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A study of effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment in Murshidabad district of west Bengal: Role and contribution of teachers, Gram panchayats and librarians

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Abstract
Women represent nearly half of the population and if empowered, will enhance the pace of national development. Education is considered as a milestone for women empowerment because it enables them to respond to challenges, to confront their traditional role and change their lives. Ideally, it should be equity approach and not welfare oriented one. Women have so much unexplored potential which has hardly been harnessed. According to the census of 2011, the female literacy rate was 65.46% whereas male literacy rate was over 80%. Gram Panchayat is viewed as a solution to all the problems related to rural development and plays a significant role in the empowerment of the marginalized section of society, especially women. This analysis also reveals that libraries can have profound influence in dissemination of knowledge to empower women of the community-at-large. This paper discusses the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment and the role and contribution of Teachers, Gram Panchayats and Librarians as well as the challenges and changes that we must have to deal with during the process. Kanyashree Prakalpa, an initiative taken by the Government of West Bengal can be successfully spread among the community-at-large by the public libraries

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Kanyashree Prakalpa, Teacher, Gram Panchayat, Librarian, Public Library etc.

Introduction

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once said: "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".

Women represent half of the society, and are an integral part of political, social, economic and health opportunities. Women with disabilities have been largely neglected. Also due to several societal 'traditions and customs', they never were a part of the decision making process. Though at present women enjoy equal status with men as per the constitution and legal provisions but still, they have a long way to go. Women's empowerment is vital towards the development of the society. The status of various educational opportunities for women, reasons behind poor implementation of educational opportunities, disparities in educational opportunities and causes underlying disparities in educational opportunities have been successfully studied by Bhagat (2017) [1]**.** The paper also strongly recommends that various schemes, policies and programmes for women empowerment whether it is social, economic or political, should be women friendly and this can be achieved through: awareness campaigns, workshops and seminars; arranging programmes for interaction with other empowered women in the society; starting short term diploma or certificate courses in areas of rural development with special emphasis on projects for women's development etc [1]. That a society may not progress without education especially in village areas and library is considered to be the prime source of information has been highlighted through the studies

Sport can be beneficialrts, including fun, fitness, social interaction and stress relief. Participating in sports, including fun, fitness, social interaction and stress relief. Participating in sports is especially imports is especially imp if you participate regularly the purpose of the study was to find out the parental attitude towards female participation in sports of Basak (2018).

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Therefore, the importance of library and functions of a librarian as per thoughts of Gurudev formed the basis behind the preparation of this study [2].

The powerful role of public libraries in implementing the information literacy programs, initiated by Government of India, constraints faced by public libraries in implementing the IL programs, and marketing and promotion of IL programs were the subjects of the study conducted by Srikanth (2017). Suggestions are made for offering effective IL programs by the public libraries [3].

In enhancing empowerment, women's age, age at marriage, work experience and husband's education and occupation, women's self achievement to earn more income, economic status and positive attitude towards job play a profound positive influence (Thapa & Gurung, 2010). The study also underpins the importance of economic interventions to empower and uplift the holistic condition of women [4].

In school management, women are able to attain management positions and can perform creditably becoming an imperative for educational planning and management. This was surveyed by Irechukwu (2010). Therefore, equal opportunities should be given to both sexes in order to tap their talents and abilities for societal progress [5].

Self-help Groups can also mark the beginning of a major process of empowering women, although not much attention was paid to women's formal education (Ghosh, Chakravarti and Mansi, 2015). The study explores the impact of these measures on women's empowerment in the states of West Bengal and Mizoram. The study also found that affirmative action does ensure that larger number of women may enter into the arena of politics. Simultaneously, it does not ensure that the women participating in politics function as elected representatives, because of lack of education. Empowerment needs to be seen as a holistic outcome of processes of critical education that enables women to lead autonomous lives and the freedom to act. Both affirmative action and education are necessary to empower women who have suffered discrimination and lack of power always [6].

Another aspect of women's empowerment is the intimate connection between employment in general and self-employment in particular. This was the subject matter of study of Konesa & Kumar (2013). They also attempted to know what measures the Panchayat Raj Institutions had taken to implement employment schemes, especially Swaranjayanti Gram Swaranrozgar Yojana [7].

Another study of Demasson, Partridge and Bruce (2017) revealed that the respondents constituted information literacy in four ways, as: intellectual process, technical skills, navigating the social world and gaining the desired result. The findings and the attending study will help to provide a new evidence base that assists in the design and delivery of activities supporting future information literacy endeavors in the nation's public libraries [8].

The librarian's multiple roles as an expert searcher, organizer, and analyzer form an integral part of the Cochrane Collaboration's criteria for conducting systematic reviews [Harris (2005)]. Moreover, the responsibilities of the expert searcher directly reflect the key skills and knowledge as depicted in the ''Definition of Expert Searching'' section of the Medical Library Association's policy statement, ''Role of Expert Searching in Health Sciences Libraries [9].''

Objectives
1. To reveal the meaning of women empowerment
2. To discuss the role of teachers towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment
3. To highlight the challenges against women empowerment
4. The role of Gram panchayats towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment.
5. To role of a librarian in getting information towards women empowerment

Methodology
The present study is dealing with the study of effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment in Murshidabad district of West Bengal: Role and contribution of Teachers, Gram Panchayats and Librarians. The researchers have employed survey method. The primary data was collected from November 2018 to June 2019 from Murshidabad District of West Bengal. The data was collected from 50 teachers, 30 Gram Panchayats and 20 librarians of public library of four blocks such as Lalgola, Beldanga-II, Jalangi and Nabagram in Murshidabad of West Bengal. It attempts to describe and interpret practices, processes, trends, effects, attitudes and beliefs etc. of the phenomenon. Hence, this method has been found to be the most suitable for this study.

Population of the study
All teachers, Gram panchayats and librarians of Murshidabad District of West Bengal constituted the population of the present study.

Variable
The variables are used in this study:

Dependent Variable
The perception of teachers towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment (Y), role of Gram Panchayats towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment (Z) and the role of a librarian in getting information towards women empowerment (W).

Independent Variable
Age of the respondent (X_1), educational status (X_2), objectives of the Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_3), useful of Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_4), Kanyashree Prakalpa helps to reduce girls' dropout (X_5), Kanyashree Prakalpa helps reduce child marriage (X_6), Kanyashree Prakalpa helps to get higher education for girls (X_7), Kanyashree one-time grant helps girls to make them self-reliant (X_8), utility of Kanyashree one-time grant (X_9), availability of other schemes (X_{10}), knowledge about the Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_{11}), how to help in the case of women empowerment (X_{12}), Gram Panchayat's help for Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_{13}), what steps do you think should be taken for girls to become self-reliant (X_{14}), after launching Kanyashree Prakalpa, minimum age of marriage in your area (X_{15}), girl students in your area who got bicycle (X_{16}), do you think, after launching Kanyashree Prakalpa, girls have become interested in higher education (X_{17}), in your area, do you think that Kanyashree has been able to provide higher education (X_{18}), any panchayat member in your panchayat has got the benefit Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_{19}), users come to the public library regularly (X_{20}), the average users comes to the public library (X_{21}), role of public library to play in getting the opportunity of the Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_{22}), role of public library to organize training in women empowerment (X_{23}), role of public library to play in getting

information of jobs and business (X_{24}) and users expect from the public library (X_{25}).

The meaning of women empowerment

In the simplest of words women empowerment is the creation of an environment where women can make independent decision on their personal development as well as shine as equal to men in all aspects in society. Women's empowerment includes mobility, voice, decision-making in the family, property rights and freedom from domestic abuse. Empirical evidence shows a positive correlation between women's earnings, their productivity and poverty alleviation (World Bank and Gender Equality, 2010-08-10).This can only happen if there is a channelized route for the empowerment of women. Thus it is no real surprise that women empowerment in India is a hotly discussed topic with no real solution looming in the horizon except to consciously and consistently redouble our efforts and continue to target the sources of all the violence and ill will towards women.

Results and Discussion

Part I: The perception of teachers towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree prakalpa in women empowerment (Y)

Table I: Mean, S.D. and t- value of Teachers

Variables	Mean	S.D.	N	t- value
X_1	44.18	8.23	50	-.761
X_2	6.82	1.47	50	.593
X_3	2.48	.99	50	1.623
X_4	1.24	.66	50	1.304
X_5	1.82	.39	50	1.274
X_6	1.86	.35	50	-.232
X_7	1.90	.30	50	-1.160
X_8	1.22	.68	50	.845
X_9	1.62	.83	50	1.645
X_{10}	3.50	.93	50	.674
X_{11}	3.38	.64	50	4.532**
X_{12}	1.14	.57	50	1.032

Critical value (2-Tail, 0.05) = +or- 2.026   *Significant at 5% level
Critical value (2-Tail, 0.01) = +or- 2.715   ** Significant at 1% level

Table I shows the mean, S.D. and t- value of the twelve casual variables of the perception of teachers towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree prakalpa in women empowerment (Y). From the above table it has been found out that the perception of teachers towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree prakalpa in women empowerment (Y) as highest age of the respondent (X_1) how to help in the case of women empowerment (X_{12}).

It is evident that the perception of teachers towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree prakalpa in women empowerment (Y), the preferred age of the respondent (X_1) is the most significant which is then followed by other variables. How to help in the case of women empowerment (X_{12}) is the least preferred by the perception of teachers towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree prakalpa in women empowerment (Y)

The above table presents the t- values to the twelve casual variables of the perception of teachers towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree prakalpa in women empowerment (Y). The obtained t-values for knowledge about the Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_{11}) have been found strongly significant at 0.01 levels significant. This indicates that teachers, having sound knowledge about Kanyashree Prakalpa, would provide support to girls' students in their proper utilisation of Kanyashree one time grant towards their enterprises.

Table 2: Multiple Regression Analysis

R	Adjusted R Square	R^2	SE	F	Df	Sig. F
0.79653	0.51591	0.63446	0.47126	5.35170	(12, 37)	0.0000**

* Significant at 5% level
** Significant at 1% level

From above Table II, the contribution of all the twelve casual variables have a multiple correlation (R) of 0.79653 and an adjusted R square (R^2) of 0.51591. The combination of these variables explained standard error 0.5 per cent of the variance in the perception of teachers towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree prakalpa in women empowerment as revealed by the coefficient determinant R^2 (0.63446). The F value of 5.35170 [DF (12, 37)] (sig. 0.0000) indicates that the multiple regression have been found significant even at 0.01 level of significant.

Table 3: Step-down Regression Model

Steps in Regression	R	R^2	SE	F	DF	Sig. F	Durbin-Watson Test
X_{11}	0.62219	0.38712	0.53575	30.31870	(1, 48)	0.0000**	1.45019
X_7	0.69045	0.47672	0.50028	21.40930	(2, 47)	0.0000**	

* Significant at 5% level
** Significant at 1% level

Table III shows the dependent variable as the perception of teachers towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment. In the 1st step the effective predictor is knowledge about Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_{11}). The relation between the predictor and the perception of teachers towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree prakalpa in women empowerment is strongly significant (R= 39, $p<.01$). The R^2 value shows that 38.71 per cent of the variance in the perception of teachers towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree prakalpa in women empowerment scores can be predicted by the predictor. The standard error value 0.53 indicates that the precision of

prediction is reasonable. The F value of 30.31870 (Sig. 0.0000) indicates that the regression is strongly significant. In the 2nd step the effective predictor is role of Kanyashree Prakalpa helps to get higher education for girls (X_7). The relation between the predictor and the perception of teachers towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree prakalpa in women empowerment is strongly significant (R= 48, $p<.01$). The R^2 value shows that 47.67 per cent of the variance in the perception of teachers towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree prakalpa in women empowerment scores can be predicted by the predictor. The standard error value 0.50 indicates that the precision of prediction is reasonable. The

F value of 21.40930 (Sig. 0.0000) indicates that the regression is strongly significant. The Durbin-Watson test value of 1.45019 demonstrates that positive autocorrelation is significant.

Table 4: Friedman test

Variables	Mean Rank	Chi-square	P value
Age of the respondent (X_1)	13.00		
Educational status (X_2)	11.96		
Objectives of the Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_3)	6.98		
Usefulness of Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_4)	3.12		
How does Kanyashree Prakalpa help to reduce girls' dropout (X_5)	5.49		
Role of Kanyashree Prakalpa in reducing child marriage marriage (X_6)	5.65		
Role of Kanyashree Prakalpa to get higher education for girls (X_7)	5.75	456.8763	0.0000**
Role of Kanyashree one-time grant girls to make girls self-reliant (X_8)	3.18		
Utility of Kanyashree one-time grant (X_9)	4.42		
Availability of other schemes (X_{10})	9.47		
Knowledge about Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_{11})	9.36		
How to help in the case of women empowerment (X_{12})	2.89		

** Significant at 1% level

From table IV, it can be supposed that age of the respondent scored the highest mean value. Since the p value is less than 0.01, the study concluded that there is a significant enrichment in the perception of teachers towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree prakalpa in women empowerment at the 1% level. The means rank for age of the respondent (13.00) is the highest followed in decreasing order by educational status (11.96), availability of other schemes (9.47), knowledge about Kanyashree Prakalpa (9.36), objectives of the Kanyashree Prakalpa (6.98), role of Kanyashree Prakalpa to get higher education for girls (5.75), role of Kanyashree Prakalpa in reducing child marriage marriage (5.65), how does Kanyashree Prakalpa help to reduce girls' (5.49), utility of Kanyashree one-time grant (4.42), role of Kanyashree one-time grant girls to make girls self-reliant (3.18), usefulness of Kanyashree Prakalpa (3.12) and how to help in the case of women empowerment (2.89) of the perception of teachers towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree prakalpa in women empowerment. The Chi-square value is 456.8763 and since the p value is less than 0.01, the study concluded that there is a significant change at the 1% level in the perception of teachers towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree prakalpa in women empowerment.

Part II: Role of Gram Panchayats towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment (Z)

Table 5: Mean, S.D. and t- value of Gram Panchayats

Variables	Mean	S.D.	N	t- value
X_1	40.57	8.54	30	-1.974
X_2	3.23	1.19	30	-0.803
X_3	2.07	0.83	30	-0.763
X_4	1.03	0.18	30	.
X_5	1.97	0.18	30	.
X_6	1.97	0.18	30	0.425
X_7	2.00	0.00	30	.
X_8	1.27	0.69	30	1.397
X_9	1.67	0.96	30	-1.699
X_{10}	4.37	0.96	30	-0.860
X_{11}	3.57	0.82	30	1.139
X_{12}	1.17	0.65	30	-2.449*
X_{13}	2.00	0.00	30	.
X_{14}	2.03	0.67	30	-0.253
X_{15}	18.03	0.18	30	0.491
X_{16}	1.83	0.38	30	-0.304
X_{17}	1.87	0.35	30	-0.486
X_{18}	10.37	4.29	30	-0.008
X_{19}	1.00	0.00	30	.

Critical value (2-Tail, 0.05) = +or- 2.228   *Significant at 5% level
Critical value (2-Tail, 0.01) = +or- 3.169   ** Significant at 1% level

Table V shows the mean, S.D. and t- value of the nineteen variables of the role of Gram panchayat towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment (Z). The above Table expresses that the role of Gram panchayat towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment as highest age of the respondent while the least is on, any panchayat member in your panchayat has got the benefit Kanyashree Prakalpa. On the other hand, they have shown equal level of how does Kanyashree Prakalpa help to reduce girls' dropout (X_5), role of Kanyashree Prakalpa in reducing child marriage (X_6), role of Kanyashree Prakalpa to get higher education for girls

(X_7) and Gram panchayat's help for Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_{13}). In case of girl students in your area who got bicycle (X_{16}) and do you think, after launching Kanyashree Prakalpa, girls have become interested in higher education (X_{17}), have shown almost similar level.
It is evident that role of Gram panchayat towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment (Z) preferred age of the respondent (X_1) most which is followed by after launching Kanyashree Prakalpa, minimum age of marriage in your area (X_{15}), in your area, do you think that Kanyashree has been able to provide higher education (X_{18}), availability of other schemes (X_{10}),

knowledge about Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_{11}), educational status (X_2), objectives of the Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_3), what steps do you think should be taken for girls to become self-reliant (X_{14}), while they have least role of Kanyashree Prakalpa to get higher education for girls (X_7), Gram panchayat's help for Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_{13}), how does Kanyashree Prakalpa help to reduce girls' dropout (X_5), role of Kanyashree Prakalpa in reducing child marriage (X_6), do you think, after launching Kanyashree Prakalpa, girls have become interested in higher education (X_{17}), girl students in your area who got bicycle (X_{16}), utility of Kanyashree one-time grant (X_9), role of Kanyashree one-time grant girls to make girls self-reliant (X_8), how to help in the case of women empowerment (X_{12}), useful of Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_4) and any panchayat member in your panchayat who got the benefit of Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_{19}). Any panchayat member in your panchayat who got the benefit of Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_{19}) is least preferred in the role of Gram panchayat towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment (Z).

The above table presents the t- values to the nineteen variables of role of Gram panchayat towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment (Z). The obtained t-values for how to help in the case of women empowerment (X_{12}) have been found significant at 0.05 levels significant. In a village level, Gram Panchayat has been playing the role of local self-government. The Gram Panchayat Pradhan or Member can guide Kanyashree students in their start-up enterprise. In the study area, the lack of guidance from the part of Gram Panchayat is being observed which is highly alarming towards the successful implementation of Kanyashree Prakalpa.

Table 6: Multiple Regression Analysis

R	Adjusted R Square	R^2	SE	F	Df	Sig. F
0.76456	0.19680	0.58455	0.22738	1.50755	(14, 15)	0.2198

* Significant at 5% level
** Significant at 1% level

From above Table VI, the contribution of all the casual variables have a multiple correlation (R) of 0.76456 and an adjusted R square (R^2) of 0.19680. The combination of these variables explained standard error 0.2 per cent of the variance in the prediction of the role of Gram panchayat towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment as revealed by the coefficient determinant R^2 (0.58455). The F value of 1.50755 [DF (14, 15)] (sig. 0.2198) indicates that the multiple regression have not been found significant even at 0.05 level of significant.

Table 7: Step-down Regression Model

Steps in Regression	R	R^2	SE	F	DF	Sig. F	Durbin-Watson Test
X_{12}	0.55956	0.31311	0.21399	12.76353	(1, 28)	0.0013**	1.26259

* Significant at 5% level
** Significant at 1% level

Table VII shows the dependent variable is role of Gram panchayat towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment. In the step the effective predictor is how to help in the case of women empowerment (X_{12}). The relation between the predictor and role of Gram panchayat towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment is strongly significant (R= 31, $p<.01$). The R^2 value shows that 31.31 per cent of the variance in role of Gram panchayat towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment scores can be predicted by the predictor. The standard error value 0.21 indicates that the precision of prediction is reasonable. The F value of 12.76353 (Sig. 0.0013) indicates that the regression is strongly significant. The Durbin-Watson test value of 1.26259 demonstrates that positive autocorrelation is significant.

Table 8: Friedman test

Variables	Mean Rank	Chi-square	P value
Age of the respondent (X_1)	20.00		
Educational status (X_2)	13.82		
Objectives of the Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_3)	9.58		
Usefulness of Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_4)	3.45		
How does Kanyashree Prakalpa help to reduce girls' dropout (X_5)	9.63		
Role of Kanyashree Prakalpa in reducing child marriage (X_6)	9.63		
Role of Kanyashree Prakalpa to get higher education for girls (X_7)	9.85		
Role of Kanyashree one-time grant girls to make girls self-reliant (X_8)	4.78		
Utility of Kanyashree one-time grant (X_9)	7.22		
Availability of other schemes (X_{10})	16.20	410.7643	0.0000**
Knowledge about Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_{11})	15.25		
How to help in the case of women empowerment (X_{12})	4.00		
Gram panchayat's help for Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_{13})	9.85		
What steps do you think should be taken for girls to become self-reliant (X_{14})	9.68		
After launching Kanyashree Prakalpa, minimum age of marriage in your area (X_{15})	18.93		
Girl students in your area got bicycle (X_{16})	8.73		
Do you think, after launching Kanyashree Prakalpa, girls have become interested in higher education (X_{17})	8.97		
In your area, do you think that Kanyashree has been able to provide higher education (X_{18})	17.78		
Panchayat member in your panchayat who got the benefit of Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_{19})	3.23		

** Significant at 1% level

From table VIII, it can be supposed that age of the respondent scored the highest mean value. Since the p value is less than 0.01, the study concluded that there is a significant enrichment in role of Gram panchayat towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment at the 1% level. The means rank for age of the respondent (20.00), is the highest followed in decreasing order by after launching Kanyashree Prakalpa, minimum age of marriage in your area (18.93), in your area, do you think that Kanyashree has been able to provide higher education (17.78), availability of other schemes (16.20), knowledge about Kanyashree Prakalpa (15.25), educational status (13.82), role of Kanyashree Prakalpa to get higher education for girls (9.85), gram panchayat's help for Kanyashree Prakalpa (9.85), what steps do you think should be taken for girls to become self-reliant (9.68), Kanyashree Prakalpa helps to reduce girls' dropout (9.63), how does Kanyashree Prakalpa help to reduce girls' dropout (9.63), objectives of the Kanyashree Prakalpa (9.58), do you think,

after launching Kanyashree Prakalpa, girls have become interested in higher education (8.97), girl students in your area who got bicycle (8.73), utility of Kanyashree one-time grant (7.22), role of Kanyashree one-time grant girls to make girls self-reliant (4.78), how to help in the case of women empowerment (4.00), usefulness of Kanyashree Prakalpa (3.45) and panchayat member in your panchayat who got the benefit of Kanyashree Prakalpa (3.23) of the role of Gram panchayat towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment. The Chi-square value is 410.7643 and since the p value is less than 0.01, the study concluded that there is a significant change at the 1% level in role of Gram panchayat towards the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in women empowerment.

Part III: Role of a librarian in getting information towards women empowerment (W)

Table 9: Mean, S.D. and t- value of Librarians

Variables	Mean	S.D.	N	t- value
X_1	49.75	9.62	20	1.471
X_2	4.50	1.54	20	1.255
X_3	2.45	1.00	20	1.433
X_4	1.00	0.00	20	.
X_5	2.00	0.00	20	.
X_6	1.90	0.31	20	-2.451
X_7	2.00	0.00	20	.
X_8	1.45	1.10	20	-0.038
X_9	1.80	1.01	20	-0.478
X_{10}	4.50	1.00	20	-1.597
X_{11}	4.25	0.91	20	-0.271
X_{12}	1.35	0.99	20	-1.367
X_{20}	2.00	0.00	20	.
X_{21}	13.75	5.59	20	-0.101
X_{22}	2.25	1.21	20	-1.673
X_{23}	1.65	1.04	20	1.937
X_{24}	4.80	0.70	20	0.012
X_{25}	2.65	0.88	20	-1.100

Critical value (2-Tail, 0.05) = +or- 12.706
*Significant at 5% level
Critical value (2-Tail, 0.01) = +or- 63.657
** Significant at 1% level

Table IX shows the mean, S.D. and t- value of the eighteen variables of role of librarian in getting information towards women empowerment (W). These mean scores indicate that role of librarian in getting information towards women empowerment has average level of all the eighteen variables. It is clear from the above table that role of librarian in getting information towards women empowerment as highest age of the respondent (X_1) while they have the least usefulness of Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_4). On the other hand, they have shown equal level in how does Kanyashree Prakalpa help to reduce girls' dropout (X_5) and regularity of users to the public library (X_{20}).

It is evident that in the role of librarian in getting information towards women empowerment (W) preferred age of the respondent (X_1) is the most significant which is followed by other variables. Usefulness of Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_4) is least preferred in the role of librarian in getting information towards women empowerment (W).
The above table presents the t- values to the eighteen variables of role of librarian in getting information towards women empowerment (W). The obtained t-values have not been found significant even at 0.05 level of significant. It means that there is no significant value of role of librarian in getting information towards women empowerment (W).

Table 10: Multiple Regression Analysis

R	Adjusted R Square	R^2	SE	F	Df	Sig. F
0.90786	0.33198	0.82420	1.09656	1.67444	(14, 5)	0.2971

* Significant at 5% level
** Significant at 1% level

The above Table X shows the contribution of all the casual variables have a multiple correlation (R) of 0.90786 and an adjusted R square (R^2) of 0.33198. The combination of these variables explained standard error 1.0 per cent of the variance in the prediction of the role of librarian in getting information towards women empowerment as revealed by the coefficient determinant R^2 (0.82420). The F value of 1.67444 [DF (14, 5)] (sig. 0.2971) indicates that the multiple regression have not been found significant even at 0.05 level of significant.

Table 11: Step-down Regression Model

Steps in Regression	R	R^2	SE	F	DF	Sig. F	Durbin-Watson Test
X_{12}	0.55980	0.31338	1.14218	8.21529	(1, 18)	0.0103*	2.62787

* Significant at 5% level
** Significant at 1% level

Table XI shows the dependent variable is role of librarian in getting information towards women empowerment (W). In the step the effective predictor is how to help in the case of women empowerment (X_{12}). The relation between the predictor and role of librarian in getting information towards women empowerment (W) is strongly significant (R= 31, $p<.05$). The R^2 value shows that 31.33 per cent of the variance in role of librarian in getting information towards women empowerment scores can be predicted by the predictor. The standard error value 1.14 indicates that the precision of prediction is reasonable. The F value of 8.21529 (Sig. 0.0103) indicates that the regression is strongly significant. The Durbin-Watson test value of 2.62787 demonstrates that positive autocorrelation is significant.

Table 12: Friedman test

Variables	Mean Rank	Chi-square	P value
Age of the respondent (X_1)	19.00		
Educational status (X_2)	14.15		
Objectives of the Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_3)	8.82		
Usefulness of Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_4)	2.95		
How does Kanyashree Prakalpa help to reduce girls' dropout (X_5)	7.75		
Role of Kanyashree Prakalpa in reducing child marriage (X_6)	7.30		
Role of Kanyashree Prakalpa to get higher education for girls (X_7)	7.75		
Role of Kanyashree one-time grant girls to make girls self-reliant (X_8)	4.57		
Utility of Kanyashree one-time grant (X_9)	6.47	261.3055	0.0000**
Availability of other schemes (X_{10})	14.52		
Knowledge about Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_{11})	14.23		
How to help in the case of women empowerment (X_{12})	4.30		
Regularity of users to the public library (X_{20})	7.75		
Regularity of the average users to the public library (X_{21})	17.90		
Role of public library in getting the opportunity of Kanyashree Prakalpa (X_{22})	8.18		
Role of public library to organize training in women empowerment (X_{23})	5.53		
Role of public library in getting information of jobs and businesses (X_{24})	15.32		
Users' expectations from the public library (X_{25})	9.63		

** Significant at 1% level

From table XII, it can be supposed that age of the respondent scored the highest mean value. Since the p value is less than 0.01, the study concluded that there is a significant enrichment in role of librarian in getting information towards women empowerment at the 1% level. It is clear from the above table that the means rank have highest age of the respondent (20.00) while they have least usefulness of Kanyashree Prakalpa (2.95) of the role of librarian in getting information towards women empowerment. The Chi-square value is 261.3055 and since the p value is less than 0.01, the study concluded that there is a significant change at the 1% level in role of librarian in getting information towards women empowerment.

Conclusion
Women play a crucial role in enhancing the development of a nation. They are vital assets of a lively humanity required for national improvement. The educated women are the most powerful tools to change the position of society and also to bring a reduction in inequalities and functions as a means of improving their status within the family. Empowerment of women aims at striving towards acquiring higher literacy level and education, better health care for women and their children, equal ownership of productive resources, increased participation in economic and commercial sectors, awareness of their rights, improved standard of living and to achieve self-reliance, self-confidence and self-respect among women. Both Government of India and Government of West Bengal have launched different schemes which aim at making girls independent both socially as well as financially and which will help in generating awareness and improving the efficiency of delivery of welfare services meant for women. Gram Panchayat is viewed as solution to all the problems of rural development and is linked to empowerment of the marginalized section of society, especially women. The analysis also revealed that librarians have a crucial role to play in disseminating knowledge for women empowerment of the community-at-large.

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