CHAPTER VI

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
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6.1. 0. Overview

The present thesis consists of six chapters. The first chapter of Introduction gives the conceptual framework of the study, aims and objectives of education, importance of women empowerment, types of empowerment, status of women, need and significance of the study, objectives and hypothesis of the study. The second chapter gives a detailed review on the literature available on women empowerment in different parts of the world. The third chapter discusses the research methodology- the qualitative and quantitative method applied for the study. The fourth chapter critically and analytically evaluates the initiatives taken by the Puducherry government for women empowerment through education for a five year period – 2005-10. The fifth chapter concentrates on analyzing the empowerment measures initiated by the government and private schools of Puducherry for girl students from eighth standard to twelfth standard and their attitude towards each empowerment factor and its influence on them. The final chapter gives the suggestions and the findings of the study.
6.2.0. Restatement of the Problem

The Status and the empowerment of women has been an important topic of discussion and debate from the dawn of history however, women empowerment has been an area of priority of most of the welfare state and popular democracy. Most of the scholar agree that empowerment through education is the best means of women empowerment. Puducherry, one of the Union Territories of India has taken a lot of women empowerment measures and the women empowerment measures to education is an important area of research. In this context, the present research is interested in analyzing the following questions:

4. What are the women empowerment measures through education initiated by Puducherry government during the period 2005 to 2010?

5. What are the educational empowerment measures initiated by Puducherry government for girls at the school and college level?

6. What are the motivating factors for girls in government and private schools to pursue their higher studies?
6.3.0. Objectives Restated

Based on the rigorous reading done on the available literature on empowerment of women in Puducherry Union Territory the researcher has formulated the following objectives for the present study:

- To study the overall Educational empowerment measures for women initiated by the Puducherry Government from 2005-2010.
- To compare the empowerment measures initiated by the Government and Private Schools for girl students who belong to the first generation and BPL in various constituencies of Puducherry.
- To compare the attitude of girl students of Government and Private Schools towards the empowerment initiatives of the concerned schools.
- To formulate some policy suggestions to the Government educational Department for the future programs.

For this study the period chosen is 2005- 2010. The rationale behind choosing the period is to study the performance of the Congress Government which ruled the state for the five year period.
6.4.0. Hypotheses Restated

5. The educational empowerment measures for women initiated by the Puducherry Government during the period 2005-2010 are moving towards positive direction.

6. All the Government and Private Schools located in the rural parts of all the constituencies of Puducherry are taking women empowerment measures.

7. In empowering the girl students, the performance of the Government Schools in rural areas is better than that of the Private schools in all the Constituencies.

8. Physical education, Martial Arts, Counselor for girls, Gender Equality, Girls’ Club, Special Training, Sanitation Facilities, Computer facilities and separate Toilets encourage the girls to pursue their higher education.

6.5.0. Summary of Findings

Puducherry government during the period 2005-2010 has taken a lot of initiatives for women empowerment. According to Bhookh.com a Mumbai based NGO, hunger remains the number one cause of death of the world. India’s serious problem is also empty stomach because one third of the world’s
hungry live in India. Five Indians die every minute of hunger in India and 2.5 million Indians die every year from hunger. In this context, the government of India has initiated projects to address the need of the children and the needy through Anganwadis. Anganwadi is a government sponsored child-care and mother-care center in India. It caters to the children in the age group in 0-6 age. The program was initiated by the Indian government in 1975 as part of the Integrated Child Development Service program to combat child hunger and malnutrition. The Anganwadi system is mainly managed by the Anganwadi worker. In India there are an estimated 1.053 million Anganwadi centers employing 1.8 million mostly female workers and helpers across the country. They provide outreach services to poor families in need of immunization, healthy food, clean water, clean toilets and learning environment for infants, toddlers and pre-school children. They also provide similar services for expectant and nursing mothers. According to government figure, Anganwadis reach about 58.1 million children and 10.23 million pregnant or lactating women.

Children who belong to below poverty line families and especially those from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes are considered the most at-risk. The objective is to address the genuine needs of the downtrodden. However,
there are so many problems in implementing the program. The main problem is the unenthusiastic attitude of the workers who are working for minimum wages. Less salary and insecurity of the job are creating a lot of indifference among the employees.

The objectives of ICDS scheme are to promote the health and nutritional status of young children from 0-6 years and to provide nutrition for children and women. As the World Health report reveals, most of the Indian children are underweight because they are not getting adequate food during their early stages. Keeping this in mind, the Puducherry government has opened hundreds of Anganwadi centers. According to the government report of the year 2009 there are 688 Anganwadi centers running in different projects.  

According to the government report there are eleven lakhs beneficiaries throughout Puducherry which include widows and elders. They are getting supplementary nutrition, free health check up, referral services, immunization, nutrition and health education and non-formal and pre school education. The beneficiaries are the expectant and nursing mothers, other mothers between 15 to 45 years, Children between 0-6 years and adolescent girls. It is necessary to point out that the scheme covers the adolescent girls and not the boys. In this respect, this program is giving preferential treatment to the girl children in order

146 Ibid.,
to empower them with nutrition. Though the program is called as Child development there is a bias towards the girl children and the women than the male gender for most of the beneficiaries are the young, middle aged and old women. In general Integrated Child Development Schemes are considered as gate ways to schools and education for young children.

Educational Allowances to the Children of widows is a scheme which intends to help the children of widows to complete their school education without much financial hurdles. Already the government is providing free text books and notebooks, uniform and one bicycle (to the ninth standard Students) to all the students of high school. This scheme is also meant for helping the students to purchase their text books, note books etc. The amount of Assistance is Rs. 25/- to 120/- per year depending on which standard the student is studying. According to the guidelines, the annual income of the widow shall not exceed Rs. 24,000/- and the student should obtain not less than 50% marks in every class. For getting the meager amount of Rs. 25/- also the widows have to run to the school Head Master and to the Revenue Department. It will be easy for them, if the government simplifies the formalities to receive the benefits.

Reimbursement of the Tuition Fees in Typewriting and Shorthand to the Children of Widows is another scheme to give some technical education at free
of cost so that they can find a job to earn their livelihood. However, the old regulations which mention about the maximum of two children per widow can be amended so that all the children of widows can avail the opportunity. On par with other schemes, these beneficiaries also should have the limited annual family income of Rs.24,000/- and have to produce the other necessary certificates like residence certificate from the Revenue Department and study certificate from the Institute of study. The government will reimburse the amount to the candidate after all the certificates are produced. Though the intention of the scheme is appreciable, realizing the changing educational and technical developments, the government can restructure the whole program by offering scholarships, educational facilities, and computer and technical education to the children of the widows. The needs of other uneducated or semi educated candidates should be also addressed by creating various self employment opportunities. The government can formulate policies with long term vision. Moreover, even the present scheme can be simplified and be student friendly. The Government can collect information and issue some smart cards for all the widows and allow their children to avail all the benefits directly without going to all the formalities like getting income and nativity and other study certificates.
Apart from the above mentioned schemes, through Pondicherry Corporation for Development of Women and Handicapped Persons Ltd. (PCDW & HP), the government is implementing a lot of women empowerment measures. PCDW & HP was established on 11-11-1993 to promote entrepreneurship among Women and Handicapped Person for their upliftment in the society. To achieve this object Trainings and Loans are provided. Apart from this, the Corporation is extending service to women by providing Hostel Accommodation for Working Women and Day care Centre for safe stay of Children of Working Women. Through this Corporation, training is provided with a stipend of Rs. 150/- to the educated unemployed women and Handicapped Persons. The training is given in the fields of Computer, Typewriting, Tailoring & Embroidery, Terracotta and Paper Making, Toys making, Sea Shell Articles making, Palm Leaf Articles making, Fishnet Weaving, Silk Weaving, Nylon Mat Weaving etc.

This scheme intends to provide inexpensive, secure and quality accommodation to women who are working away from their homes. Though Puducherry is a small region, geographically, the area is divided in to Karaikal, Mahe and Yenam and each area is separated by more than hundred km. from each other. Regional transfer is a routine in the Union Territory to teachers, and other government officials. In this context, finding a cheap and safe
accommodation for women employees who are getting low salary is a difficult task. Moreover, unmarried and family ladies whose life partners are working in other parts of the Union Territory find it very difficult to get cheap and secure accommodation. Understanding the difficulties of the low salaried women who are working away from their homes Puducherry government has started Working Women’s hostels in different parts of Puducherry. At present, the facilities rendered by the government include a cot with mattress, lockable cupboards, television, New Papers, Magazines etc. For the accommodation they have to give Rs. 400/- per month. The cost of the food is divided among the inmates based on their consumption. The main condition to get accommodation in the government hostel is that the salary of the employee should not exceed Rs.4000/- per month. These opportunities help the low income working women to find a safe and less expensive accommodation. This scheme motivates the parents from poor background to send their girl children for education because there is some security for the educated and employed women to work in different parts of Puducherry.

Grant of Financial Assistance to the poor parents having only one Girl child who is studying 8th to 10th standard is another important scheme. There are two important objectives behind the scheme. One is to promote and popularize the principle of small family norms and the second objective is to promote the
welfare of the girl children by sharing the burden of the parents at the time of marriage of the girl child so that the parents consider the girls as an asset. The prerequisites to receive the benefits are the following: the annual income of the parents shall not exceed Rs. 24,000/-; The parents/guardian of the bride should be citizen of India and a native of the Union Territory of Puducherry by birth or by continuous residence of five years or more; the assistance shall be performed in accordance with the law in force on the date of marriage; the assistance is given for the performance of marriage of one daughter only; bride shall have been attained the age of 18 years and the bridegroom 21 years on the date of marriage. Like all the previous schemes, all the necessary certificates – birth, residence, income, age proof, marriage registration and marriage invitation should be enclosed along with the invitation. If the above formalities are fulfilled the poor parents of the bride are eligible to get an amount of Rs. 15,000/- for the marriage expenses. Though this amount is released after the marriage, many poor people consider this as a blessing for arranging the marriage of their daughter.

Puducherry Women's Commission aims to provide a permanent, effective voice for women in Puducherry. The Commission stands for fundamental freedom, basic human rights and the full enjoyment of life for all women throughout their lives. The purpose of the commission is to advance women
towards full equality in all areas of life and to promote rights and opportunities for women. The Commission also believes that pro-active policies must be taken to protect women and children from human trafficking and domestic abuse. The Commission identifies the areas of concern and recommends policy and legislation, provides feedback and acts as a liaison between the women of Puducherry and the Government. The Commission strives to promote and protect women's rights, and to support their efforts to ensure full exercise of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights that will make possible equal participation by women and men in all aspects of society, so that women and men will share, fully and equally, both the benefits of development and responsibility for the future.

From the analysis done under Chapter V, it is clear that in majority of the constituencies, both Government and Private schools have significant difference between them in the empowerment factors such as Physical Education, Counselor for Girls, Girls’ Club, Special Training and Computer Facilities. Among the eighteen constituencies, both the schools in thirteen constituencies differ with respect to the empowerment factor Physical Education and in eleven Constituencies both the schools differ with respect to Counselor for Girls. In eleven constituencies the schools differ in their empowerment factor – Girls’ Club. In nine constituencies there are significant differences with respect to the
empowerment factor Special Training. In six Constituencies, the Schools differ with respect to Gender Equality and Computer facilities. In five constituencies there is significant difference with the empowerment factor Sanitation Facilities and in two constituencies the difference occurs in Martial Arts and Toilet Facilities.

The second, third and fourth of the objectives of the research are to compare the performance of the government and private schools on empowering the girl children and to study the attitude of them to towards the empowerment measures initiated by the schools in the 18 MLA constituencies in Puducherry. Comparing the performance of both the Government and Private schools with respect to the empowerment factor – Physical Education the response of the Government School students is higher than that of the Private School students. Among the thirteen constituencies which have significant difference, in twelve constituencies the response of the Government School students is higher and only in one constituency the response of the Private School is higher. It shows that the Government schools are performing better in the area of Physical education and Physical training. But, most of the Private schools are only subject oriented or result oriented for they rarely give importance for Physical Education. In the case of the empowerment factor – Counselor for Girls, among the eleven constituencies which has significant
difference, in eight constituencies the response of the government school students is higher than that of the Private School students. Hence it is observed that in most of the government schools there are student’s Counselors who have been appointed for giving periodical and proper counseling for girls’ students. However, in most of the Private schools there is no students’ Counselor for either girls or boys. Considering the empowerment factor Girls’ Club, among the eleven constituencies which have significant difference, in nine constituencies the response of Government School students is higher and only in two constituencies the response of the Private School students is higher. Therefore it has been observed that the Private Schools in rural areas are not providing adequate activities by establishing Girls’ Clubs for the girl students.

With regard to the empowerment factor - Special Training, among the nine constituencies which have significant difference, in five constituencies, the response of the Government School is higher, and in four constituencies the response of the Private School students is higher than the government schools. Considering the empowerment factor - Computer Facilities, there is significant difference only in nine constituencies, where, the response of the Private school students is higher than the Government school. It shows that the Government schools should take immediate necessary initiatives for providing better computer facilities. As far as sanitary facility is concerned, both the Schools in
five Constituencies differ of which, in four Constituencies the response of the Private School is better than that of the Government Schools.

Among the two constituencies which have significant difference with respect to the empowerment factor – toilet facilities, the response of the Government school students in one constituency is higher than that of the Private school. And in the empowerment Martial Arts also there is significant difference only in two constituencies where in one constituency the response of the Government school students is higher than that of the Private school students. The above analysis of the constituencies having significant difference shows that in Puducherry, among the schools in Rural and Sub-Urban areas, the performance of the Government schools is better than that of the Private Schools with respect to all the empowerment factors which have been taken for the study except Computer facilities and Sanitary Facilities.

6.6.0 Discussion

The overall analysis on Women empowerment measurers in Puducherry reveals that there are so many welfare schemes periodically announced by Pondicherry government based on the welfare state’s aim of taking care of the people from womb to tomb. Most of the schemes are partially funded by the Central Government. It has been said that announcing and advertising so many
schemes is not a big thing in a poor state like India. More than that, implementation of every scheme in a successful manner to reach the needy on time is important. However, the findings and the factual evidences submitted by the Women Welfare Department reveal that some of the schemes are not systematically and regularly implemented in the name of paucity of funds and also because of official formalities. To receive each benefit the applicant has to go through so many painstaking and time taking formalities to get the necessary certificates. The benefits are sometimes meager, uncertain and irregular but the formalities are complicated for the uneducated poor people.

Perunthalaivar Kamarajar Financial Assistance Scheme is an innovative scheme initiated by Mr. Rangasamy as chief Minister with the purpose of providing free professional education to all the students selected through CENTAC. However, there were some setbacks in implementing the scheme because of change of guard. Now Mr. Rangasamy has become the Chief Minister of Puducherry again with absolute majority and signed the first file for the continuation of the financial benefits to all the CENTAC students and has created new hope for all the CENTAC students. Though the financial assistance scheme is not for the girl students alone there are so many poor girl children entering Professional courses like M.B.A. B.Ed., MBBS and Engineering. However, abruptly discontinuing the promised amount to the poor students,
who have joined the Professional colleges with a lot of dream, will affect them much.

Some of the rural parents are not ready to send their girl children to the school after they have completed their High School education. The main reasons are insecurity for their virginity, physical insecurity, future financial commitment, and lack of proper guidance and no job guarantee. Another reason for the rural uneducated parents for not sending their girls to Higher Secondary School is the non-availability of Higher Secondary Schools for girls in rural areas, for most of the rural Higher Secondary Schools is offering co-education. Understanding the seriousness of imparting quality education to the rural girls who are really interested in pursuing Higher Secondary education, Puducherry government took an innovative initiative. According to the governments’ plan, the following three schools - N.K.C Government Higher Secondary School, Kurusukuppam, Thanthai Periyar Government Higher Secondary School, Ariyankuppam and Government Higher Secondary School, Sultanpet do not offer co-education at the Higher Secondary level. Though all these schools are offering co-education program up to X standard, the government admits only the girl students at the Higher Secondary level. This innovative measure is motivating the parents to send their girl children to the schools without any fear.
As per the Post Matric Scholarship benefits are concerned, +1 students are eligible to receive a monthly assistance of Rs. 50/- for ten months and the +2 students are eligible to get an amount of Rs. 75/- per month for a period of ten months. Though the scholarship amount is very meager when compared to the fee structure of the Private schools, it motivates some of the middle income parents to allow their children to continue their education in well equipped Private schools. Generally, the children belonging to the affluent families with higher income prefer to go to one of the Private schools for they consider them better than the Government schools, though the Private schools are collecting huge amount as tuition fees from the students. \(^{147}\) Admitting their children in a private school is very difficult for most of the families belonging to the poor income group. Keeping these things in mind, under this scheme the government has taken this initiative to provide some financial benefits to the children studying from VI standard to X standard. This assistance helps the poor students to get quality education of their choice.

Attendance scholarship to poor girl students introduced by Puducherry government is an innovative and useful scheme addressing the girl students. The expectation is that the meager amount will encourage the students to continue their school education without any break. No doubt that this scheme is

\(^{147}\) Dinnamalar 7\(^{th}\) June, 2009
an innovative empowerment measure for young women. But it is necessary for the government to increase the amount from Rs. 200/- to at least Rs. 1,000/- to create a positive opinion about the scholarship. Two hundred rupees for one academic year is a very meager amount. The new government can reconsider and revise the benefits of the scheme.

National scheme of Incentive to SC/ST Girl students for Secondary School is a great motivator for the poor rural girl children who belong to the oppressed community to complete their school education without any financial liability for their parents. As long as the girls are not an additional burden to them, automatically the poor parents will prepare their minds to send their children to the school along with other neighboring children. Really speaking, this measure is a great empowering measure as per the girl children who belong to the SC/ST are concerned. Because of public awareness the government is seriously and systematically implementing this scheme.

6.7.0 Recommendations

Considering the above mentioned realities, the researcher would like to suggest the following recommendations to the government for future policy formulation and implementation.
• Firstly, the government can take necessary steps to distribute smart card to all the people compiling all the necessary information. The smart card may carry all the information about the people who belong to different categories.

• Secondly, the formalities can be simplified for the applicants. Getting a certificate from the Revenue Department and other officials is painstaking. Therefore, the government can appoint some part time employees in the Anganwadis to attend the needs of the poor and uneducated people. They can take the necessary steps attending the works related to the poor people. To avoid middle men, the government can engage some part time employees from the unemployed categories. It will give a lot of confidence for the poor people.

• Thirdly, the government can take care that the finch benefits to the Old widows and Old aged helpless people are not denied in the name of paucity of funds. The researcher also suggests the government to implement all the poor oriented schemes with sincerity and commitment in order to win the heart of the oppressed and unarmed.

• Fourthly, the income ceiling can be raised from the present amount of Rs. 24,000/- to Rs. 75,000/- for receiving the benefits.
• Fifthly, all the benefits should reach the people on time and as we know, there is a saying that ‘delayed justice is denied justice’ As mentioned above, the concerned Aganwadis should authorize one or two unemployed women social workers to attend the works related to the poor people.

For successfully executing a consistent welfare program, Puducherry government can follow some of the good models followed by other successful states in different parts of the world. We are living in the era of information explosion and information technology which helps everyone to be aware of the success and failure of various schemes initiated by different states. It is the responsibility of the state administrators to come out of their colonial and traditional mentality and be ready to update them and adopt necessary changes based on the technological developments, simplifying the administrative formalities. At present, the formalities are not in a simple form for the poor and uneducated people to receive the benefits. It is the right time to go for a paradigm shift on the administrative formalities. The poor, weak and needy should get legal assurance from the government for the benefits which they are eligible. Any welfare scheme should be people oriented, timely, regular, sufficient, problem solving and futuristic and above all simple.
Learning from each other is one of the advantages of globalization, for the world is shrinking and the knowledge is widening day by day. Puducherry is a small place in size and population. The annual budget of the government is more than Rs. 2,500/- Crores. With this huge amount, the government can successfully implement all the announced welfare schemes in an uninterrupted manner. However, there is need for rational planning and implementation of the plans. The government can learn some of the good experiences from the well developed countries like Sweden. The successful Swedish model welfare program can be adopted and implemented in Puducherry also. They are successfully implementing so many welfare schemes like: 1. Earning related pension schemes, 2. Premium Pension, 3. Guarantee pension, 4. Self-employed pension, 4. Disability Pension (sickness compensation), 5 Survivor pension (The Widows), 6. Guarantee sickness and compensation (disability pension), 7. Earnings-related sickness compensation (disability pension), 8. Guarantee survivor pension, 9. Earnings-related survivor pension, 10. Surviving child’s benefits, 11. Orphan’s pension (child pension), 12. Widow’s pension, 13. Self-employed pension, 14. Cash sickness benefits, 15. Parental cash benefits, 16. Pregnancy cash benefits, 17. Temporary Parental cash benefits, 18. Sickness and Maternity benefits, 19. Parental cash benefits for childbirth, 20. Workers’ medical benefits, 21. Dependent’s Medical Benefits, 22. Permanent disability
benefits, 23. Temporary disability benefits, 24. Orphan’s pension, 25. Funeral
grant, 26. Voluntary income-related program, 27. Basic Unemployed benefits,
28. Child allowance, 29. Housing allowance and 30. Child care allowance\textsuperscript{148}. However, adopting and implementing the Swedish model of women
empowerment in Puducherry is not possible because of paucity of fund.

With regard to the College education, Puducherry government can take a
good lot of corrective measures to encourage the girls to join higher educational
institutions. For instance, Kasthuriba College for Women was started with the
vision of giving College education to rural girls. However, the development for
the past five years is not satisfactory. Therefore, the Puducherry Education
Department can take some corrective initiatives for providing all the necessary
facilities to the Kasthuriba College for Women. It is necessary to take steps to
attract more number of girl students from rural areas. Firstly, separate and
sufficient land for the Women’s College may be identified and procured at the
earliest time. Secondly new job oriented courses may be designed and started
for future academic year with necessary qualified faculty and necessary
infrastructure facilities. Thirdly, free transport facilities may be provided for all
College going students from rural areas. Finally, to encourage the rural poor girl
students to take courses in the rurally located Colleges, the government can

\textsuperscript{148} For further details see Sander, Gorden F., “Sweden After the Fall” \textit{The Wilson Quarterly}, March 1, 1996: pp.
46-60
introduce some incentive measures for the rural girl children in the form of free education and also with some scholarship for the students who are from poor families and SC and BC communities.

Women Polytechnic College is an innovative initiative to provide technical education to women. The five main courses offered by the Women’s Polytechnic College, the Lateral admission under Vocational Stream and Academic Stream in the second year, transport facilities at cheap rate, reasonable fee structure, sufficient Faculty with infrastructure facilities and opportunities for women to join the NCC, Naval Wing and NSS Schemes are really appreciable. However, the College administration and the Education Department can take initiative for starting new programs like Civil Engineering, Instrumentation and Control Engineering, Information Technology, Nano-Technology and Mechanical Engineering which are also necessary for girl children in the era of gender equality. The present government can take necessary steps to start the above mentioned courses at the earliest possible time by providing the necessary infrastructure facilities and faculty as per the UGC norms. These types of initiatives will definitely help the women to be empowered in the era of competitions and opportunities.
Women empowerment should be holistic, though it is time consuming and painstaking while implementation. As discussed above, Pondicherry government has initiated a lot of women empowerment measures which are appreciable. However, the implementation of the promised schemes should be regular and timely. The formalities should be simplified and women friendly. At present the formalities to receive any genuine and promised benefit is very difficult for the ordinary women. Similarly, the educational facilities in both the Government and Private institutions at all levels should be modernized and the scholarships can be increased according to the present and future needs. It is necessary for the government to monitor the facilities available in both the Government and Private schools. As discussed under the fifth chapter, the factors of motivation and empowerment can be further strengthened in all the schools to create an encouraging atmosphere for girl children. Moreover, all the women educational institutions can be further strengthened with additional job oriented courses, better infrastructure, sufficient faculty, proper Counselors, Sanitation facilities, Martial Arts classes, Girl’ Clubs and necessary transport facilities. Above all, the government should create job opportunities to the educated rural women to achieve gender equality, for job security attracts most of the rural women towards educational institutions.
6.8.0. Suggestions for Further Research

Women empowerment is an important area of research which is multidimensional in nature. Educational research, like any other research is an unending phenomenon. This piece of research concentrates on the women Empowerment measures initiated by Puducherry government through education for the five year period i.e. 2005-2010 only. A study on comparing the performance of two administrations in two periods may be an important area of study. Further, the present research is confined with the Puducherry region only. A study comparing the performance of Puducherry government on women empowerment measures in the other three areas – Karaikkal, Mahe and Yanam is another important area to be concentrated. A study focusing on the other areas of Women empowerment like –political, financial, entrepreneurial, economic may also strengthen the body of literature on women empowerment. Finally, a study on the Attitude of women towards various government policies on women empowerment may be an area to be concentrated.