimate concern for individual and gathering government assistance.

Health Program:

Health Programs for the improvement of women assume a huge job. Health has gotten low need in social-division arranging. Poor people and the under advantaged have been experiencing nourishment deficiency and ailing health, regardless of the administration's endeavors to give least social insurance. The Government's arranged consumption on Health and Family Welfare has expanded from 229 crores in 1984-1985 to 1,938 crores in 1996-1997. The National Programs of the Social Welfare Department featured the worries of soundness of the

women and children. The duty execution and supervision of the kid and women' government assistance program of the Ministry rests with the Central Social Welfare Board which was set up in 1953. Government assistance programs are mutually financed by the Central and State Governments. The Welfare Extension Programs' point was to cover women and children in urban ghettos, provincial and inborn tracts. The Family and Child Welfare Projects were begun in 1967. The scheme visualized the combination of administrations gave by the various Ministries and Departments engaged with giving offices of health, sustenance and training.

30 Percent Reservation in Jobs

In order to upgrade the status of women, the Government of Tamil Nadu held 30 percent of the posts for women in Government workplaces, Government endeavors and Local Bodies. The standard mutual documentation was followed in the arrangements. Tamil Nadu is the primary state which gave reservation to women in work. It was a commendable measure taken for the government assistance of women. 30 percent reservation to women in Government employments pulled in and spurred the women to advanced education in all subjects. In the early period women wanted to join generally in the educating and clinical calling. Be that as it may, presently in light of the booking strategy they are participating in all courses like building, flight and so forth. Today the Government enrolled countless women in the police division and built up discrete women police headquarters. These work openings gave to the women by implication and support women' instruction. The Government gave work chance to women as well as made them self-assured and financial autonomy.

Women Co-operative Societies and Service Homes

New Co-operative societies for women were shaped during 1987-1990. Absolutely there were 75 women Industrial Co-employable Societies in 1990. The Department of Social Welfare runs six help homes. With the expect to teach poor widows, abandoned spouses and desperate women in the age gathering of 18-40 years, it assists with composing VIII, X and XII assessments. For those who don't wish to seek after instruction, preparing is consolidated in different specialties. In the provincial zones of Tamil Nadu numerous young women cease their school contemplations and get hitched and some of them are abandoned from their families because of family issues, some even lose their spouses because of different reasons. Some don't get hitched because of poor conditions. To give instruction and work chances to such women and to improve their financial conditions, the Department of Social Welfare runs Service Homes. The inhabitants of the administrations homes are permitted to remain with two of their kids for a most extreme time of 3 years in the administration home. The point of the scheme is to restore socially and financially more vulnerable women by teaching them through dense course and

preparing them in fitting. Nourishment, settlement, instruction and professional courses are given as help under this scheme. The women who are socially down and out, abandoned spouses, widows and vagrants are qualified to profit under this scheme.

Women and Child Welfare

The Government has given requests interfacing with the women and children government assistance program in the state. The Government has likewise coordinated the constitution of Women's Welfare Committees at the Block and District levels for regulating the usage of these projects. Under the Madras Panchayat Act, 1958, the duty regarding the advancement of maternity and youngster government assistance administrations, is vested in the Panchayat Unions. A similar Act, additionally necessitates that the State Government ought to depend to the Panchayat Unions under the execution of National Extension Service Scheme of Community Development. So as to empower the Panchayat Unions to play out those capacities sufficiently, orders have been given. The advancement of exercises associated with the government assistance of women and youngsters in rustic regions is a significant part of the country improvement program in the state. The most significant part of the program of work among women and youngsters and the absence of which is most broadly and acutely felt is the one identifying with the arrangement of maternity administrations. These remembers for brief antenatal consideration, offices for consideration by a certified individual at the hour of constraint and the postnatal consideration of mother and child Under the Second Five Year Plan, various Maternity Center's have been opened. The quantity of such focuses is around 1,200 for the entire state. Requests of Government have just given moving these focuses' to the control of the Panchayat Unions. The whole consumption in regard of these focuses was up to this point being met by the State Government. In its undertaking to give a solid and defensive condition to young lady kids and women, the Government has detailed numerous arrangements towards lessening sexual orientation separation and improving the status of the pre-adult young women and is executing them adequately. Under the Nutritious Meal Program nutritious late morning dinner is given to the school going understudies with the point of guaranteeing a fair improvement of strength of the understudies and their instruction.

Dr. Dharmambal Ninaivu Poor Widow Remarriage Assistance Scheme

This scheme was presented in 1975-1976, during the time of Honorable Chief Minister Mr. M. Karunanidhi to urge the widows to get hitched and furthermore to inspire the status of those women in the society. The couple were given a money help with the type of National Savings Certificate to the estimation of

Rs. 5,000/- . What's more, money was kept for a long time in the couple's name. The money related help is given uniquely to widows least age of 20 years.

Maniammai Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme:

The scheme was encircled to help the poor widows in their girl's marriage and it was presented in 1981-1982 during the time of Honourable Chief Minister Mr. M. G. Ramachandran. The fundamental goal of the scheme was to stay away from the postponement in the presentation of the marriage of the little girls of the poor widows for need of satisfactory assets. The widows underneath destitution line are enduring a great deal without enough money related help in getting their little girls marriage. The budgetary help of Rs.5,000/- was given to one little girl of the widow, whose family pay ought not surpass Rs.12,000/- per annum. To lighten the enduring of these widows, a help of Rs.15,000/- is authorized for the marriage of girls of poor widows, for the sake of EVR Maniammai. Under this scheme, the daughters of poor widows in the age gathering of 18 to 30 years and whose yearly pay is Rs.12,000/- are given budgetary help to their marriage.

Mother Theresa Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme for Orphan Girls

This scheme was presented in 1985-1986 during the time generally Honorable Chief Minister Mr. M. G. Ramachandran to help the vagrant orphan girls in their marriage. A whole of Rs.2,000/- was given as marriage help to vagrant young women. In 1989-1990, the scheme was initiated as Mother Teresa Women Marriage Assistance and the monetary help was upgraded from Rs.2,000/- to Rs.5,000/-. In 1999 the help was additionally expanded to Rs.7,000/-. The family pay of those destitute women whose yearly salary didn't surpass Rs.12,000/- profited by this plan. The girls ought to be over 18 years old and not over 30 years old. The marriage ought to be enrolled.

Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyan Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme

With a perspective on advancing the training of girl children, the Tamil Nadu Government presented this scheme on 03-06-1989. It is designated, "Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyan Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme". This scheme was presented during the time of Honorable Chief Minister Mr. M. Karunanidhi. A, G.O. was given 31st May 1989 to execute this scheme everywhere throughout the state. The majority of the low pay families were of the assessment that going through cash for training of their little girls would not get anything consequently. In a society where share couldn't be completely killed guardians are reluctant to burn through cash on their little girls' training. Rather, they need to set aside that cash for use as settlement. This sort of mentality

was liable for the less number of enlistments of school going female children in the previous years and their drop out in the schools. In this way this scheme was reported to change that pattern.

As indicated by this plan, the State Government in Tamil Nadu, reported a marriage award of Rs. 5,000/- to be given to poor girls. This scheme is named in the Government Order read above as "Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme" will cover both the country and urban territories all through the State. Girls belonging to poor families who have finished eighth norm or more and who have achieved the age of 18 years at the hour of marriage will be qualified for this marriage award. Poor girls whose guardians' yearly salary didn't surpass to Rs. 12,000/- per annum could apply for this marriage help plot. In 1996, the Tamil Nadu Government changed the scheme by multiplying the marriage help from Rs.5,000/- to Rs.10,000/- . Thusly the instructive capability has been increased from eighth expectation to tenth norm.

E.V.R. Nagammaiyar Ninaivu Women's Free Education Scheme

This scheme was presented in 1989-1990 during the time of Honorable Chief Minister Mr. M. Karunanidhi. It declared that Free Education will be given up to the Degree level for girls understudies hailing from poor people and middle class families concentrating in Government and Aided Arts and Science Colleges in Tamil Nadu from the Academic year 1989-1990. It has expressed that the advantage of the new government assistance scheme will be typically made appropriate just to the individuals who join the courses after the declaration is made. The scheme proposed that the expansion of Free Education might be constrained to first year Undergraduate level girls understudies conceded from the Academic year 1989-1990. It appraises that the budgetary duty to the Government will be Rs.21.75 lakhs per annum for the first year girls understudies in Government and Aided Arts and Science Colleges whose family pay doesn't surpass Rs.12,000/- per annum. Till 1998, Rs.1.75 crore was spent for 21,963 girls. In the year 1999, 1050 young women were profited by this scheme at an expense of Rs.73.5 lakhs. The Government directs that the above government assistance plot for young lady understudy ought to be named as "E.V.R. Nagammai Ninaivu Women's Free Education Scheme". The Government additionally endorsed that proposition of the Directorate of Collegiate Education for the scheme of free training for the main year Undergraduate Girl Students having a place with poor and white middle class families in Government and Aided Arts and Science Colleges from the scholarly year 1989-1990.

Anjugam Ammaiyan Ninaivu Inter-Caste Marriage Assistance Scheme

This scheme was presented in 1989 during the time of Honorable Chief Minister Mr. M. Karunanidhi. This scheme supports between standing relationships subsequently nullifying separation along caste lines and further more eliminates the dowry harassments by giving money help to the recently wedded couples in the event that anybody of the companion has a place with SC or ST community and the other one has a place with an alternate Community or one life partner has a place with BC or MBC Community and the different has a place with the Forward Community. There is no pay limit for benefiting help under this plan. A whole of Rs.20,000/- is given in the event that one life partner is from SC or ST and the different has a place with the diverse network. A total of Rs.15,000/- is given to those recently wedded couple where a forward caste people marries a BC or MBC people.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Memorial Maternity Assistance Scheme

This scheme was presented on third June 1989 during the time of Honorable Chief Minister Mr. M. Karunanidhi. This scheme was presented with the object of giving nutritious feast to women who become pregnant. The scheme is giving maternity help award of Rs.6,000/- at the pace of Rs.1,000 every month, to pregnant women to make up for the loss of salary and to guarantee satisfactory nourishment for them. The help is endorsed for a time of four months (for 2 months before delivery and 2 months after delivery). Seven lakhs women have profited under this scheme up until this point. The money related help will be given under this scheme to women from poor families.

Cradle Baby Scheme:

The Cradle Baby Scheme was propelled in Salem in the year 1992 with the point of annihilating female child murder. The Government presented this scheme in 1992 during the time of Honourable Chief Minister Selvi J. Jeyalalitha. This scheme was later stretched out to Madurai, Theni, Dindigul and Dharmapuri. Gathering focuses were begun in the above areas with adequate staff and foundation offices including life sparing clinical supplies, meds, hatchery and so forth. Supports are likewise put in the Social Welfare Offices, Government Hospitals and Primary Health Center's to get the abandoned or deserted infants. These reception centre's play a significant job in getting the abandoned children and in securing their lives.

Employment for Women;

The Government has taken enthusiasm for the working women. By including women in Co-operative movement, financial strengthening of women is guaranteed. Through development of Industrial Co-operative Societies only for women, monetary strengthening of women is accomplished. There are 98 Industrial Co-operative Societies working heavily influenced by the Director of Social Welfare and 25 Food Manufacturing Women Co-operative Societies working heavily influenced by Director, Integrated Child Development Service Scheme. These Co-operative Societies give profitable work to the women underneath destitution line by connecting with them in the assembling of items and rendering administrations required for actualizing the plans of the Social Welfare Department. Fifteen Women Stationery Industrial Co-operative Societies are working heavily influenced by Social Welfare Department. These stationery co-operative societies are giving work to the women members by getting orders from the Government Departments, Government Institutions, Government Organizations and other Co-operative Institutions.

Conclusion:

Consequently the Government has found a way to inspire the women of Tamil Nadu in both social and financial fields. By utilizing these schemes women could elevate themselves. They ought to persistently work for the expulsion of their inability and improve their status. Women who have a better status should work to uplift those who are backward. Educated women must make the uneducated mindful of their privileges. The Government of Tamil Nadu has taken measures and passed enactments and different represents the Social Welfare of Women in Tamil Nadu. Women's participation in government services is an indicator of women achieving decision making power and participation in governance. Tamil Nadu is one of the less expresses that have given reservation to women in government as well as in local bodies. The work of women in government just as in nearby bodies in Tamil Nadu is very reassuring and far and away superior to developed countries.

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