

## ABSTRACT

In developing countries like India, women regularly face inequality in terms of financial, social, political, health and all aspects of life. In this context, an increasing need for a multi-dimensional program that would not only provide supplements for health but also impart knowledge about their basic rights of hygiene, health and employment opportunities. Keeping this view in mind, the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) --“SABLA” was implemented to provide women with opportunities for the betterment of their health and make them aware of their rights as well as give them vocational training to create employment. Using the NFHS Round 4 data, this paper tests this policy with respect to the direct and indirect implications. For this purpose, level of anaemia in women is chosen to show direct impact, reducing which would mean successful usage of health supplements provided and frequency of watching TV is selected for indirect implications, increasing which would show greater bargaining power in women. We make use of an ordinal logistic regression model, for the exposed and unexposed cohorts and the results show that in both these cases, the adolescent girls residing in the SABLA districts benefitted, as level of anaemia among them decreased and frequency of watching television increased, indicating that this multifaceted program had both direct and indirect implications with respect to women empowerment and that this policy was successful in achieving its goals to some extent.