



Mainstreaming Women Employment and Human Development in Kheda District India- Sustainable Livelihood Approach to Poverty by UNDP

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Abstract

The decade after independence have seen incredible and chronological transformation in the status and position of women in Indian society. Gujarat is the model for women employment and human development across the nation. Employment certainly holds the key to improvement in status of women and human development and poverty reduction. In Kheda district, Gujrat, India an employed women becomes more conscious of her socio-economic position and rights. The employed women are gaining a status and influence in modeling decisions in the family. Therefore, the endorsement of family composition is converting into a democratic structure in Kheda. Further, the employment of women statistic shows in this paper that the employment status leads to education of girls and it promotes development and reduces their poverty, as seen in the positive correlation coefficient of per capita income and human development and poverty reduction. SL approach to poverty reduction by UNDP explains and illustrates how Kheda women contributing to the economic activity and building strengthen society for the district.

Key Words: Women Employment, Human Development, a Poverty Reduction through Sustainable Livelihood Approach by UNDP, **GEL Classification:** O15, O18, Q01, R, R0, R1, R13

Introduction

The first detailed study on this subject was carried out by the planning commission which went into the issue of replacement of women workers in various occupations at the industry and operation level through the first part of the century but that too had been unable to provide a model or theory to explain the status of women in the Indian society as emerged out their employment status and the general condition of the economy¹. In this regards a study by² Mies touches upon the data presented in Ambannavar and neatly presents the dynamics of the deteriorating plight of women in modernizing economy, but Mies concern of this subject only a passing reference in her paper.

In a country like India where a significant portion of the population is below poverty line³, it is expected that large proportion of rural women participate in the labour force due to economic pressure, but poverty is not the sole cause; other socio-cultural factors also influence the phenomena of women labour. Amartya Sen has characterized poverty as “capability deprivation”⁴, where a person lacks the “substantive freedoms” he or she needs to lead “the kind of life he or she has reason to value. The Human Development Index (HDI), introduced in 1990 by Mahbub ul Haq and colleagues, reflects achievements in the most basic human capabilities—leading a long life⁵, being knowledgeable, and enjoying a decent standard of living that

can be represented as health, education, and income, which are indeed the three pillars of human development.

Andrew Morrison, Dhushyanth Raju, Nistha Sinha⁶, attempted to distill the state of knowledge about the links between gender equality, on the one hand, and poverty reduction and economic growth on the other. The relationships are far from simple, and our knowledge is far from complete. At the macro level, there has been significant work done exploring the links between gender equality and economic growth. The simple scatter plots presented in their paper and hint at a positive relationship, as do (somewhat) more sophisticated cross-country regressions. Their finding is with regard to the macro level links between gender equality and poverty reduction, the macro correlations are stronger than those for gender equality and growth and more robust to different measures of gender equality.

Significant changes in the global economy have affected patterns of employment and working conditions for men and women worldwide⁷. “Globalization” is associated with the deregulation of product and labour markets, with regionalization, and with the liberalization of international trade. In turn, these processes are associated with increased female’s participation in the labour force and with the growing “casualization” of employment, an s seen in the growth of part-time work in industrial economics.

Indira Hirway's paper, written in 1979, examines the nature of economic participation by women in rural Gujarat. Female participation relates to census figures and Hirway has examined the impact of factors like per capita income, size distribution of land holding, extent of irrigation, double cropping and non-agricultural employment on female participation rate in different districts of the state.

The concept of Human Development and Poverty

Concept of Human Development: The human development paradigm is concerned both with building up human capabilities (through investment in people) and with using those human capabilities fully (through an enabling framework for growth and development) and it has four essential pillars: equality, sustainability, productivity and empowerment⁸. The basic purpose of human development is to enlarge people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and can change over time. People often value achievements that do not show up at all, or not immediately, in income or growth figures, greater access to knowledge better nutrition's and health services, more secure livelihoods, security against crime and physical violence, satisfying leisure hours, political and cultural freedoms and a sense of participation in community activities. The objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives.

Concept of Poverty: Aluko refers to poverty as a lack of command over basic consumption needs, which means that there is inadequate level of consumption giving rise to insufficient foods⁹, clothing and/or shelter, and moreover the lack of certain capacities such as being able to participate with dignity in society. Poverty is also defined as the inability to attain a minimum standard of living¹⁰. Poor not only suffer from lack of income but from a failure in basic service delivery far greater than for those of the non-poor. According to Amartya Sen., the resources available to the poor people are not only

income, land, credit, etc. but they would also include various other aspects of human capital such as nutrition, health, training, education and social networks, etc. which are available to poor to draw on in their search for survival¹¹, security and dignity

Women Empowerment under Indian Constitutional Framework: The constitution of India accommodates various principles of Gender Equality, Gender Justice in a way to empowering women. Article 14 of Indian Constitution imposes prohibition on the State not to discriminate against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. In pursuance of Art. 15 (3) Government of India has enacted 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, providing 33% reservation of seats in each of the panchayats, i.e. Gram Panchayats, Block Samitis and Zila Panchayats Nearly one million women are elected to these local bodies. Constitution imposes fundamental duty on every citizen of India¹², to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women¹³. In 1990, the government has empowered women in India by enacting the National Commission for Women Act 1990

Available data on employment which provided to women in government semi government and local organization in Kheda district are presented in the following table-1.

Women empowerment can be facilitated, by providing employment to women in any sector /division. In Kheda district according to the following data 21526 persons were given jobs in private sector in small industry and retail business besides the spheres of education, health. Public sector i.e. good jobs / casual employment were provided to 5765 women in 2009. Whereas private sector employed 2253 women in the district. It is evident from the table hereunder that Women's empowerment has shown a steady increase from 1990 to 2000 and 2009 in the private and public sector in the district.

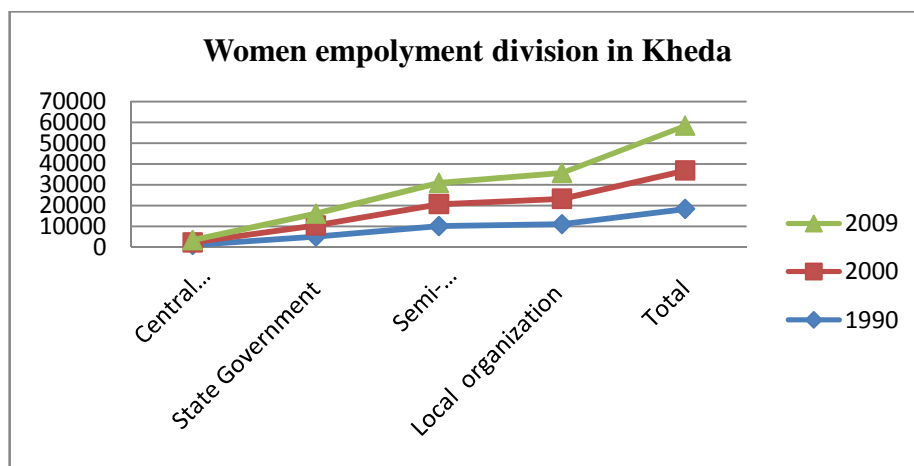


Figure-1
 Women Employment division at Kheda level

Table-1
Women Employment division at Kheda level

Employment Division	Unit	1990	2000	2009
Central Government	5	1105	1149	1097
State Government	80	5142	5244	5669
Semi-Governmental organization	164	10130	10520	10198
Local organization	45	11045	12155	12467
Total	294	18357	18438	21526

Table 2
Women Employment in Kheda

Women Employment in Kheda District	Unit No. In Thousands	1990	2000	2009
Employment Division		II	III	IV
No. of Private sectors		18357	18438	21526
Female employment in public sector		5428	5518	5765
percentage of female employment in public sector		19.79%	18.98%	19.59%
Female Employment in Private Sector		1835	1992	2253
Percentage of Female employment in Private Sector		10%	10.80%	10.47%

Unemployment	Year	
	2000	2009
Total educated unemployed	45728	33053
Total uneducated unemployed	3533	2783

Women employment in Public and Private Sectors in Kheda: Employment certainly holds the key to improvement in status. It determines the level of food availability, nutrition and the level of other essential demands. It holds the key to productivity. It is the main argument of this paper is that female employment outside of home an improvement in public health leading to flagrant and enduring reduction in infant and child mortality are among the most important qualities of life. Table 2 illustrates the status of women in the employment sector. Women are engaged in economic activity as diverse as modern industries. The growth rate in female employment in the public sector is 19.59% per cent is slightly higher than that in the private sector (10.47% per cent) and it progressively goes to meet human development aspect of millennium development goals. We found by field visit of the district, smaller pattern of increase in women’s employment in the district last decade. Due to heavy transformation of urbanization in Kheda has so far inhibited women’s participation to economic activity may therefore; throw some light on changes in the pattern and nature of economic activities during 2001-2010. The above table provides the details of women’s employment in public and private sector.

We found public sector provides major employment of the women. Female employment in public sector is higher than private sector in the district. In public sector women employment is almost 20 percent while in private sector is half of it. It is to be seen that female preferred more to wok in public sector than private sector.

The trend in employment is pattern consequently differed between the sexes in the district. Now women started to work in the entire sector and it leads and generates economic change to social change with human development.

Women participation as Work-Force: Data set out in Table 3 -4-5 shows that the district population is composed of 55.1per cent male workers and 33.8 per cent female workers. It is interesting to observe that female workers are in much lower proportion (11.7 per cent) in urban areas than in rural areas (39.4 per cent). It is noteworthy that male workers are more or less the same in proportion in urban areas (50.4 per cent) as well as in rural areas (56.2per cent).

Females working as agricultural laborers in large numbers are highlighted by the above data. The relatively high proportion of non-workers in both rural and urban areas is a matter which should cause concern since it might be a severe deterrent to the overall productivity and development outcomes in various sectors in the district.

Table 3 gives absolute number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex at district level as per 2001 Census. It can be seen from the data that total workers are 44.9 per cent of total population of the district. Out of total workers male main workers are 49.8 percent and female main workers are 17.5 percent and male marginal workers are 5.3 and female marginal workers are 16.3 percent. The proportion of non –workers to male and female workers are 44.9 and 66.2 recorded in the district as per census 2001.

Table 3
Industrial Categories of Workers

Sr. No	Item	Absolute		Percentage	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Total workers	579830	328350	55.1	33.8
2	Main workers	524383	170017	49.8	17.5
3	Marginal workers	55447	158333	5.3	16.3
4	Non-workers	472993	643043	44.9	66.2

Table 4
Rural Areas: Work Force Participation

Sr. No	Item	Absolute		Percentage	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Total workers	473312	305484	56.2	39.4
2	Main workers	423455	155800	50.3	20.1
3	Marginal Workers	49857	149684	5.9	20.1
4	Non-workers	368184	470786	43.8	60.6

Table 5
Urban Categories of Workers

Sr. No	Item	Absolute		Percentage	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Total workers	106518	22866	50.4	11.7
2	Main workers	100928	14217	47.8	7.3
3	Marginal workers	5590	8649	2.6	4.4
4	Non-workers	104809	172257	49.6	88.3

Table 6
Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in Kheda district

Sr. No	Item	Absolute		Percentage	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Total workers (main + marginal)	579830	328350	55.1	33.8
2	Cultivators	210955	38003	36.4	11.6
3	Agricultural Laborers	157371	127332	27.1	38.8
4	Household industry workers	7520	5420	1.3	1.7
5	Other workers	203984	157595	35.2	48.0

Of the total workers in industrial working groups, male workers were more in comparison to women workers (by 32.3 %) while as marginal workers male participation was 11% higher than female participation. Among women, non-workers in comparison to men were much higher (by 21.3%) in proportion (66.2%) than males (44.9 %.). It is noteworthy that as many as 88 out of 100 women had no gain for work in urban areas in the district.

Table 4 shows absolute and percentage of rural work force of total workers, main workers marginal workers and non-workers. It is to be seen that in category of main (50.3) and total workers (56.2), male proportion is higher and in marginal (20.1) and non-workers (60.6) category female workers proportion is higher than male. It seen that female workers output in marginal activity and non-workers category is much higher than male. Here we found that Kheda women- demand for work

cannot be viewed as a homogeneous entity since demand might vary under different conditions and different place of work with various employment status.

Table 5 shows absolute numbers with percentage of main workers, marginal workers for the district. Out of total urban population 406,450 of the district 106518 or 50.4 per cent are total male workers and 11.7 percent total female workers. Thus, male main and marginal workers are 47.8 and 2.6 per cent of total urban population are recorded while female main workers and female marginal workers 7.3 and 4.4 percent recorded. As regards non worker category male non-workers the proportion of 49.6 percent is lower than female non-workers of 88.3 percent. Thus I can be seen that among total workers proportion of male total workers, marginal workers are higher than female. Here higher population of male workers and lower proportion of female workers can be observed. As an justification for the

decline in the contribute of females in total and main workers in urban industries it has been stated that: “ Protective Laws, which legalize their time and hours of work and search for provide amenities and social security for women workers, not only engage extra expenses but resolve difficulties in the employment of women.

All the working groups are engaged in economic activity in Kheda district. In fact, that has been the starting point for the human development. The economic activities are mainly related to agriculture, well-irrigation through machine, soil conservation, live stock, cultivation, house hold industries and other types of workers.

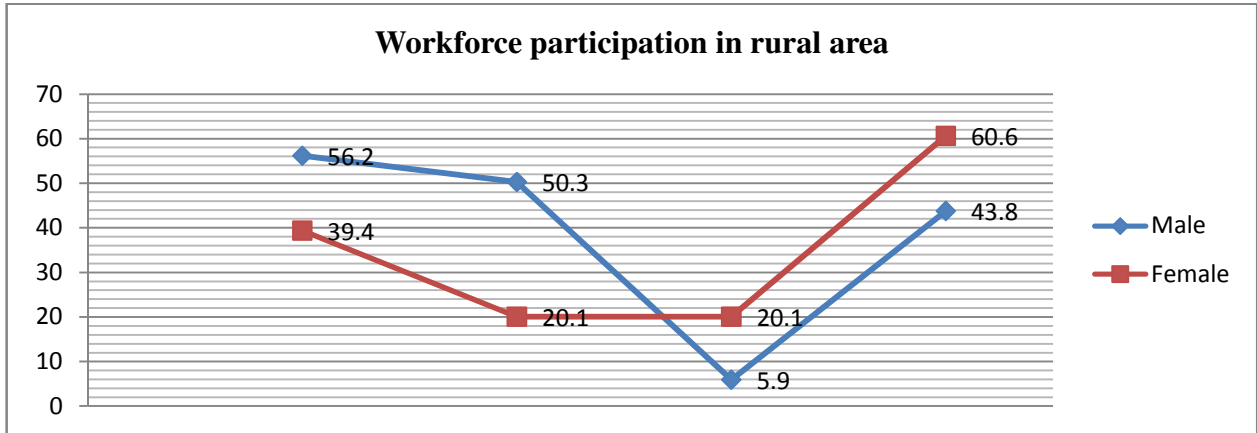


Figure-2
 Rural Areas: Work Force Participation

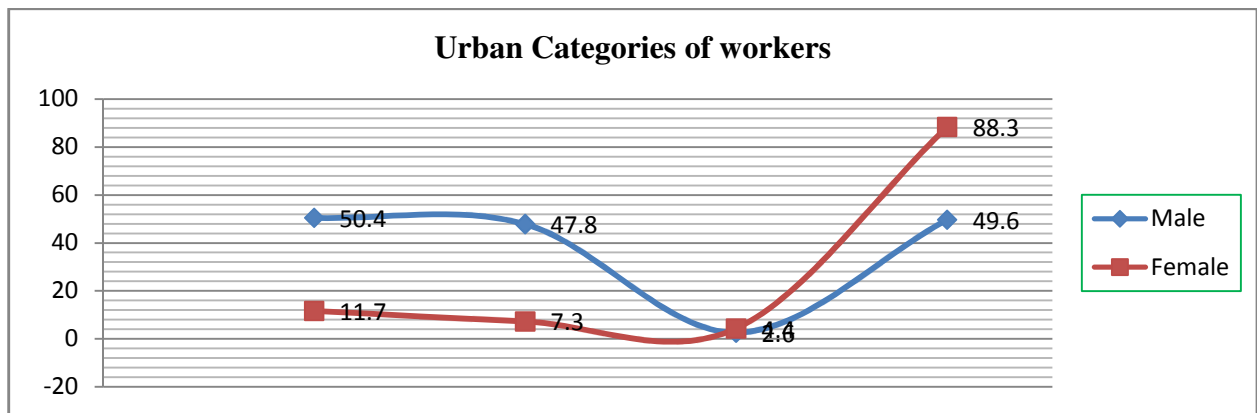


Figure-3
 Urban Categories of Workers

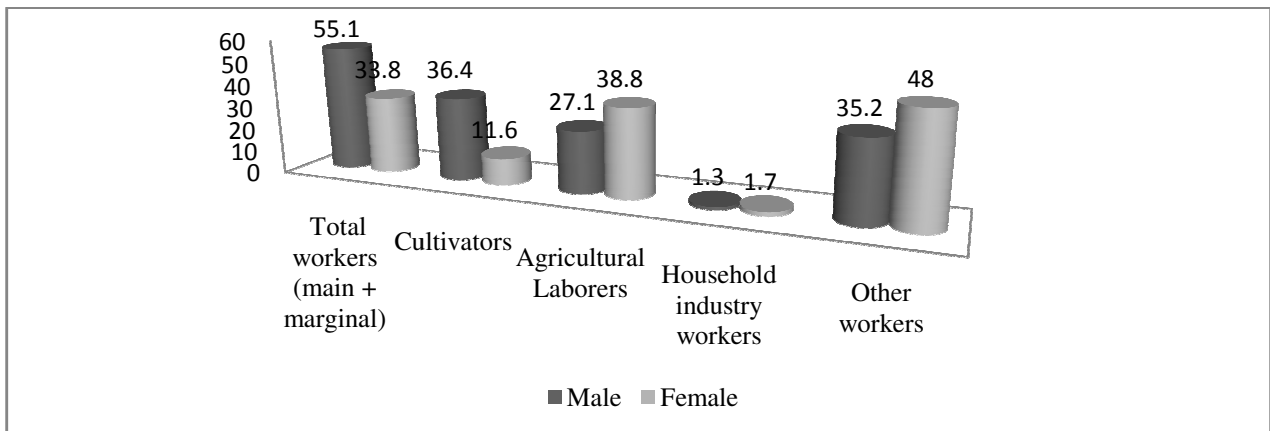


Figure-4
 Distribution of workers by sex in four categories of economic activity in Kheda district

Here we found by field visit the choice of taking up a particular economic activity is made by the groups themselves. They are generally well aware of the economic needs of their communities and activities that need to be promoted. Above table -3-4-5 shows the details of absolute number of workers by sex and their percentage by different categories of workers, It is seen that in category of total workers (main + marginal) (55.1) and cultivators (36.4) male workers participating at higher level while in category of agricultural laborers (38.8), household industries workers (1.7) and other workers (48.8) female work force participation is higher than male workforce. This table shows a predominance of females in the total workers (Main +Marginal), Agricultural and others workers and that there has been major changes observed over the reference decade. It would appear thus that agriculture, household industry has been the only expanding source of employment for women in the district. Due to female group awareness of economic activity and some financial stability and they started to send their children in school, family planning, use of medicine and doctors instead of quacks and faith-healers.

The trends in the structure of the female labour force lead us to believe that there is at present a demand for jobs related to at the agricultural laborers, household industries and other works. Women who are economically independent often have a greater decision making power, in matters relating to education and health of their family members. And district performing better inhuman development.

Table-7
WPR and EPR in Kheda district

Sr. No.	Taluka Name	WPR 2001	FPR 2001
1	Kapadwanj	47.1	38.4
2	Virpur	50.2	47.1
3	Balasinor	45.4	37.8
4	Kathlal	47.3	39.4
5	Mahemdabad	46.1	35.4
6	Kheda	42.4	27.9
7	Matar	44.3	32.2
8	Nadiad	38.5	22.1
9	Mahudha	46.3	35.1
10	Thasara	49.8	41.5
	Kheda-District	44.9	33.8

Source: District Census. Kheda-2001

As discussed above in the preceding section, female participation in the labour force is highly concentrated in two or three occupation- in both rural and urban areas. Table 7 shows very clearly that participation in certain occupations is highly correlated with both mode of work and employment status. Table7 shows Taluka workforce participation and particularly female workforce participation in the district. Virpur (47.1), Thasara (41.5) and Kathlal (39.4) Taluka performing better in FPR while Kapadwanj (38.4) Balasinor (37.8) Mahemdabad (35.4) and Mahudha (35.1) performing average in FPR while

other Taluka need more effort by the Government to generate proper employment.

We may, therefore, concede that indicators of quality of life is not direct function of WPR through human development index is influenced directly by level of income and employment.

Table 8
Female Literacy Rate in Kheda

No.	Talukas	FLR (Rural + Urban) 2001
1	Kapadwanj	57.1
2	Virpur	47.7
3	Balasinor	52
4	Kathlal	53
5	Mahemdabad	51.9
6	Kheda	57.2
7	Matar	54.2
8	Nadiad	67.4
9	Mahudha	51.8
10	Thasara	53.2
	Kheda-District	56.9

Source: District Census. Kheda-2001

Education is the key that opens the door to life. Education is widely accepted as necessary too for attainment of development goals for women. An educational back ground is an important factor for women participation in work. Table 8 shows Taluka wise female literacy rate in the district. It is to be seen that Nadiad (67.4), Kheda (57.2), Kapadwanj (57.1), and Matar (54.2) are performing better in literacy while other Taluka like Kathlal (53) Balasinor (52), Mahemdabad (51.9), Mahudha (51.8) are performing average and other Taluka needs more attention by the state Government to increase literacy rate through Government programmes/schemes. We found that a change in the attitude of women is clearly observable both workplace and home.

Due to education of girl child, the doors of education is opened and changed made more and more women come out of their isolation to seek jobs and take their place in subject which had thus far been closed to them.

This drastic change explains scenario of education to urbanization with human development. Although women work participation increased in recent times, and their income also simultaneously rose, and it help to fetch high wages and generation of additional/supplementary work would reduced and wipe out uncertainty of work and incomes from their life. This would strengthen their economic position and enable them to stand on their own. Influence of employment status and more economic progress of Kheda women's per capita income rise. And it helps to reduce the poverty at rural and urban areas too. Despite the dynamic of change, whose alternate directions appear to be towards a more liberal and a more equal status for

Kheda women? The word speaks about some legal issue about employment opportunity and equality.

Table 9
Human development Indicators of Kheda District

Sr. No.	District Human Development Indicators	Rate in %
1	Birth rate-2009	25.70
2	Death Rate-2009	6.80
3	Infant Death Rate -2009	0.17
4	BPL Rate-2009	10.00
5	Education- Rural Female literacy rate-2001	52.22
6	WPR-work participation rate-2001	44.90
7	FPR-Female Participation Rate -2001	33.80
8	*WPP-Women Political Participation -2009	10.00

* WPP- Data covered Gram Panchyat Elected women

Mechanisms of the UNDP Sustainable Livelihood Approach to Poverty:

Within UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) the sustainable livelihoods agenda is part of the organisation's overall sustainable human development (SHD) mandate that was adopted in 1995. This includes: poverty eradication, employment and sustainable livelihoods, gender, protection and regeneration of the environment, and governance. In this context, the SL approach is one way of achieving poverty reduction, though there are also other strategies being pursued within the organisation (e.g. macroeconomic growth, community development, community-based natural resource management, etc.). UNDP the SL approach serves primarily as a programming framework to devise a set of integrated support activities to improve the sustainability of livelihoods among poor and vulnerable groups by strengthening the resilience of their coping and adaptive strategies. Although this is in principle an open-ended process, certain emphasis is given to the introduction of improved technologies as well as social and economic investments.

Core emphasis and definitions: As one of UNDP's five corporate mandates, sustainable livelihoods offers both a conceptual and programming framework for poverty reduction in a sustainable manner. Conceptually, 'livelihoods' denotes the means, activities, entitlements and assets by which people make a living. Assets, are defined as: natural/biological (i.e. land, water, common-property resources, flora, fauna); social (i.e. community, family, social networks); political (i.e. participation, empowerment - sometimes included in the 'social' category); human (i.e. education, labour, health, nutrition); physical (i.e. roads, clinics, markets, schools, bridges); and economic (i.e., jobs, savings, credit). The sustainability of livelihoods becomes a function of how men and women utilize asset portfolios on both a short and long-term basis. Sustainable livelihoods are those that are: able to cope with and recover from shocks and stresses (such as drought, civil war, policy

failure) through adaptive and coping strategies; economically effective; ecologically sound, ensuring that livelihood activities do not irreversibly degrade natural resources within a given ecosystem; and socially equitable, which suggests that promotion of livelihood opportunities for one group should not foreclose options for other groups, either now or in the future.

Within UNDP, SL brings together the issues of poverty, governance and environment. UNDP employs an asset-based approach and stresses the need to understand adaptive and coping strategies in order to analyze use of different types of assets. Other key emphases of UNDP are: that the focus should be on strengths, as opposed to needs, that macro-micro links should be taken into consideration and actively supported; and that sustainability (as defined in the four bullet points above) is constantly assessed and supported.

Unlike the other agencies covered in this review, UNDP explicitly focuses on the importance of technology as a means to help people rise out of poverty. One of the five stages in its livelihoods approach is to conduct a participatory assessment of technological options that could help improve the productivity of assets. (Where such assessment shows that indigenous technologies are very effective, UNDP's goal would be to ensure that these are adequately understood and promoted by government or non-governmental agencies that work with local people.)

UNDP has developed a methodology (or rather procedure) for the design, implementation, and evaluation of SL programmes consisting of five steps: i. A participatory assessment is carried out of the risks, assets, and indigenous knowledge base found in a particular community as reflected in the coping and adaptive strategies pursued by men and women. ii. An analysis of the micro, macro, and sectoral policies that influence people's livelihood strategies. iii. An assessment and determination of the potential contributions of modern science and technology that complement indigenous knowledge systems in order to improve livelihoods. iv. An identification of the social and economic investment mechanisms (i.e., microfinance, expenditures on health and education) that help or hinder existing livelihood strategies. v. An assurance that the first four stages are integrated in real time, so that this process is part of overall programme of development, rather than a series of isolated events.

For each step different methodological tools and guidelines have been developed. These include a manual for Participatory Assessment and a note on how gender aspects can be integrated into the five steps. The logic and hierarchical order of these various elements of the approach are depicted in Figure 1.

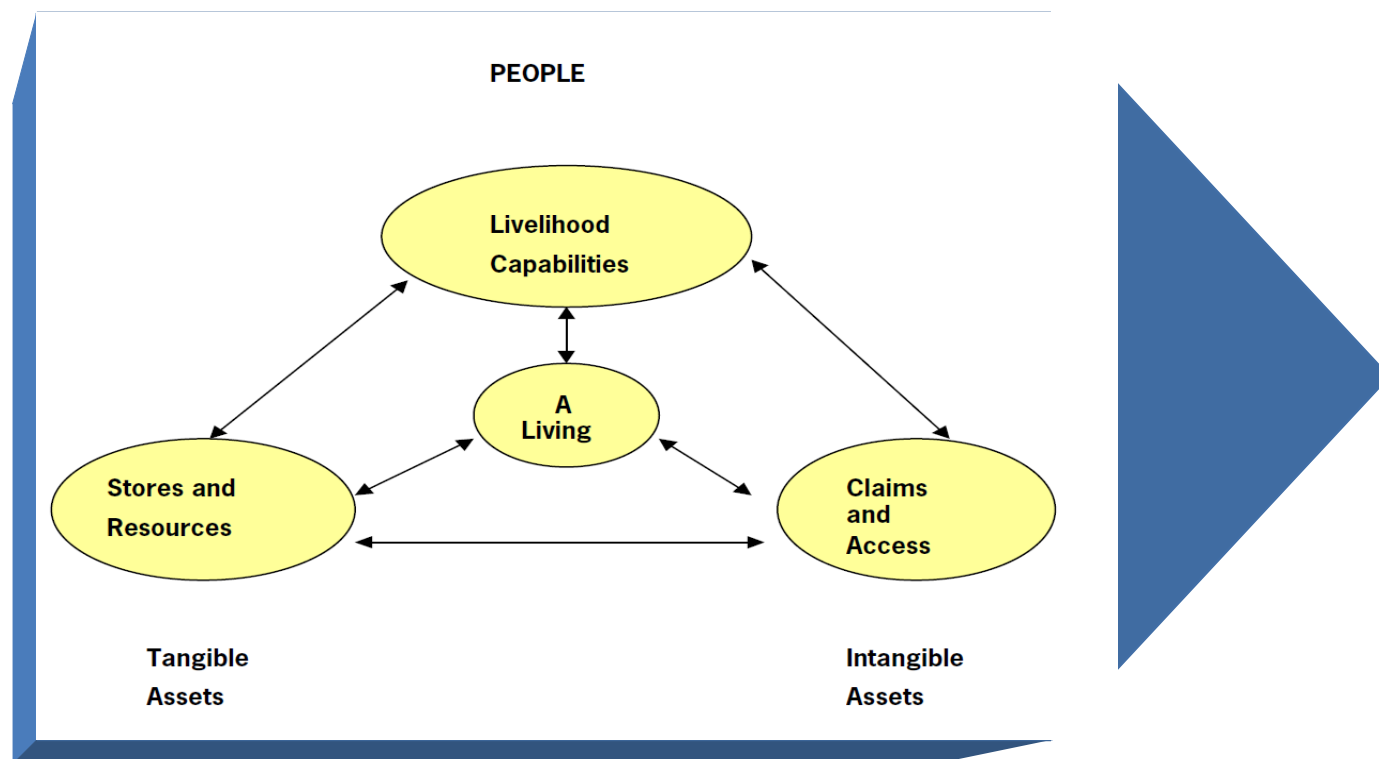


Figure 5:
UNDP approach for promoting sustainable livelihood

How employment set in motion of human development and poverty reduction?: Poverty eradication has been an important goal of development policy since the inception of planning in India. Women is playing important role to eradicate poverty and human development process. Various anti-poverty and employment programmes/schemes are generated by central and state Government. And these are targeted to those women who are ready to work but remain unemployed for lack of employment opportunity. Here it needs direct finance assistance for poverty reduction and generate income for social change. Thus, state Government programmes/schemes are the sources for productive uses enhance social security and human development. Gujarat Government has launched many programmes/schemes concerning to the women employment and Kheda women benefiting from it. Some of the most probable effects of the employment of a women would seems to become more independent and visualized as leading to equalitarian power relationship. In Kheda, the role in decision making of working women found to be in the percentage, slightly higher than non-working women. The educational opportunities which women took advantage of set a new phase in social progress. The employed and educated women could now desire to limit their family size so that they could engage themselves in versatile, all embracing role at home and in the country. Due to education and employment the age for marriage is not increased with the advancement, but is even thought to be the ideal one and employment opportunities are increased with better educational qualification.

Social reforms and laws alone do not bring a change; but here we found in the district the change must be effected in the mind of women, women’s employment or women’s participation in decision making. And this change in outlook came in women and they contribute more to the community and society. Above reliable data of women economic activity ate a prerequisite to development planning for the district. The present paper addresses itself to the issue and examines the trends in employment, human development and poverty reduction. The study uses the concept of human development and poverty reduction through female employment which encompasses education, health and nutrition and it is thus more comprehensive in scope that the concepts of poverty reduction in the district.

Sustainability livelihood approach to poverty reduction in Kheda district: UNDP move towards how people made changes through sustainable livelihood approach and make their living comforts. In this district, people made their assets like natural, human and economic which help them to push up better human and sustainable development. Through many State Government programmes and schemes people starting to utilize all assets in an enhanced ways. UNDP having an overall sustainable human development agenda. Its focuses on reaction on employment and positive impact on human for define country, state, district, region or community. It having conceptual and programming framework for the SL and it links micro-macro integrates poverty, environment and government

issues. Above SL approach linked to the analysis of human development and their utilization of all the assets.

Here in the Kheda district women made their economic stability and moved on sustainable development for all activities. In Kheda women promote access to and sustainable use of the assets upon which women rely. In order to do this, and to understand how assets are utilized, it takes as its entry point the adaptive/coping strategies that people employ in their livelihoods. A woman becomes more open-minded for the all economic activity including cultivation and agriculture. Here we found women are more engaged in agriculture, household industry and in the other works. This SL analysis represents aims to understand livelihood strategies as part of its overall framework, but, in principle, focuses its actual human development activity through employment on either assets themselves or on structures and processes to maximize women's opportunities over the long term in the district.

While analyzing the five stages of SL approach we found women are more utilizing their knowledge in all economic and household activities. Due to girl child education awareness, many women's are sending their daughters to the schools and this awareness made strength more for adoption of human development agenda. Another stage of micro-macro policy of the central and state government, here we found state government has launched any programmes for women development in all the districts, Here in Kheda also women become stronger for all the work and they proved better than men in some field. State govt. is also promoting the women employment at the rural area and started many schemes like Sakhi Mandal Yojana, Mission Mangalam Yojana etc.

Next assessment is to utilize modern technology at the district level, stated govt. commence many instruments and equipments at the village and Taluka levels to provide better education, healthier hospitality services. Due to Govt. efforts at micro and macro level at the village, community becomes more confident to assess govt. schemes and programmes and changed livelihood (especially women) over the time.

Particularly in the ground of education and health sector Gujarat Govt. has initiated many schemes like Madhyan Bhojan, Kishori Shakti Yojana, Chiranjivi Yojana, Beti Bacho Andolan, Janani Suraksha Yojana etc. Other programmes like Integrated Rural Development Program (IRBD), Wage Employment Programs, Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Food for Work Program, Rural Housing, Social Security Programs, Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana, "Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)", Gokul Gram Yojana (GGY), Watershed Development Project, Total Sanitation Campaign Project, National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, etc. And this all schemes are benefited to the rural women and they gain their all basic and essential rights at the village level. According to the Indian constitution women should be equally educated and healthy to the men. Kheda women proved to update their

community development through employment and with better opportunity from education and health hospitality. Fourth assessment is to how much investment being taken in socio-economic mechanisms? Here we found Gujarat Govt. has allotted sufficiently fund to the women empowerment and building their strength. And at the last we bring into being that all four objectives are fulfilling their criteria to complete SL approach to poverty reduction at the Kheda district. All the Govt. Programmes, schemes and efforts at micro-macro levels benefitting to the women and helping to create strong community at the village and Taluka level.

Conclusion

The aforesaid discussion and analysis suggest that female's participation in Kheda is significant in subsistence and economic activities (employment) are supporting to poverty eradication. Apart from domestic work, women from all categories are engaged in many types of subsistence and other economic activities which are very important for survival and well being of their families and human development. Due to state Govt. programmes/schemes related to women economic empowerment, their income is also raised and become more confident about their essential and basic constitutional rights. Carrying out impact studies of human development, women employment and the sustainable livelihoods framework necessitates current data, but unavailability of current data we shared 2001 census data. The structure can provide a basis for overcoming corrective boundaries, and help build a more absolute analysis of the impact of employment, human development and sustainable development through SL approach to poverty and point to how technologies and central-state govt. schemes/programmes could further progress the livelihoods of the poor women.

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