

## Millennium Development Goals and Women Empowerment in India

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### I. INTRODUCTION

In September of the year 2000, leaders of 189 countries met at the United Nations in New York and endorsed the Millennium Declaration, a commitment to work together to build a safer, more prosperous and equitable world. The Declaration was translated into a road map setting out eight time bound and measurable goals to be reached by 2015, known as the *Millennium Development Goals*. These goals are arguably the most politically important pact ever made for international priorities across a very broad range, including, poverty, education, gender, health, environment and international partnership. Around the world, the population of women in developed and developing countries is not negligible. Women are considered as the backbone in the process of growth and development of the country. Therefore, considering this aspect, the UN Millennium Declaration give emphasis on the development of women and set up a separate goal in order to enhance the status of women in the world.

Twelve years into the new millennium, the global community and the United Nation (UN) are busy in reviewing the Millennium Declaration and the race of the nations to attain their Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Many countries around the world are part of this venture and making independent assessment of their country situation. In order to monitor the progress towards goals and targets, the United Nations System, including the World Bank, the IMF and other agencies came together and agreed on 48 quantitative indicators for monitoring the progress (Appendix).

The five fold criteria guided for the selection of the indicators are as follows –

1. Provide relevant and robust measures of progress towards the target of MDGs.
2. Be clear and straight forward to interpret and provide bases for internal comparison.
3. Be broadly consistent with other global list and avoid imposing an unnecessary burden on country teams, government other partners.
4. Be based, to the greater extent possible on international standard, recommendations best practices; and
5. Be constructed from well established data sources, be quantifiable and be consistent to enable measurement over time.

### II. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND INDIA

As India is a members of MDGs give emphasis on the achievement of the various goals of UN Millennium Declaration. Therefore, there is the need of the economy to adopt the goals and fulfill the targets as pointed out in MDGs for the growth and development of the nation. The achievement of the MDG-3 by India till date is shown in the following table-1.

**Table-1:** Millennium Development Goal-3 Indicators

	<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2007-08</b>
1	Gender Parity Index (Primary)	0.95	0.98
2	Gender Parity Index (Secondary)	0.79	0.85
3	Gender Parity Index (Tertiary)	0.71	0.7
		<b>2001</b>	<b>2007-08</b>
4	Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old	0.8	0.88
		<b>1999</b>	<b>2011</b>
5	Proportion of seats held by women in parliament (%)	9.6	10.96

Source: *UNDP Report, 2012*

As India, ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in population in the world, have almost 50 per cent of female population. India has also paid attention on improving the condition of women and to fulfill the goals of MDGs. Since women are valuable human resource and their participation is significant in economic development of the country. Mrs. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil (former president of India) rightly said, “*Half the population is women’s population i.e. Half the Talent, Half the Progress and Half the Development*”. Thus, there is a need to develop and empowers the women in order to achieve the growth and development of the country.

### **III. EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN INDIA**

Empowerment is the most frequently used term in development dialogue today. Empowerment literally means “to enable”. It refers to the accessibility and control over the existing resources that include material human and intellectual aspects. The term “women empowerment” refers to the process of strengthening the hands of women who have been suffering from various disabilities, inequalities and gender discrimination. Thus, women empowerment means self-esteem, self-reliance her rights, of herself.

It is essential for women to be able to lead an independent existence and emerges from the secondary status. The concept of development requires a ‘relook’ and it should include a focus on women. Through empowerment, the women would gain the strength to create space for herself to grow, to seek justice, have access to resources, equal opportunities and lead a life of her own towards self fulfillment. In such a situation has to evolve, there is very need to have a gender sensitive vision in policy framing, planning and implementation of developmental activities. To achieve the empowerment of women, various developmental inputs are require few of them are as follows-

#### ***Education***

It is an undeniable fundamental human right for it improves self esteem and forms the basis for active participation. There is a need to widen the access to vocational, technical education, professional counseling and career education programmes to be pursued for enhancing education among girls and women for their empowerment.

#### ***Technology***

In terms of knowledge and skills, technology has become accessible to women. Young girls and women should be motivated to pursue careers in science and technology by providing them scholarships. Improvement in the form of skill up gradation using latest inventions and innovations to top their creativity is essential.

#### ***Training***

This would depend on what the women wish to become either entrepreneurs or technical workers requiring skill training to raise further their career graphs. Both training converge to make women shed her inhibitions to break out of the strongholds of culture- steeped traditional images and provide her with an opportunity to grow as an individual with an independent and equal status to that of man.

#### ***Skill Acquisition***

Women are inherently endowed with many skills; the most basic being juggling of resources to make both ends meet. If they are provided with training and opportunities which promote specific skills, they would be able to further not only their own growth and development but also that of their families. A relook at the programme, planning and implementation is required, so that, women truly emerge stronger after the skill acquisition.

#### ***Access to Credit***

It is essential for a woman to be able to lead an independent existence and emerge from the secondary status, ascribed or achieved. Women’s, economic contribution to development in terms of her household chores and domestic responsibilities has to be accorded due recognition. Their limitations due to little access to all resources curb their efforts to seek credit. Hence, national policies need to be enacted to support money lending network mechanism for women. The banking system should be restructured to facilitate access to credit for women.

#### ***Adequate Choice of Alternatives***

The participation of women in “productive economy” in terms of occupation and industries is not out of choice among alternatives. She does not have a choice due to her inadequate training, exposure, knowledge and traditional image constraints. Hence occupational segregation, restricted employment, under presentation and absence from decision making and policy framing prevail at all levels of governance. The requirement of women empowerment is adequate choices, from many alternatives. This means mobilization of resources to provide knowledge, exposure, training, skill up gradation, creation of an independent, self sufficient women’s image.

#### **IV. PLAN EFFORTS**

In the first twenty years following independence, Indian policy makers were primarily concerned with overall economic growth of the country. The third decade of independence witnessed an increasing concern for equity and poverty alleviation. But gender issues were still overlooked. It is only in the last twenty years, that it became evident that though, women constitute an overwhelming majority of the economy, which calls for the systematic gender and development approach. It followed adoption of various approaches for women over the planning period in order to improve their status in the country.

A deep concern over the rights and status of women was made by the Government of India only in 1971 by appointing a committee on the Status of Women (WSI). Since then, there has been a marked shift regarding women approaches for development. The government laid special thrust on women's employment with the objective of making women self-reliant and economically independent. Under five year plans, several efforts have been made to enhance the status of women in India.

The *First Five Year Plan* [1951-56] envisaged certain welfare measures for women. The Central Social Welfare Board [CSWB] was established in 1953 acted as an Apex Body at national level to promote voluntary action at various levels, especially at the grassroots, to take up welfare related activities for women.

Under *Second Five Year Plan* [1956-61] the need for the organisation of women as workers was recognised. It had the broad objective of the establishment of a socialist pattern of society in a welfare state. Further to enable women to compete for higher jobs, it suggested provision for their training also.

Female education, as a major welfare strategy was emphasized in the *Third and Fourth Five Year Plans*. Family and Child Welfare Centres were established in the Fourth Five Year Plan to provide facilities for training women.

The *Fifth Five Year Plan* coincided with the International Women's Decade [1975-85] and the submission of the Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India [CSWI]. United Nations declared 1975 as International Year of Women and now thereafter every year 8<sup>th</sup> of March is celebrated as International Women's Day all over the world. All these initiatives helped at last to focus attention on the problems specific to women.

During the *Sixth Plan*, a variety of programmes were taken up under different sectors of development to ameliorate the working conditions of women and to raise their economic and social status. A significant step in this direction was to identify/promote the 'Beneficiary-Oriented Schemes' (BOS) in various developmental sectors which extended direct benefits to women. The thrust on generation of both skilled and unskilled employment through proper education and vocational training continued. Three regional vocational training centres, one each at Bangalore, Bombay and Trivandrum, and a National Vocational Training Institute at New Delhi, with a total intake capacity of 600 women trainees, were set up by the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T). Apart from these 144 Industrial Training Institute (ITIs) exclusively meant for women were functioning in different States by the end of the Sixth Plan. The intake capacity in these institutions is 11,200 per annum. Women comprised 7 per cent of the beneficiary covered under the IRDP during the plan. A decision was also taken that a minimum of one-third of the beneficiaries under TRYSEM would be women and thereby, about 3.27 lakh women constituting 34.8 per cent of the total number of beneficiaries were trained.

The *Seventh Five Year Plan* envisaged operational concern for equality and empowerment articulated by the International Decade for Women. Then came 1990s an era of structural reform where much emphasis had been on privatisation and deregulation of domestic economies. Under this new regime, it appears that the issue of employment which have accorded high priority during the four decade preceding 1990 has now in late nineties and early twenties suddenly, became far less important issue. Many experts feel that the new economic policies are increasingly marginalising women from their traditional occupations, and very little has been done to prepare them for alternative, newer or better avenues of employment. It is rather too early to assess the impact of these new policies particularly in view of the multiplicity of roles which women have to perform. The National Rural Employment Program (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme (RLEGP) have launched to generate additional employment in rural areas. In 1990-91, the share of women in employment generation under Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY) was about 24 per cent. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) launched in 1982-83, to increase rural women's access to employment, skills, training, credit and other support services, covered 187 districts in 1990-91.

During the *Eighth Five Year Plan*, programmes designed to bring about improvement in the status of women comprised a condensed course of education for adult women and vocational training, support to training and employment programmes for women, setting up of women's development corporation in States and the like. Mahila Samridhi Yojna (MSY) and National Commission for Women at the Centre and State level were established.

*Ninth Plan* intends to take special measures to improve human development. For, this purpose, extension of education and health care to the weaker and underprivileged sections will receive special priority and additional productive opportunities were created for women through Women Self Help Groups and Associations. Keeping in view the ultimate objective of fulfilling the 'Right to work for every citizen', special efforts made to generate gainful employment through promotion/expansion of both wage and self employment opportunities for women so as to make all potential women economically independent and self reliant. The on-going training-cum-employment-cum-income generation programmes viz. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY), Swarn Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojna (SJSRY), Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojna (PMRY), Support for Training and Employment (STEP), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Nehru Rozgar Yojna (NRY), Development of Women and Children in Rural Area (DWCRA), Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY), Indra Mahila Yojna (IMY), Socio-Economic Programme (SEP) and NORAD-assisted Training-cum-production Centres (NORAD) etc. be further expanded to create more employment-cum-income generation opportunities and to cover as many women as possible living below the poverty line giving priority to female-headed households and women living in extreme/abject poverty. Necessary training programmes are introduced to retain/upgrade the skills of the displaced women to take up the jobs in the new and emerging areas of employment. Formulating of appropriate policies and programmes to generate opportunities for wage/self-employment in traditional sector like Khadi and Village industries, Handicrafts, Handlooms, Sericulture, Small Scale and Cottage industries.

Special programme for participation of women in agriculture is being launched in *Tenth Five Year Plan*. Special training programmes in the latest technology, keeping in view the role of women as producers, will be expanded to assist rural women in meeting the market demand with the rise in the phenomenon of feminisation of agriculture; will be attended as a concern at the policy level. To increase the share of women in factories and industrial establishment, efforts will be made to encourage women to equip themselves with necessary professional/vocational skill and compete with men to make an entry into newer areas.

In the *Eleventh Five Year Plan* women development programme to be strengthened and reactivated to create awareness among women for their social empowerment. Women support groups to be formed. SHGs will be strengthened and linkages with financial institutions facilitated. Training programmes in skill development and management etc will be a priority area. In a developing economy like India where every year a very large number of people enter the labour market, employment happens to be the basic issue to tackle. To wipe out backlog of unemployment, employment oriented strategy needs to be continued even more intensively. This is particularly important for women workers who will be increasing rapidly in this decade with larger numbers of them seeking employment. Therefore, it is now accepted that the participation of women themselves in development activities is the most effective tool for the promotion of the access of women to the benefits of development.

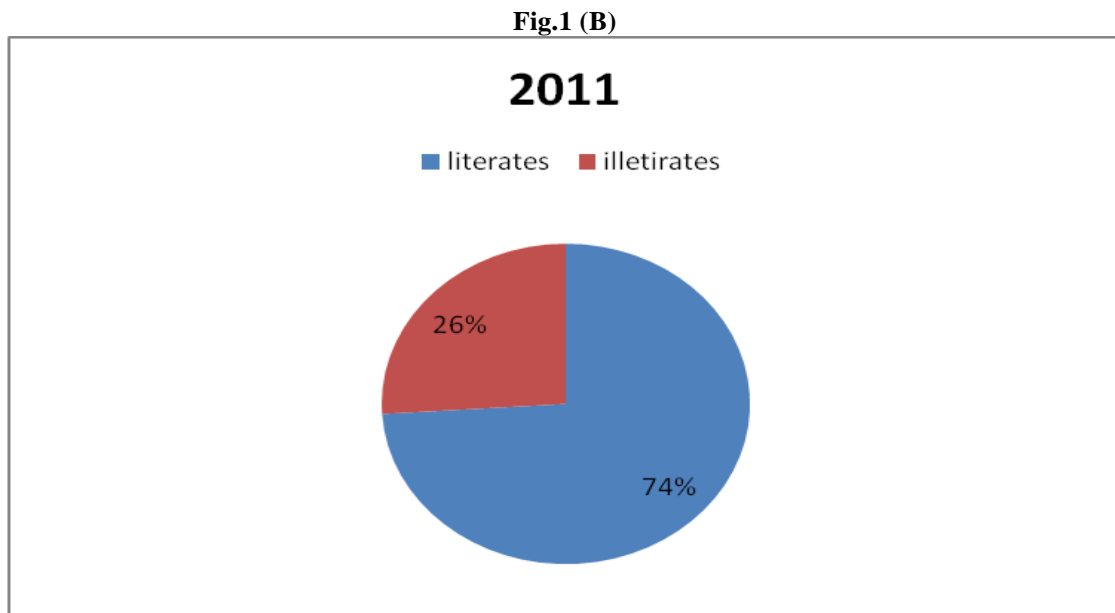
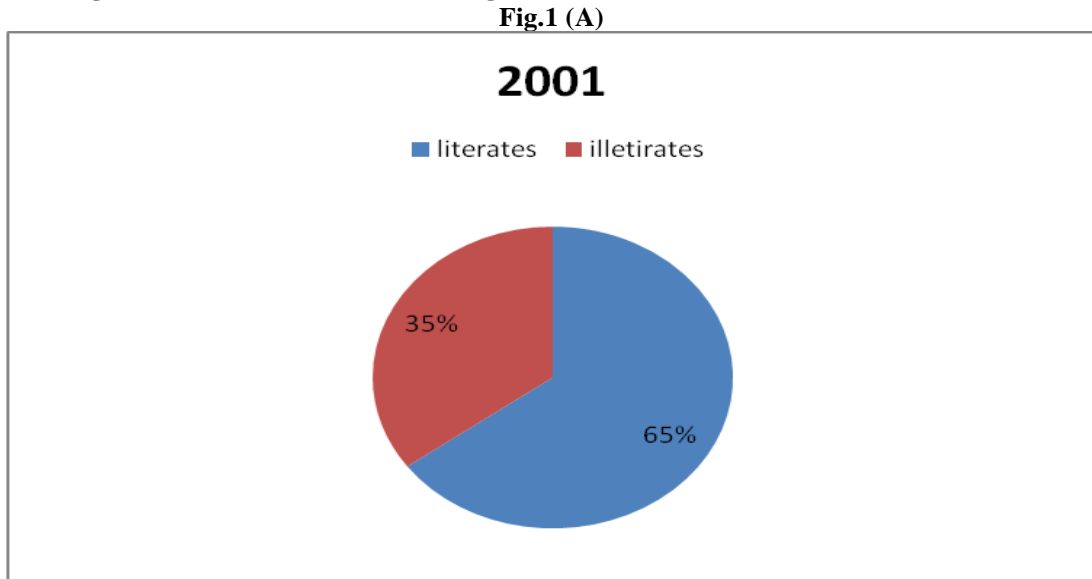
## **V. WOMEN AND EDUCATION IN INDIA**

***"Educate one man, you educate one person, but educate a woman, you educate a whole civilization".***

(Mahatma Gandhi)

India accounts for about 30 per cent of the world's total illiterate population and around 70 per cent of the illiterates are women. As per census 2001, women constitute 48 per cent of the total population in India, but around 46 per cent of women are still found to be illiterate. Female education has long been known to have strong correlation with other dimension of human and social developments. As Mehrotra (2006), noted low levels of education significantly affects the health, nutrition and employment level of women. Literacy level and educational attainment are vital indicators of development in a society. Planning commission has also targeted in the Eleventh Five Year Plan to increase literacy rate of person age for more to 85 per cent and reducing gender gap in literacy to 10 per cent point by 2011-12. Higher level of literacy and educational development lead to greater awareness on the one hand and keep people in acquiring new skills on the other.

**Figure-1(A and B): Total Percentage of Literates and Illiterates in 2001 and 2011**



The above figures show the total percentage of literates and illiterates in 2001 and 2011 in India. The effective literacy rate has increased in India as shown by the figure. The total percentage of literates has increased from 65 per cent in 2001 to 74 per cent in 2011. Thus three-fourth of the population of aged 7 years and above is literate in the country. It is also pointed out that four out of every five males and two out of every three females in the country are literate. This shows an increase of 9.21 percent points of the given period.

**Table-2: Effective Literacy Rate by Sex and Gender-gap since 1951.**

Census year	Persons	Male	Female	Male-female gap in literacy rate
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.3
1961	28.3	40.4	15.35	25.05
1971	34.95	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.58	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68

Source: *Census of India, 2001 and provisional data of Census, 2011*

Table-2 represents the effective literacy rate for the country by persons, males, females and the male-female gap since 1951. It reveals the fact that an extremely positive development in the present decade is that the gap of 21.59 per cent points recorded between male and female in literacy rates in 2001, has reduced to 16.68 per cent points in 2011. Besides the fact about the gender-gap in literacy from the above table also reveals the literacy rate for male and female which was 82.14 per cent and 65.46 per cent respectively in 2011 as compared to 75.26 per cent and 53.67 per cent respectively in 2001. There has been increase in literacy rate in males and females of 6.88 and 11.70 per cent points respectively. Though the target was set for the year 2011-12 by the Planning Commission of reducing the gap to 10 per cent points has not been achieved, it is hurting that the reduction has been to the order of almost 5 per cent points.

## VI. EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN INDIA

According to International Labour Organisation (ILO) report (1985) out of 1800 million workers in the world, 600 millions are women constituting one-third of global work force. The contemporary world is witnessing significant changes in employment structure and economic development. An outstanding feature of tertiary revolution i.e. emergence of services sectors as the predominant source of employment due to technological breakthrough, human resource development and informatics; is the rapid growth of female employment in the nation. Increasing female education, decreasing birth rates, growing urbanization, comparative advantage of earning more income or wage over the relative value of time spent at home according for the phenomenal increase of work force participation rates of women.

As a matter of fact, majority of women are employed in agriculture as labourers and cultivators. Amongst the women workers in the urban areas, 80 per cent are employed in unorganised sector. Within the organised sector, public sector accounts for more employment of women than in the private sector. In urban areas, a section of women, the elite and upper middle class are engaged in business enterprises and have greater career opportunities. But most women continue to remain marginalised as they are generally employed in a chain of work and seldom allowed independent charge of their job. In rural areas, the condition of women is bitter than urban areas. Women work and contribute to the economy in one form or another but much of their work is not documented or accounted for in official statistics.

**Table-3:** Rate of Growth of Total Employment (15+ groups, Annual Compound Rates, in per cent)

Year	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total
2004-05	2.49	3.14	2.21	4.0	2.66
2009-10	1.70	-1.72	0.42	.92	0.83

Source: *NSSO 66<sup>th</sup> Round (2009-10)*

Table-3 represents the huge deceleration in the total employment growth from an annual rate of around 2.7 per cent in 2004-05 to 0.8 per cent in 2009-10. In the phase of women empowerment, female employment is strongly hit in the latest period due to recession in the export-led industries, in which mostly low paid women work.

**Table-4:** Number of Person in Work Force (Usual Status) (million)

Year	Rural			Urban			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
2004-05	218.9	124	342.9	90.5	24.6	115	457.9
2009-10	231.9	104.5	336.4	99.8	22	122	458.4

Source: *NSSO 66<sup>th</sup> Round (2009-10)*

From table-4 it is evident that the number of female in workforce has declined during the period of 2004-05 to 2009-10 both in rural as well as in urban areas. But there is marginal increase of person in workforce due to increase in the number of male in total workforce.

**Table-5:** Labour Force Participation Rate (15 and above)

Year	Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F
2004-05	85.9	49.4	79.2	24.4
2009-10	82.5	37.8	76.2	19.4

Source: *NSSO 66<sup>th</sup> Round (2009-10)*

From table-5 clearly shows decline in the female labour force participation rate in both rural and urban areas. The rate of employment has declined due to slowdown of labour market.

**Table-6: Percentage Distribution of Employment by Status**

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Regular worker</b>				
1993-94	8.5	2.7	42	28.4
1999-00	8.8	3.1	41.7	33.3
2004-05	9	3.7	40.6	35.6
2007-08	9.1	4.1	41.9	37.9
2009-10	8.5	4.4	41.9	39.3
<b>Casual worker</b>				
1993-94	33.8	38.7	16.3	25.8
1999-00	36.2	39.6	16.8	21.4
2004-05	32.9	32.6	14.6	16.7
2007-08	35.5	37.6	15.4	19.9
2009-10	38.0	39.9	17	19.6
<b>Self employed worker</b>				
1993-94	57.7	58.6	41.7	44.8
1999-00	55	57.3	41.5	45.3
2004-05	58.1	63.7	44.8	47.7
2007-08	55.4	58.3	42.7	42.3
2009-10	53.5	55.7	41.1	41.1

Source: NSSO 66<sup>th</sup> Round (2009-10)

Table-6 represents the percentage distribution of employment of female workers by status. It reveals that there was a significant increase in regular employment of female in rural and urban areas over the time period. But there is fluctuation in female employment as casual and self-employed workers.

**Table-7: Sectoral Distribution of Male and Female (UPSS)**

Sector	Male				Female			
	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05	2009-10	1993-94	1999-00	2004-05	2009-10
Primary Sector	57.93	53.53	48.64	45.27	77.52	75.36	72.26	66.99
Secondary Sector	16.76	18.16	21.09	24.02	11.24	12.0	13.96	16.82
Tertiary Sector	25.81	28.31	30.27	30.71	11.25	12.64	13.78	16.9
All Non-Agriculture	42.57	46.47	51.36	54.73	2.48	24.64	27.74	33.01

Source: (Papola, 2012)

Table-7 gives information regarding sectoral distribution of female workers for India. There is decline of female workers in primary sector, but there is increment in the secondary and tertiary sector over the period of time.

## VII. BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE ON WOMEN IN INDIA

Budget expenditure allocation has significant effect on different section of population. Budget appears to be gender natural. Public expenditure and revenue should not allow the budgetary policies to ignore gender specific needs. Budgetary policies can have differential impacts on men and women because of the systematic difference between the sexes in relation to the economy. Budgetary expenditure impact on women lives in various ways. It directly promotes women development through allocation of budgetary funds on women in different programmes.

**Table 8:** Gender Budgeting Statement

Year	No. of Ministries/ Departments (No. of Demands)	Total Magnitude of Gender Budget (BE) (in Rs. Crore)	Percentage of Gender Budget to Total Budget
2005-06	9 ( 10)	14,378.68	2.79
2006-07	18 (24)	28,736.53	5.09
2007-08	27 (33)	31,177.96	4.50
2008-09	27 (33)	27,661.67	3.68
2009-10	28 (33)	56,857.61	5.57
2010 -11	28 (33)	67,749.80	6.11
2011-12	29 (34)	78,251.02	6.22
2012-13	29 (34)	88,142.80	5.91
2013-14	30 (35)	97,133.70	5.83
2014-15	36 (39)	98029.84	5.46
2015-16	35 (35)	79257.87	4.46
2016-17	36 (...)	90624.76	4.58

Source: Various Union Budgets Documents of GoI.

Table 8 shows the increase in the number of ministries/ department and the number of demands engaged in total allocation for women over the period of time. It has been noted that there was 9 ministries/ department and 10 demands during 2005-06 which account 2.79 per cent of total magnitude of gender budget. An estimated allocation of Rs. 28737 crores for benefits of women under 24 demands for grants in 18 ministries and departments were given in the 2006-07 budget. This statement was extended to 27 and 33 respectively in 2007-08. The number of ministries/ departments rose to 28 in 2010-11 to 29 in 2011-12 while the numbers of demands rise to 36 in 2011-12. The magnitude also rises to 6.22 per cent in 2011-12. The number of ministries/ department and demands further increased to 36 and 39 respectively in 2014-15 and remain same in 2016-17.

**Table-9:** Central Government Expenditure on Women Specific Programmes (100 and 30 per cent Allocation for Women)

year	PART A: Women Specific Programmes(100% Allocation For Women)	PART B: Women Specific Programmes(30% Allocation For Women)
2001-02	3259.88	10596.37
2002-03	3358.2	13036
2003-04	3675.37	13297.4
2004-05	3555.49	15001.24
2005-06	7905.08	16126.92
2006-07	9575.89	19160.71
2007--08	8795.47	22382.49
2008-09	11459.61	16202.06
2009-10	15715.68	41141.93
2010-11	19266.05	48483.75
2011-12	20548.35	57702.67
2012-13	22968.93	65173.87
2013-14	27248.19	69885.51
2014-15	21887.61	76142.23
2015-16	16657.11	62600.76
2016-17	17412.01	73212.74

Source: Annual Budgets (GOI)

The table-9 represents the union government expenditure on women specific programmes of 100 per cent benefit and 30 per cent benefit to women. The expenditure on 100 per cent benefit programmes was increased to 17412.01 in 2016-17 from 3258.98 crore in 2001-02 while the expenditure on 30 per cent benefit programmes was increased to 73212.74 crore in 2015-16 from 10596.37 or in 2001-02 The expenditure in both the cases have increased over the time.



### **VIII. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

The different policies and programmes were initiated by the government of India in order to fulfill the goal of women empowerment in order to improve the status of women in the economy from time to time. The “Development of Women & Children in Rural Area” (DWCRA) was launched in 1982 to improve the socio-economic status of the poor women in the rural area through creation of groups of women for income generating activities on a self-sustaining basis. The “Support to Training & Employment Programme for Women (STEP) was initiated in 1986 to mobilize women in small viable groups and makes facilities available through training and access to credit, to provide training for skill up gradation etc. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was launched in 1993 to extend micro-finance services to bring about the socio-economic upliftment of poor women. The Swayam Siddha was start up in 2001 for organizing women into self help groups to form a strong institutional base. The Swadhar was launched in 1995 to support women to become independent in spirit in thought in action and have full control over the lives. “Gender Budgeting Scheme” was start in 2004 with a view to empower women the “National Mission for Empowerment of Women” (NMEW) was initiated in 2010 to achieve. Empowerment of women socially and economically is possible by securing convergence of schemes. The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) was launched in Nov 19, 2010 with aims at empowering adolescent girls of 11 to 19 year by improving their nutritional and health status, up gradation of home skills, life skills and vocational skills.

Besides above policies and programmes, there are other programmes like Balika Samridhi Yojana, Mahila Samridhi Yojna, Swashakli Project etc. which keep in improving the status of women in the economy and lead to the development of the nation.

It is evident from the above analysis that there is an improvement in the status of women in India as far as women empowerment is concerned. The literacy rate among female has increased, but employment rate of female is still to pick up. In spite of government efforts through various programmes and policies for women empowerment, we are still far behind the MDGs expected to be achieved.

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**Appendix**  
**Millennium Development Goals**

<b>Goals and targets. From the Millennium Declaration</b>	<b>Indicator For Monitoring Progress.</b>
<b>Goal 1: Eradication Extreme Poverty And Hunger.</b>	
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one's dollar a day.	1. Proportion of population below & 1(PPP) per day. 2. Poverty gap ratio 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption. 4. Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age.
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.
<b>Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education</b>	
Target 3: ensure that, by 2015 children everywhere, boys 7 girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education. 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5. 8. Literacy rate of 15-24 years old.
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender Equality &amp; Empowerment of Women</b>	
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.	9. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, Secondary and tertiary education. 10. Ratio of literate women/female to male of 15-24 old years. 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non agriculture sector. 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament.
<b>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</b>	
Target 5: Reduce by 2/3 <sup>rd</sup> , between 1990 and 2015, the under five mortality	13. Under five mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of one year old children immunised against measles
<b>Goals 5: Improve Maternal Health</b>	
Target 6: Reduce by 3/4 <sup>th</sup> , between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Rate	16. Maternal mortality Ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria &amp; Other Diseases.</b>	
Target 7: Halve by 2015 to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.	18. HIV prevalence among 15-24 years old pregnant women. 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate. 20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.
Target 8: Halve by 2015 begun to reverse the incidence of malaria & other major diseases.	21. Prevalence & dealers rates associated with malaria. 22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention & treatment measures. 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis. 24. Proportion of Tuberculosis cases detected & cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)
<b>Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</b>	
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development in city policies and programmes & reverse the loss of environmental resources.	25. Proportion of land is overfed by forest. 26. Ratios of area protect to maintain biological diversity to surface area. 27. Energy use 28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) & consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) 29. Proportion of population solid fuels.
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, Urban and Rural

Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improved in the lives of at least 100 mill slum dwellers.	31. Proportion of Urban population with access to improved sanitation. 32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented)
<b>Goals 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development</b>	
Target 12: Develop further an open, rule based, predictable non-discriminatory trading & financial system	33. Net ODA, total & to LDCs, as per cent of OECD/DAC donor's gross national income. 34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services.
Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries	35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is united. 36. ODA received in land locked cities as proportion of their GNIs 37. ODA received in small island developing states as proportion. GNIs Market access.
Target 14: Address the special needs of land locked countries and small island developing states.	38. Proportion of total development city imports from developing cities & LDCs admitted free of duties. 39. Average tariffs imposed by developed cities on agricultural products & textiles and clothing from developing countries. 40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD city as per cent of their GDP 41. Proportion of OD provided to help build trade capacity debt sustainability
Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the dept problems of developing clays through national 7 international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	42. Total no. of cities that have reached their HIPC decision points & no. that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion point 43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiatives, US \$ 44. Debt services as a per cent of exports of goods and services
Target 16: In co-operation with developing clip, develop & implement strategies for decent 7 productive work for youth	45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 years olds each sex and total.
Target 17: In co-operative with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing cities.	46. Proportion of Population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially international 7 communications.	47. Telephone lines 7 cellular subscribers per 100 populations. 48. Personal computers in use per 100 population & internet users per 100 populations.

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