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Digital Technologies and Transformation in Academic Libraries

Dr. Jayesh Bhatnagar, Dr. Kottayya B. Agadi, Dr. P. S. Kattimani, Dr. Suresh Balutagi, Dr. Kottayya B. Agadi



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Digital Libraries and Their Importance: An Overview

Kantappa Chavan* & Santosh Chavan**

Abstract

The digital libraries are a group of files in digital form accessible on the net or CD ROM disk. Depending on the precise library, a consumer may be able to get admission to magazine articles, books, newspapers, snapshots, sound documents, and films. The virtual library one of the maximum cutting-edge trends in library and statistics technology, which helps its users to seek information via the internet. Digital library is prepared for the greater ideas and statistics and its guide deferent offerings and place wherein the in order is saved in digital format and can be retrieving over networks. The digital libraries are systems presenting to a person with resources and get right of entry to a very big range, and the digital library information prepared storeroom of the records awareness digital library is an international digital library. In closing one decade, researchers are focusing on the users of the virtual library to expand more efficient and effective gadgets to offer first-rate carriers to users. The papers talk approximately the user-centric method in the framework of the digital library. Researchers are working on the system up development using the use of Wi-Fi generation to hook up with stop customers at once with libraries.

Keywords: digital library, virtual library literature, virtual machine, e-resources, and facts generation.

1. INTRODUCTION

The phrases, which have been in trend at distinctive instances, consist of a paperless library, fast advance into statistics technology have revolutionized the function of virtual libraries device. As a result, and the library faces a new

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WOMEN

EMPOWERMENT

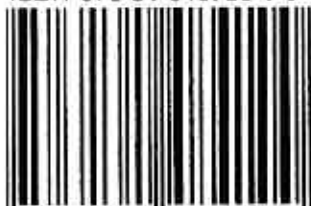


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EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN INDIA

Dr. Siddaraju V.G.

PUBLIC POLICY FOR THE

WOMEN IN INDIA



Women customers' attitude towards Beauty Parlors in Sankeshwar in Belagavi district

D. D. Kulkarni

Introduction:

The importance of women in each family is known to all. Indian culture is symbolized as Mother India (Bharat Mata). Women are known for their best characters like patience, endurance, love, affection, sympathy and generosity. They shared equal right and responsibilities with her husband. In Indian tradition, women have occupied a prominent position in the society. Manu said in Manusmriti, "Where the women are respected, the divine grace adores that place, but where that is not so, all other forms of worship are fruitless". Still, there is large number of atrocities against women particularly Indian women. There are numerous schemes such as 'Beti Padavo; Beti Bachavo' (Teach daughter; save daughter) to correct awareness among women about their rights and duties. Women constitute half of our population and play a vital role in the economic development of the family, the community and the nation. Therefore, to accelerate the growth and prosperity of the nation, it is very important to create opportunities for socio-economic development of women in rural India. Women are considered as equal partners in the process of development.

Review of Literature:

Salva Swati Jayesh & Manjrekar (2014) have studied the perception of women as customers towards Beauty parlors in Western

Mumbai. They concluded that one of the main reasons for the popularity of beauty salons is the rising disposable income of the people and changing lifestyle of masses. Even now with less income and more work, women feel beauty salons are necessary.

D. D. Kulkarni & A. S. Shiralashetti (2015) has stated in their research paper that awareness has created among the woman regarding their rights and duties. Empowering of women is a pre-requisite for development of a good nation. When women are empowered, society with stability is assured. Her confidence has increased due to participation by undertaking entrepreneurship.

Need for the study:

"If you educate a man you educate an individual, however, if you educate a woman you educate a whole family. Women empowered means Mother India empowered"-Pt. Jawaralal Nehru. The concept of women entrepreneurship started in India after independence, particularly 1960 onwards. The socio-economic empowerment is through providing education in rural area. Once woman becomes educated she will think about idea to empower herself, then she moves towards economic empowerment. This is possible only through rural development.

There was a time when women were restricted to four walls of kitchen. Now the time has changed as women have educated. This has created a number of opportunities. The development of technology and family situations has urged them to undertake entrepreneurship. These women entrepreneurs have lack of exposure. They cannot mobilize huge capital to undertake entrepreneurship. They more rely on micro enterprises which require lesser amount of capital. One among such micro enterprises is beauty parlor. Women are known for beauty consciousness. The beauty parlor made them economically independent. Sankeshwar is rural place in Hukkeri taluka in Belagavi district. It is having a population of 34,637 of which 17,262 are women as per 2011 census. There are around 35 beauty parlors in the study area. Hence, the researcher has thought to undertake the study.

Objectives:

- To ascertain the status of women in India.
- To study the socio-economic profile of the respondents.
- To analyze the attitude of the respondents towards beauty parlors.

Hypotheses:

H₀: There is no association between the age of the respondents and level of satisfaction of service of beauty parlor.

H₀: There is no association between the occupation of the respondents and level of satisfaction of service of beauty parlor.

Methodology:

The study is carried during November 2019. The study is based on primary data. A sample size of 100 women customers is selected on convenient non-probability random basis. The data is collected through a structured schedule. The researcher has used statistical tools like percentage is used for analysis and chi-square test is employed to test the hypotheses.

Limitations of the study:

- As the study is conducted in the vicinity of Sankeshwar in Belagavi district, hence the findings of the study cannot be generalized.
- Due to the language barrier, some of the respondents were hesitant to furnish the required information through the schedule although they were made comfortable by translating the questions in their native language but this may have resulted into semantic barrier affecting the quality of research.

Status of Women in India:

Women are still treated as subordinate to men do take the advantage of government plans and projects to develop themselves in education, health, household enterprises and IT sector. Now,

sustainable development cannot be achieved without active participation of women in the development. The national policy for empowerment of women 2001 gives importance for empowerment of the women which is necessary in order to bring socio-economic change and development.

The national policy for empowerment was adopted in 2001 with the objective of ensuring woman, their rightful place in the society by empowering them as an agent of socio-economic change development. Efforts have been made to improve the status and background of woman in socio-economic. Women folk cannot take their maximum use and remained still backward in rural area as compared to urban area in India. The state governments are providing privilege in the form of reservation to women in education as well as employment.

In 2011, the workforce participation rate at all India level was 25.51 per cent for female and 53.26 per cent for males. While there was no rural urban gap for males (53%), there was considerable rural urban gap for females (rural 30%, urban 15.4%)

As per NSS 2011-12, 59.3 per cent of the female workers in rural India are self employed while in urban areas the corresponding figure was 42.8 per cent. Among the male workers, 54.5 per cent are in rural area and 41.7 per cent in urban area are self-employed. In rural areas, the share of regular wage/salaried employees was less for both female (5.6 per cent) and male (10 per cent) compared to urban areas (42.8%-females, 43.4%-males). The sixth economic census (2013-14) showed that 21.49 per cent of the total establishments are owned by females and 18.29 per cent of the workers employed in establishment are females.

Analysis of Primary data:

It is learnt from the table 1 that forty three per cent of respondents belong to the age group 21 to 25 years while 27 per cent of them are less than 20 years old. It is inferred that respondents less than 25 years old are more beauty conscious than the 25 years old above age. Most of them are unmarried. Sample size consist majority of students and working women.

Table 1: Demographic factors of respondents

Demographic factors		No of Frequency
Age	Less than 20 years	27
	21 to 25 years	43
	26 to 30 years	09
	Above 30 years	21
Marital status	Married	40
	Unmarried	60
Education	P.U.C.	12
	Degree	41
	Post Graduate	47
Occupation	Student	52
	Working woman	33
	House maker	15

Table 2: Frequency of visit

Interval of visit	No of frequency
Fortnightly	05
Monthly	29
Bi-monthly	09
Half yearly	08
Occasionally	49
Total	100

It is drawn from table 2 that forty-nine per cent of the respondents go to beauty parlors occasionally. These occasions are birthday parties, kitty parties and marriages. 29 per cent of them are going to parlors monthly. They are working women who will be out of houses on their duties. It indicates that working women and student frequently go to parlors.

Table 3: Mode of payment

Mode of payment	No of frequency
Cash	97
e-wallets	03
Total	100

It is understood from table 3 that majority of the respondents make payment to beauticians by cash. However, only three percent of them pay through e-wallets. Though the sample consists of educated respondents, they are not used to cashless transactions.

Table 4: Type of beauty services

Type of beauty services	No of frequency
Eyebrow	32
Make up	02
Hair cutting	25
All	41
Total	100

It is perceived from table 4 that 41 per cent of the respondents avail all types of beauty services such as eyebrow, makeup and hair cutting. 32 per cent of them simply go for eyebrow. It is deduced that majority of them avail all types of services.

Table 5: Necessity of beauty

Responses	No of frequency
Yes	94
No	06
Total	100

It is known from table 5 that majority of the respondents opine that there is necessity of beauty parlors while rest of them doesn't need beauty parlors. It is inferred that the students and working women need beauty parlors as compared to house makers.

Table 6: Mode of Attraction

Mode of attraction	No of frequency
Discount	05
Brand name	03
Personal attention	81
Customized package	11
Total	100

It is revealed from table 6 that majority of the respondents are attracted by the personal attention of the beauticians. It is concluded that the personal attention plays vital role in attracting the respondents rather than the discount offer, brands and customized package.

Table 7: Consideration for selection

Factors for selection	No of frequency
Location	08
Experience	38
Hygiene	18
Ambience	01
Recommendation	04
Professional	31
Total	100

It is professed from table 7 that majority of the respondents consider the experience of the beauticians followed by their professionalism. Hygiene also plays a little role while selecting beauty parlors. Hence, it is concluded that experience and professionalism of beauticians are significant for selection.

Table 8: Purpose of Visit

Purpose	No of frequency
Grooming	22
Personal hygiene	74
Status symbol	04
Total	100

It is found from table 8 that huge percentage of the respondents goes to beauty parlors to maintain their personal hygiene which is followed by grooming. It is presumed that beauty is not status symbol. Respondents belong to elite group to go to parlor as mark of status symbol.

Table 9: Time spent

Hours spent	No of frequency
Less than 1 hr	92
1 to 2 hours	18
Total	100

It is understood from table 9 that majority of the respondents spend less than an hour in the parlors. It is deduced that the respondents spend only a few hours at the parlors.

Table 10: Amount spent

Amount spent	No of frequency
Less than Rs 1000	92
Rs 1000 to 2000	06
Rs 3000 to Rs 5000	01
Above Rs 5000	04
Total	100

It is drawn from table 10 that a greater percentage of the respondents spend less than Rs 1000 and hardly a few of them expend more than Rs 3000. Those who spend Rs 5000, it is on the occasion of marriages. Respondents spend less than Rs 1000, go parlors monthly.

Table 11 Side effect

Response	No of frequency
No	63
Yes	37
Total	100

It is cleared from table 11 that going to beauty parlor does not have any side effect as it is expressed by many of the respondents. However, remaining of them opined that they had side effect. It is inferred that the side effect on skin is due to the products used by beauticians who may be allergic to the body.

Table 12: Satisfaction

Level of satisfaction	No of frequency
Highly satisfied	17
Satisfied	82
Dissatisfied	01
Total	100

It is observed from table 12 that a large number of respondents are satisfied with the services of beauticians followed highly satisfied. It is concluded that most of them have expressed that they are happy with services of beauticians.

Table 13: Marital status and Time spent

Time spent/ Marital status	Less than 1 hr	1 to 2 hrs	Total
Married	28 (70)	12 (30)	40
Unmarried	54 (90)	06 (10)	60
Total	82 (82)	18 (18)	100
Chi-square value			6.504
Df			01
P value			3.84

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to the respective total of rows

It is learnt from table 13 that unmarried respondents spend much time in beauty parlors than married. 70 per cent of the married spend less than one hour in parlors. The calculated value of chi-square is greater than P value at five per cent level of significant for one degree of freedom. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant association between the marital status and time spent at the beauty parlors. It is drawn that the unmarried can spend more time in parlor than married.

Table 14: Occupation and Time spent

Time spent Occupation	Less than 1 hr	1 to 2 hrs	Total
Students	47 (90.38)	5 (9.62)	52
Working women	26 (78.74)	7 (21.01)	33
House makers	09 (60)	06 (40)	15
Total	82 (82)	18 (18)	100
Chi-square value			14.116
Df			02
P value			5.99

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to the respective total of rows

It is noticed from table 14 that students spend more time (i.e. less than 1 hrs) as compared to working women and house makers. House makers spend 1 to 2 hrs in parlors. The calculated value of chi-square is greater than P value at 5 per cent level of significant for 2 degrees of freedom. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that

there is an association between the occupation and time spent in parlors by the respondents. Working women cannot spend much time as they have dual commitments. While students are young, they spend more time there.

Findings of the study:

- Sample consists of majority students and working women.
- Seventy per cent of the respondents belong to less than 25 years of age.
- Working women and students go to parlors frequently.
- Majority of the respondents make payment by cash.
- Respondents are attracted by the personal attention of the beauticians.
- The experience and professionalism are significant while selecting the parlors.
- The respondents who spend less than Rs 1000/- go parlors monthly.
- There is no any side effect on skin as it is expressed by many of the respondents.
- A large percentage of the respondents are satisfied with services of beauticians.
- There is significant association between the marital status and time spent at the beauty parlors. Unmarried respondents spend more time in parlors than married.
- Working women cannot spend much time at parlors as they have dual commitments.

Suggestions:

- Use of Herbal and Ayurvedic products: Presently, the beauticians are using synthetic products. This may have adverse effect on skin of customers. Hence, the beauticians should use herbal and ayurvedic products. This may hike the cost of services and customers. The customers are affordable to increased cost of services due to usage of the same.

- **Membership cards:** The beauticians should introduce membership cards to the regular customers. They may charge Rs 5000/- for membership which will be valid for one year. Such members should be provided 10 per cent discount whenever they avail services. This can also attract more number of customers towards beauty parlors.
- **Offers during seasons:** Currently, beauticians are not providing offers to their customers. Hence, they need to provide offers during marriage seasons to all customers including membership card holders. A discount of 5 per cent discount can be allowed to customers.
- **Encouraging cashless transactions:** Now, respondents are making by cash. Beauticians can tie up with the wallet companies like Pay tm, G-pay or phone pay. This enables them to attract customers as they provide cash back offer to customers. This also provides transparency in transactions.

Conclusion:

There has been considerable rise disposable income of the people especially women. This has increased demand for the beauty parlors. There is positive perception of women towards beauty parlors. This makes them to feel as always young. Beauty service industry is attaining greater importance resulting into women entrepreneurship. This enables them to be economically independent and ultimately resulting into women empowerment.

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6

Economic Empowerment of Women through Entrepreneurship and Skill Development in India

B. S. Kamble

Introduction

Women entrepreneurs are key players in any developing country in terms of their contribution to economic development. The women empowerment struggle from Vedic period is the evidence that a good number of social barriers break the women status and entrepreneurship. Now the growth process is more concerned with equality, SDGs, pro human growth etc. It provides opportunities to mobilize the women empowerment and economic development. According to sixth economic censuses 2014 the share of WE was 14% to the total entrepreneurship in India. Govt. of India initiated a number of Women development entrepreneurship programmes and schemes to bring women in main stream of economic development.

Literature Review

Eyercusalem Siba (2019) state that, current women economic empowerment interventions are not enough to overcome all obstacles facing female entrepreneurs and a successful women's economic empowerment intervention needs more than only access to financial capital and hard business skills. Ashlin Mathew (2019) said that, as for financial aspect of WE there is a lack of collateral security and even among Indians educated urban elite, WE face discrimination.



WOMEN AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT: Towards Sustainable Livelihoods

Edited by
Dr. Siddaraju V.G.

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Towards Sustainable Livelihoods

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FOREWORD

It is generally accepted truth that skilled human resource is a boon to any country and it is wealth to any society. Skilled manpower will play a vital role in the inclusive growth and development of any country. Truly speaking skill development is not an independent entity rather than an integrated issue in the social-economic development of any nation. Skill development can change the fate of any society, especially a woman can improve her position. The quality of educational attainment and proper economic improvement are the key elements in ensuring sustainable empowerment women. Experts opine that proper financial autonomy or empowerment leads women's active role in the inclusive development of any country. Though 50% of the Indian population is women their role in the country's development is being minimized because of gender discrimination. Their fruitful role has been severely and intentionally minimized. Society is not seriously considering women entrepreneurs because of gender reasons only. Proper skill development encourages women to make an inclusive society and she will be a key role in India's fast economic growth and development. Successful women entrepreneurs can be a model for others so that an inclusive society can be easily and speedily reached. Skill development and entrepreneurship will a cube with the ability to enable them to participate in the development process. The Government of India has introduced many more such programs for the betterment of women entrepreneurs like skill development programs. Today skill development program has become a part and parcel of every education system of the country and mainstream skill development at all levels of the education is need for the hour. Skill development and Entrepreneurship will reduce inequality in society so that a woman can reach a successful life or career.

The Book which is being brought by the center for the study of social exclusion and inclusion policy is a part and parcel of the National Commission for Women funded seminar and I hope this book will play a deceive role in the skill development policy of the country.

Prof. G. Hemantha Kumar

Women Empowerment through Entrepreneurship and Skill Development

Harale P.L

Introduction

Empowerment of women means creating condition for enabling women to be motivated for task accomplishment by taking personal responsibility and Women empowerment through women entrepreneurship means women's access to resources and market, actual ownership and active control. In India, empowering women through entrepreneurship has become an integral part of power development efforts. It will give in these benefits:-women development, economic growth and social stability. The future of small enterprises depends on enabling women to become entrepreneurs and their active participation in entrepreneurial process. The basic need for empowering women is to instill the required skills and abilities in order to Shape up their overall personality and raise their status within the society.

Objectives

The following are the objectives of the present study

- To understand need for women entrepreneurship
- To Study need for Skill development for women
- To examine the role of MSDE in women empowerment

Methodology

The present Study is based only on secondary data the data were collected from Books, Journals and Website.

Women Entrepreneurs in India

In India a men generally take the lead in the entrepreneurial world. With the changing cultural norms and increase in literacy rate, more and more Indian women are accepting entrepreneurship as their careers. Earlier women were involved in self employment mostly making home products like pickles or handicrafts, which could be produced on a very small scale to earn money and to support the scanty family income. With the advent of the information technology and media, women are being aware of their traits and the prevailing work situations. Increasing consciousness among women about their existence and rights is gradually changing their role from 3p's pickle, powder and pappad to the modern 3B's i.e , Energy, Electronics And Engineering . they are flourishing as designers ,interior decorators, publishers garment manufactures, exporters and are exploring new avenues in the changing world scenario Kiran Mazumdar Shaw , Indra Nooyi, Naina Lal Kidwal, Indu Jain, Neelam Dhawan , Ritu Kumar, Shahnaz Husen , Aditi Gupta, Anisha Singh, Farah Khan, Etc Are The Outstanding Entrepreneurs.

Need for Women Entrepreneurship

The number of women entrepreneurs is very low in India. Out of 2 million entrepreneurs the women entrepreneurs accounted for only 10% of the total number of entrepreneurs. Whereas the Per cent age of women entrepreneurs in America is more than 50% of total entrepreneurs. In India, Women entrepreneurship is gathering momentum slowly. Women entry in to business is a new phenomenon. However, the following factors emphasize the need for women entrepreneurship to women empowerment.

- **Economic Necessity:** Modern living is becoming costly. Therefore women want to increase their family income by establishing

various enterprises like tailoring units, beauty parlors, Food articles etc. Business is a source of income for such women entrepreneurs.

- **Independence:** A modern and educated Woman wants financial independence. Therefore, they are in need of a business enterprise. They start one or the other enterprise to utilize their spare time and earn profit
- **Education:** Women literacy and education is gaining top priority and importance. Educated women prefer job or self employment. Therefore business offers lot of opportunities to educated women.
- **Government Support and policies:** To empower the women, government framed number of schemes. Government Schemes, concessions are compelling the women to jump in to business.
- **Women empowerment:** Spread of women education, effects of mass media government support to women etc are making women financially strong. Now more women are setting up their ventures in order to become strong. The government, financial institutions etc are working with a view to strengthen the women and attracting the women towards business activities.
- **Some Business Require Women Entrepreneurs:** There are some businesses which require women entrepreneurs. For eg.: Beauty parlors, Vegetables, household utensils. Therefore there is an absolute necessity of women entrepreneurs.
- **Self Identity and social status:** Women participation in business is necessary to gain self identity and social status. Business offers to women the necessary recognition, status, prestige, reputation etc.

Skill development for women

Women have shown their ability in community development. Hence it is important that women be a part of skill development. In India, women are now participating in various areas like education, art and culture, service sector, sports, politics, media and science and technology. They form a substantial part of the work force but the

working percentage rate of women in the total labor force is declining. A large number of them are working in the informal sectors. This represents lack of employment opportunities and skills for women work force.

Currently, a majority of the female work force in India is unskilled. They can be motivated to develop their life skills - that will give them high paying jobs with better livelihood and confidence to earn for their family. It will develop their ability and quality to move ahead and be self dependent. It is observed that the concept of training and skill development needs to move beyond imparting technical and managerial skills, with more focus on literacy, numeracy, political and life skills.

Some skills that training institutes must impart to women empowerment are -

- Communication skills
- Business etiquettes
- Language development
- Personality development
- Leadership skills
- Management skills
- Entrepreneurship skills
- Basic accounting skills
- Basic computer skills

The government of India has passed the national policy for women empowerment which aims to ensure overall development of women within the country. They seek to impart skills to women so that they can stand and support for themselves and gain status within society.

Role of MSDE in women empowerment

Ministry of skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) have been implementing several initiatives to achieve women empowerment through skill development. To increase the women

participation in work force, Skill India mission aims to empower women with 10 initiatives in skill development and entrepreneurship.

1. **Long term skill Development Training via Industrial Training Institutes (ITIS):** 18 National skill training Institutes (for women) are imparting skill training exclusively for women under National Apprenticeship promotion scheme (NAPS) basic/Theoretical training is provided to women. The NITS (W) organize NCVT approved skill training programme under craftsmen training scheme (CTS) and craft instructors training scheme (CITS) in several areas such as office management, Electronics, Fashion Design and technology, Computer Aided Embroidery and designing, etc. Women's are also actively participating in new Job roles aligned to industry like those in Artificial intelligence, 3D printing, Data analytics etc. and also across in skills like welding, auto mobile mechanics, etc.
2. **Short term skill Development Training:** The flagship programme of the ministry, Pradhanmantri Kaushal Vikas yojana strives to promote increased participation of women in the work force through appropriate skilling and gender mainstreaming of skills close to 50% of the candidates enrolled and trained under PMKVY are women, out of total 56 lakh candidates who have benefited from the scheme. Programme under skill India mission are designed to not only train women in relevant skills that are sought by employers, they are also providing other facilities. While women dominate sectors such as apparel, Beauty and wellness and Healthcare there is significant presence in nontraditional roles such as those in electronic and Hardware with large number of Female enrollments (1.03 lakh) under the Field Technical - computing and Job role in this sectors. Skill India has partnered with Government initiatives like Ayushman Bharat, swachh Bharat mission, smart city mission etc. to align skill development efforts to this national mission by ensuring a steady flow of skilled work force. These programmes are also generating lakhs of jobs particularly for women by creation of job roles like caregiver nurses, educators etc.

3. **Recognition of prior Learning (RPL):** Under the Recognition of prior learning (RPL) more than 4 lakh women candidates have been oriented in different skill areas, recognizing their existing skills through a formal certificate and giving them a means to earn better livelihood.
4. **Apprenticeship Training:** The comprehensive reforms that have been made to the apprenticeship Act 1961, has opened up opportunities for apprentices in the service sector skill India through NSDC, is conducting focused pilot programme with UNDP and society of Development alternatives (DA) to benefit more than 50000 women in 7 states/UTS.
5. **Policy Interventions:** The National skill development and policy focuses on inclusive skill development with the objective of increased women participation for better economic productivity. To achieve this emphasis has been laid on creating additional infrastructure both for training and apprenticeship for women flexible training delivery mechanisms such mobile training units, local need based training to accommodate women and ensuring safe and gender sensitive training environment, employment of women trainers, and equity in remuneration. The skill gap reports have also identified sector which are likely to have a higher percentage of women in the work force.
6. **Special women centric projects:** NSDC, through its training partners such as man Desh Foundation, Shri mahila sewa sahakari Bank limited and sri saradamath Rasik Bhita are working exclusively on skill development of women especially in rural areas. The training constitutions imparting digital accounting and entrepreneurial skills so as to facilitate the possibility of setting up their own business.
7. **Partnerships with private and Non - Government organizations to boost skill development:** Some of the collaborative efforts with private players include organization such as Airbhb to support home stay services by providing training in hospitality and tourism sector under a PMKVY project, Anurita vishwa

- vidyapeetham is targeting remote villages to foster women empowerment through skill development and creation of occupational opportunities. The project is focused 50% participation from women and has been implemented in Chhattisgarh, odisha, Jarkhand, Kerala and Tamilnadu Partnership with Humara Bachpan Trust in odisha aims to give employment and entrepreneurship opportunities to about 1500 women belonging to the economically disadvantaged sections partnership with Industreecrafts Foundation a formation of producer group companies is helping in training and supporting women targeted to benefit 1500 women in Karnataka.
8. **Projects in pradhanmantri mahila kaushal Kendra (PMMKK):** Recently more than 6000 training targets have been allocated to train women in PMMKKS. Training are being conducted for self employed tailor, Beauty Therapist, customer care, executive Hair stylist, yoga trainer etc.
 9. **Future Jobs and Industry - oriented courses:** Aligned to NSQF, there are nearly 450 Job roles which are concentrated towards skill training of women skill in India is encouraging participation of women in new age Job roles aligned to Industry 4.0 such as Artificial intelligence 3D printing, Data Analytics etc. and has witnessed increased participation of women in hard skills like welding, auto mobile, mechanics etc. skill India has also partnered with global Industry leader like SAP, Adobe, IBM to create skill development programmes aligned to the needs of Industry 4.0
 10. **Entrepreneurial Initiatives:** MSDE is committed to facilitate growth of women entrepreneurs in the country, NIE SBUD under the MSDE has designed entrepreneurship development programmes for the rural women with the objective to inculcate entrepreneurial values, attitude and motivation among the rural women to take up challenges to setup an enterprise / Group enterprises. The livelihood Business incubation (LBI) approach is also used to promote women entrepreneurs by the Institute

Women and Skill Development: Towards Sustainable Livelihoods

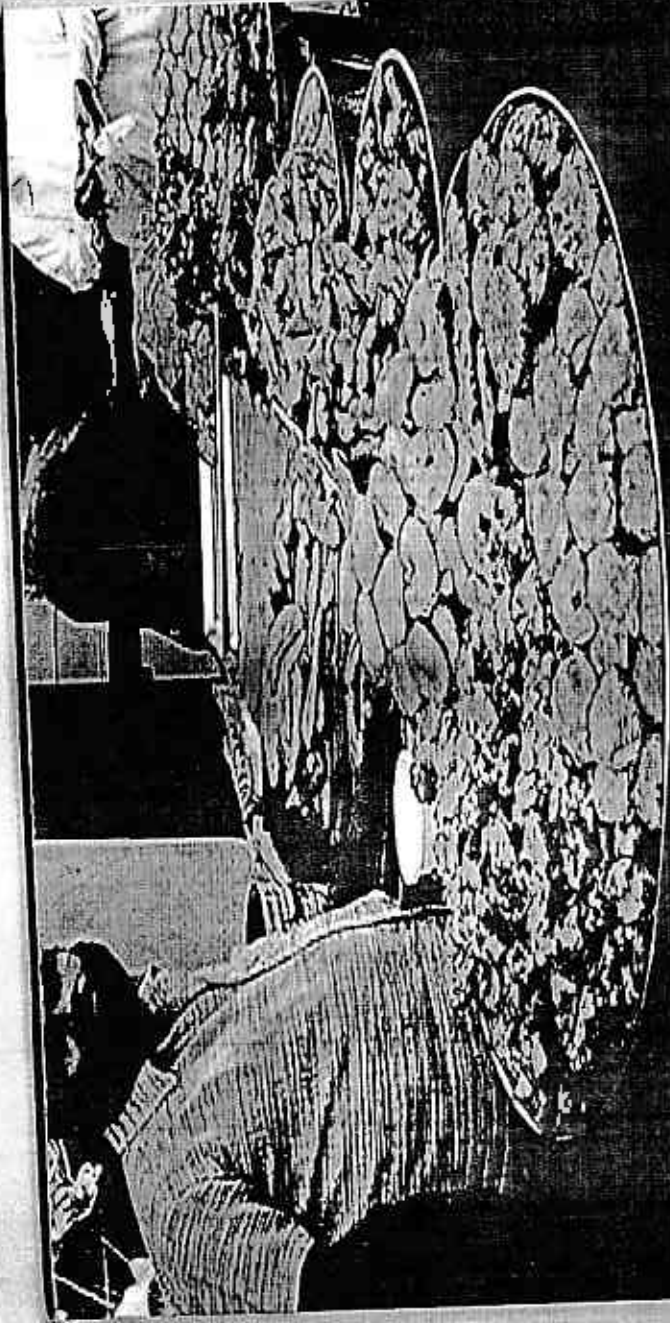
Through National Entrepreneurship Awards, Institute recognized entrepreneurial Journey s of women over and above the three awards specially targeted at them, out of 33 companies which received awards, 12 were solely owned by women and in another two a women was a co founder. Linkage of skill India and mudra yojana has been achieved since women comprise about 78% of the beneficiaries of mudra yojana, this linkage will further give boost to aspiring women entrepreneurs

Conclusion

Entrepreneurship is an important tool to empower the women in the country by increasing Family, Economic, Financial and social status ministry of skill Development and entrepreneurship have been implementing several initiatives to achieve women empowerment through skill Development

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