



## Capacity Building Programme for suppressed among the Suppress: A Case Study of Nai Roshni in Bhopal City

**Dr. Shabana Ashraf**

Assistant Professor, Posted at CTE-Bhopal, MANUU, Hyderabad (Telengana)

### ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to find out the awareness level, impact and groundrealities of nai roshni scheme among the Muslim women minorities of Bhopal city. For dealing the objectives of this study, researcher collected data in different phases. Results revealed that objectives were not percolated in toto, but a number of success stories were established. Data reveals that Qualities of leadership like organizational capacity, communicable skill, self development and articulation, communication and public speaking, organizing capabilities, negotiation and conflict resolutions etc. are the integral part of the training but it is superficially done in the actual practices because of time and financial constraints.

### KEYWORDS

**Introduction:** In high-tech society, the situation of Indian women is not as good as it should be, because women have less or no importance in decision-making in spite of earning or adding additional income to the family. But when we talk about the Muslim women, this discrimination are more in various spheres of life in spite of that in Islam inclusion of women began fourteen hundred years ago when Islam brought the concept of gender equality. It is of crucial need to change the attitude of individuals towards Islam and it is also necessary to develop the proper understanding with proper meaning of messages which was given by Allah through his messenger Prophet Mohammed Sallallahu Wassallam about the education and status of women.

Beside that Indian Philosopher and educationist Swami Vivekananda stated that, "There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved; it is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing". So it is essential to include eradicate the gender differences and to empower the women of all religion. Many initiatives and policies are launched by the Indian government in this direction A report of the High Level Committee on the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community of India (popularly known as the Sachar Report) had highlighted the fact that India's largest minority group, the Muslim numbering 13.83 Crore, have been left out of the development path and within this group Muslim women are doubly disadvantaged. Keeping this in view, Ministry of Minority Affairs has formulated the "Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women" it means Capacity building programme for the suppressed of the suppress. The implementation of the Scheme started in 2012-13. This Scheme is also called "Nai Roshni"

"Nai Roshni " come with the following objectives:

- to empower and inculcate the confidence among minority women, including their neighbours from other communities living in the same village/locality, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and other institutions at all levels.
- Empowerment of women from the minority communities and emboldening them to move out of the confines of their home and community and assume leadership roles and assert their rights, collectively or individually, in accessing services, facilities, skills, and opportunities besides claiming their due share of development benefits of the Government for improving their lives and living conditions.

### Objectives of the study:

- To study the awareness level of nai roshni scheme among the Muslim women minorities of Bhopal city.
- To study the ground realities of implementation of this scheme.
- To study the impact of the training on attitude of women trainees.
- To study the comparison of allocated funds and numbers of beneficiaries from implementation year of this scheme.

### Sample :

The Sample was selected in three phases. in first phase,, for dealing the first objective of this study, researcher selected 100 Muslim Women through random sampling technique from Bhopal City of M.P and in second phase, four organizations, selected to study the relevance and ground realities of implementation of this scheme and lastly focus discussion done with 50 Muslim women who has completed since last two years.

### Tool of the study:

To measure the level of awareness of the Scheme Nai Roshni which is meant for them i.e. women of Muslim Minorities an awareness scale was prepared by the Researcher. Focus group discussion with authority of institution that volunteered the assistance to run the programme and trained Muslim Minority Women (who attended this training progamme) was another tool of the study.

### Analysis and interpretation

**Table No: 1 showing the awareness level of scheme amongst the women of minorities of Bhopal city.**

S.No	No.of womens(N)	Category	No. Of Women Minorities(N)	% of Women Minorities
01	100	Below Average	87	87
		Average	10	10
		Above Average	3	3

From the above table no. 1 it is observed that in the sample of 100 women's minorities 80% women's minorities are not at all aware of this scheme, even they did not listen the name of such type of scheme which is implemented for their welfare by Government of India. For the betterment of the minorities of the women's this scheme should be popularized as well as reached to the women

who really need that. The downtrodden women are suffering and considering their sufferings as destiny. This can be done through the advertisement in News channel and newspapers. In sample of this study educated women are also included even they are also unknown about this scheme, they are come under the below average level of awareness.

For achieving the second objective of this research, researcher did focus group discussion with the authorities of organization who is implementing this scheme. The following issues are come which are discussed below:

- According to the scheme, condition of eligibility of the women trainees is there will be no annual income bar, woman/parent or guardian of woman having annual income not exceeding Rs.2.50 lakh from all sources would be given preference in selection. After the focus group discussion it is observed that it is very difficult to produce income certificate for women who are not educated, not confident and not aware of all that. Most of the uneducated women afraid from paper work and they possess some misconceptions about the paper work. For overcoming this situation they prefer to make a distance of this type of programme. Here policy makers should realize the ground reality of women and should produce some alternative solution of this problem.
- The incentive for women in this programme is 50 Rs which is very less to attract them, because mostly they are from the low socio economic class, they are busy in earning little amount of money by doing house hold work in different homes, while some are busy in other work, so they are not easily mould to leave that work and join the training programme. Most of the trainees are those who are not doing anything, and they said they are came to attend this programme for the purpose of getting money, but after attending this training programme we have getting important values and life skills which we don't think over that.
- The duration of the training programme is very short in relation to cover all the issues given in training module of this scheme. If duration is increases, automatically they have sufficient time to trained more appropriately according to demand of all the issues given in training module of this scheme. This will definitely affect more on the attitude of their trainees.
- In the process of focus group discussion, researcher asked some success stories from the person who is running the organization which is providing training. He stated a number of success stories in which a prominent one is that once one quite old couple came to him and shows gratitude with tear in their eyes. They reported that what the lesson they have taught their daughter in law in six days that her approach has changed overnight. As the express purpose of the programme is Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women so that they may give the voice of their problem

For achieving the third objective of this research, researcher did focus group discussion with the trained Muslim women. There are the following observations seen by the researcher. They are as follows

- Women are the worst sufferers in general and in poverty stricken family in particular. India is being a welfare state it is a prerequisite to give appropriate support and a hand with equity because they are half of the population. The programme is meant for women and a woman is the person who plays a significant role what the next generation would be. She is the one who nourishes, nurture and moulds the character of her offspring. According to the scenario of need of the minority women, this training programme covers the issues like life skills, values, health and hygiene, self dependency, saving, financial literacy, legal rights of women, digital literacy and advocacy for social and behavioural change.

- During focus group discussion with trained minority women, it observes that remarkable changes are seen. They reportedly that now they are able to present their problem in front of people more comfortably and confidently. They are aware towards the health and hygiene issues, they agrees that now, after the training they are able to take good care of their elders and children than earlier.
- Only 5% of the women started their own little business to fulfill the economic needs of family.
- 10% women said that before the training they are fully dependent on their husband and other neighbours for work like submission of electric bills, bringing rashaan from rashaan shop, they were very much dependent on others for every paper work. They don't know, they can also do with little efforts. But after attending this training programme they realize that they can also do all these, now they are doing all the work in a better way.

For achieving the last objective of this research, researcher did desk work and data taken from the site of minority affairs.

**Table No: 2 Showing distribution of funds, no. of beneficiaries in M.P under this scheme**

Session	No. of Organisations	Total amount Sanctioned (approx.)	No. of Women Minorities	Grand Total Expenditure all over the Country
2012-13	05	6427750	2505	149313600
2013-14	37	13236750	4625	119549393
2014-15	31	19962450	6975	125225585

The above table No. 2 reveals that in 2012-13 (in M.P) only 05 organizations were involved under the scheme and 2505 women of minorities were trained under the terms and conditions of this scheme. In the next year 2013-14 (in M.P) more than seven times organizations were involved in comparison with the preceding year but proportion of women trainees were not hiked accordingly. If the same pattern may be applied the women trainees may be 17500 facilitated. The causes are unknown. The percentage of total minority's women this number is mere a fraction and eye wash.

#### Conclusion:

The training module of the training programme of this scheme is well structured in such a manner that training inputs are given in short phases but in actual practices it is very difficult to imbibe or inculcate among those women who are illiterate and unaware women in a very short period. Qualities of leadership like organizational capacity, communicable skill, self development and articulation, communication and public speaking, organizing capabilities, negotiation and conflict resolutions etc. are the integral part of the training but it is superficially done in the actual practices because of time and financial constraints. Group exercises and discussions should be incorporated in the training modules to encourage active participation and make the scheme more lively and interactive. Specialists or experts should be invited to speak and for conduct the activity mode type situations on related issues as per the need of the issues of training programme of 'Nai Roshni' scheme. The issues of the training programme are broader and may not be covered in a single paper. It needs a thorough research.

#### References:

1. [www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in)