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Identification of Effectiveness and Satisfaction of Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna (Selvamagal Semippu Thittam) with Special Reference to Thiruvallur District

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Abstract

The Selvamagal Semippu Thittam (Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana), a savings programme launched in 2015 by the Department of Post, is increasingly acknowledged as one of the more lucrative savings schemes. Selvamagal Semippu Thittam seeks to ensure a prosperous future for your daughter. It offers a heightened interest rate of 8.2% together with tax benefits under Section 80C. This service enables guardians to open a savings account for their female child at a recognised commercial bank or India Post branch. Financial autonomy and empowerment are essential components of societal development and progress. The Selvamagal Semippu Thittam in Tamil Nadu is a government-supported programme aimed at offering financial aid to women from underprivileged groups. This innovative savings plan is designed solely to empower women by promoting regular saving habits, ensuring financial stability, and delivering various rewards that address their socio-economic needs, which are essential for the advancement of women's status in society. This article will analyse the various components and factors related to the Selvamagal Semippu Thittam, encompassing its characteristics, efficacy, satisfaction, and its influence on women's lives in Tiruvallur District.

Keywords: Selvamagal Semippu Thittam, Savings, Tax Benefits, Financial Independence, Empowerment

Introduction

The Selvamagal Semippu Thittam, initiated by the Tamil Nadu government, is a dedicated savings programme aimed at women. It seeks to establish a platform for women, especially those from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, to save money securely and systematically with the support of government initiatives. The initiative enhances financial literacy among women while catering to their specific financial requirements by providing appealing interest rates, low-risk investment alternatives, and supplementary advantages such as loan facilities, enabling women to invest their funds for savings and achieve financial

independence and empowerment. The initiative corresponds with the government's objective of empowering women, particularly those who are economically and socially disadvantaged, enabling them to assume a more significant role within their homes and communities.

Statement of the Problem

Saving is essential for everyone in daily life. It was contingent upon each individual's lifestyle. The government has implemented numerous savings plans for the future of girl children in post offices and banks. The Selvamagal Semippu Thittam is a crucial initiative for the economically disadvantaged middle class. The primary issue is that uninformed individuals are unaware of the government-initiated plan. Lack of transparency on interest rates and the unavailability of loans associated with the scheme. The minimal requirement for account openings poses a significant issue, particularly for families with two or three daughters. Investors may receive only fifty percent of the amount prior to maturity; the remainder will be disbursed upon the completion of the maturity period. The Selvamagal Semippu Thittam saving programme reflects account holders' perspectives and contentment with the services of post offices and nationalised banks in Tiruvallur District. The present study was performed to address the aforementioned problems.

Review of Literature

A literature review may serve as a type of review article. A literature review is an academic document that delineates the current knowledge, including key findings as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to a certain topic. Literature reviews serve as secondary sources and do not offer new or original experimental results. This literature study has been developed to analyse several texts pertinent to the specified subject and to identify the current gap. The existing literature review consists of four major components mostly related to the research endeavour.

1. Selvamagal Semippu Thittam – Awareness
2. Selvamagal Semippu Thittam – Satisfaction
3. Selvamagal Semippu Thittam – Empowerment
4. Selvamagal Semippu Thittam - Financial Independence

Gourav Kumar and Madhu Tyagi (2022) observed that the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana is among the most esteemed initiatives for the welfare of the girl child. In our country, the female child has been seen as subordinate. Thus, it is imperative to empower women. The Indian government initiated the "Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana" to support the education and marriage of the girl child. The Sukanya Samriddhi account can be established at a post office, offering elevated interest rates for a designated lock-in period.

Arunpriya and Revathi (2019) examined account holders' understanding and satisfaction about the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana initiative. It was a long-term savings initiative launched by the central government, aimed at promoting financial independence to female children and their account holders. The awareness programme on the project was inadequate; therefore, the government must implement essential measures to enhance advertising. The schemes facilitate national growth.

Sakthivel and Komaladevi (2024) indicated that the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY) has had substantial development and popularity since its establishment to provide financial stability and empowerment for the girl child in India. The strategy has gained traction throughout the years owing to its appealing attributes, such as competitive interest rates, tax advantages, and an emphasis on long-term saves for future expenditures

like school and marriage. The SSY trend demonstrates a consistent rise in account openings and deposits, signifying enhanced awareness and engagement among parents and guardians.

Vyankat D. Dhuma (2024) noted that the Government initiated the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana to counter the traditional perception of the girl child as a liability. The primary purpose of the project is to ensure financial autonomy for higher education and the marriage of the girl child. The research indicates that married depositors are content with the SSA programme. The government should implement measures to inform the public about the initiative for families with female children.

Kavitha Jayakumar (2019) claimed that the objective of this system is to alleviate the financial strain on parents and to confer financial autonomy to the female kid. The survey revealed that knowledge of this initiative is significantly low in Urban Bengaluru. Given the considerable correlation between age and respondents' awareness, the Government should prioritise promoting this initiative primarily to individuals in their early twenties to late thirties. This include potential investors and parents of female children who are currently unaware of the initiative.

Selvakumar and Chellasamy (2019) assert that the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana is an advantageous scheme for every girl child, offering financial assistance through contributions from their accounts for their welfare, including education and marriage expenditures. This programme offers interest on deposits, but the rate fluctuates annually, presenting a constraint. Therefore, procedures must be implemented to ensure consistent interest rates each year for the scheme's overall viability. This initiative contributes to the nation's economic development by prioritising the girl child and enhancing their educational chances.

Research Gap

The literature review indicates that the comparative and analytical examination of the contributions made by operating agencies, specifically post offices and banks under SSY, has not been thoroughly analysed. In this perspective, numerous researches investigate the awareness of the SSY system, its benefits, and the socio-economic condition of account users. This article aims to examine the trends in contributions under SSY over the study period from March 20, 2025, to June 20, 2025, focusing on the effectiveness and satisfaction of SSY account holders in post offices and banks.

Objectives of the study

1. To examine the awareness level of the Selvamagal Semippu Thittam, specifically in relation to Thiruvallur District.

2. To identify the factors that drive respondents to establish an SSY account.

3. To ascertain the problems and satisfaction of Selvamagal Semippu Thittam account holders, specifically concerning Thiruvallur District.

Research Methodology

Research technique is a crucial element of the research process, shaping its framework and design. The research methodology includes various components, such as the study topic, data sources, data collection instruments, sampling procedures, and data analysis tools.

Nature of Research

This research study is descriptive and utilises both primary and secondary data.

Sampling Techniques

A Stratified Random Sampling method used for selecting the respondents from the Selvamagal Semippu Thittam account holders for the study. Initially, four Taluks were identified inside the Thiruvallur District. In the second step, a sample size of 240 respondents was utilised for the study. In the third step, 60 participants were selected from each Taluk. Proportionate stratified random sampling methods were utilised to choose the sample participants.

Sources of Data

The research necessitates both secondary and primary data. Primary data were gathered via structured interview schedules issued to respondents of the Selvamagal Semippu Thittam, with a specific focus on Thiruvallur District. Secondary data were obtained from reports, websites, the National Savings Institute, periodicals, and magazines.

Sampling Size

Sampling size calculator was applied to determine the sample size of the research study;

Table1.1: Sample Size

S. No	Name of the Taluks	No. of. Respondents Selected
1.	Avadi	60
2.	Poonamallee	60
3.	Tiruvallur	60
4.	Uthukottai	60
Grand Total		**240**

Source: *Primary Data*

Statistical Tools for Analysis

The following advanced and appropriate statistical procedures were applied by the researcher to analyse the data: factor analysis, multiple regression analysis, t-test, descriptive statistics for percentage analysis, and factor analysis.

Pilot Study

A preliminary study was conducted prior to data collection. The pilot study's sample size consists of 60 respondents from the designated area. In response to the feedback from participants, the interview schedules were adjusted and restructured to align with the study's requirements and significance.

Study Area

The research study is Thiruvallur district in Tamil Nadu. It is regarded as the 'Universe' for data collection and analysis purposes.

Scope of the Study

This study aims to assess account holders' satisfaction with the Selvamagal Semippu Thittam programme, specifically in the Tiruvallur area. The data has been acquired through questionnaires in relation to interview schedules. The survey aims to ascertain account holders' opinions and service satisfaction with the Selvamagal Semippu Thittam programme in post offices and banks. There is potential to conduct the study at the district and taluk levels. Due to constraints of time and resources, the study exclusively addresses the perspectives of account holders, omitting the viewpoints of post office personnel and bankers in Tiruvallur district.

Limitation of the Study

The researcher selected only 240 samples from the total account holders of the Selvamagal Semippu Thittam in Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu. This study primarily investigates the Selvamagal Semippu Thittam in the Chengalpattu district, divided into four taluks. The majority of the critical primary data for the study has been collected from sample respondents. Recent research on Selvamagal Semippu Thittam account holders has been a prominent subject of interest. The researcher had difficulties in gathering data on Selvamagal Semippu Thittam in India and Tamil Nadu. Consequently, the investigation employed limited data sources.

Table 2.1: Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Demographic Profile (N = 240)	Description	Frequency	Percentage	T.N.R	Total %
Gender	Male	91	38	240	100
	Female	149	62		
Age	20-25 years	34	14	240	100
	26-30 years	82	34		
	31-35 years	124	52		
Education	School Level	82	34	240	100
	College Level	95	40		
	Professionals	63	26		
Marital Status	Married	196	82	240	100
	Un Married	44	18		
Income (Year)	Below -3,00,000	49	20	240	100

	3,00,001-5,00,000	32	13		
	5,00,001-7,00,000	87	36		
	Above- 7,00,001	72	30		
Residential	Rural	129	54	240	100
	Semi –Urban	94	39		
	Urban	17	7		
No. of Girl Child (below 10 years)	One	189	79	240	100
	Two	51	21		

Source: Primary Data

Table No. 2.1 outlines the demographic characteristics of the respondents concerning the study region in Thiruvallur District, specifically emphasising several Taluks. The majority of respondents are female (62%), predominantly aged 31 to 35 years (52%), with a significant portion holding a college degree (40%). A considerable number are married (82%), the largest segment earns an annual income between 500,001 and 700,000 (36%), and most reside in rural areas (54%). Additionally, the majority of respondents, 189 (79%), have one child in the family.

Table 2.2: Factors of Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna (Selvamagal Semippu Thittam)

Particulars	Category	Total		Grand Total	
		T.N.R	Percentage	T.N.R	Percentage
Source of Information	Word of Mouth	45	19	**240**	**100.0**
	Social media	64	27		
	News Paper	32	13		
	Friends& Relatives	84	35		
	Websites	15	6		
Purpose of Opening Account	Higher Education	47	20	**240**	**100.0**
	Child Marriage	85	35		
	More Returns	30	13		
	Investment	62	26		
	Safe & Secure	16	6		
Benefits of the Scheme	Transfer Facility	44	18	**240**	**100.0**
	Repayment Amount	56	26		
	Interest Amount	62	26		
	24x7 Facilities	46	20		
	Easy Accessibility	32	13		
Years of Maintaining	Below 2 Years	80	33	**240**	**100.0**
	3-4	54	22		
	5-6	76	32		
	7-8	12	5		
	Above 9 Years	18	8		
Features of Scheme	Investment Tenure	54	23	**240**	**100.0**
	Deposits Limit	80	33		
	Maturity Period	12	5		
	More than one account	76	32		

	holders in family				
	Eligibility Category	18	7		
Account Maintained	Post Office	142	59	**240**	**100.0**
	Public Sector Banks	64	27		
	Private Sector Banks	34	14		

Source: Primary Data

Table No. 2.2 delineates the determinants of the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna (Selva Magal Thittam). According to the data, the predominant source of information for respondents (35%) is friends and relatives, followed by another 35% who indicate that the primary purpose for opening an account is for child marriage. The majority of respondents (26%) indicated that the benefits of interest from the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana are significant, followed by 32% of account holders maintaining accounts for 5-6 years, and 32% of respondents reported having multiple account holders within their families. According to the majority of respondents (59%), the account is kept by the post office.

Table 2.3: Problem Factors Relating to Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna (Selvamagal Semippu Thittam)

SL.NO	Factor Loading of Problem Factors (PF) Variables	Factor Loading	Eigen Value	Variance Explained
PF01	Transfer facility	0.781	2.572	18.637
PF02	Lack of awareness	0.743		
PF03	Late payment	0.671		
PF04	Processing Formalities	0.629		
PF05	Penalty Amount	0.547		
PF06	Network Issues	0.428		

The primary issue associated with the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (Selva Magal Thittam) is the Problem Factor (PF), as demonstrated in Table 2.3. The six claims and their respective factor loadings are as follows: Transfer facility (0.781), Lack of awareness (0.743), Late payment (0.671), Processing formalities (0.629), Penalty amount (0.547), and Network issues (0.428). With an eigenvalue of 2.572, these six components jointly represent 18.637% of the variance in customer-facing issues of the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna (Selva Magal Thittam). Among the six PF variables, "Transfer Facility" is recognised as the most crucial PF.

Table 2.4: Satisfaction Factor Relating to Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna (Selvamagal Semippu Thittam)

SL.NO	Factor Loading of Satisfaction Factor (SF)	Factor Loading	Eigen Value	Variance Explained
SF01	Rate of Interest	0.895	4.217	34.561
SF02	Mode of Payment	0.821		
SF03	Premature Deposit	0.794		
SF04	Withdrawal Amount	0.762		

SF05	Loan Facility	0.651		
SF06	Tax Benefits	0.584		

The primary Satisfaction Factor associated with the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna (Selva Magal Thittam) is the Satisfaction Factor (SF), as demonstrated in Table 2.4. The six claims and their respective factor loadings are as follows: Rate of Interest (0.895), Mode of Payment (0.821), Premature Deposit (0.794), Withdrawal Amount (0.762), Loan Facility (0.7651), and Tax Benefits (0.584). With an eigenvalue of 4.217, these six parameters combined represent 34.561% of the variance in customer satisfaction for the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna (Selva Magal Thittam). Among the six SF factors, "Rate of Interest" is recognised as the most significant SF.

What is Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY)?

The Sukanaya Samridhi Yojana is a government-sponsored initiative designed to assist the girl child in her higher education and matrimonial pursuits. A parent or legal guardian may establish an account in the name of a female child prior to her tenth birthday, with a duration of 21 years. This initiative will mitigate gender disparity by investing in women's higher education. It assists the parent or legal guardian of a female child in financial planning for her higher education and marriage. Any female kid who is a resident of India is eligible to be a beneficiary under the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana from the account's inception until its maturity or closure.

Table 3.1: Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana at a Glance

Particulars	Details
Investment value	Minimum value – Rs. 250 and Maximum value – Rs.1.5 lakh per annum
Current yearly interest rate	8.2% per annum
When can an account be opened?	Within 10 years of the birth of a girl child
Maturity value	Would vary depending on the value invested
Maturity duration	21 years from the date of investment

Source: https://cleartax.in/s/sukanya-samriddhi-yojana

Table 3.2: Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana Interest Rate

Year	Apr -Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar
2025-2026	8.2	-	-	-
2024-2025	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
2023-2024	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.2

2022-2023	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
2021-2022	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
2020-2021	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
2019-2020	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4
2018-2019	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.5
2017-2018	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.1

Source: https://cleartax.in/s/sukanya-samriddhi-yojana

Table Number 3.2, Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana Interest Rate Interest rates for Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana is 8.2% for April to June 2025. It is determined quarterly. Below is a historical trend of interest rates (%) under Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana.

Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana Interest Calculation

The interest for the SSY account is determined based on the minimum balance maintained during the calendar month, specifically from the fifth day to the month's conclusion. The interest will be credited annually, at the conclusion of each financial year. Typically, the following method can be employed to ascertain the interest accrued on a Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY) account:

$$A = P(1+r/n)^{nt}$$

Here:

P = Initial Deposit
r = Rate of interest
n = Number of years the interest compounds
t = Number of years
A = Amount at maturity

Calculating the interest on an SSY account may be complex due to the annual compounding of interest. You may utilise our Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana Calculator to determine the maturity amount by inputting parameters such as the anticipated annual investment, the age of the girl child, and the year the account is launched. The value of any investment is solely ascertainable by its growth over time. This is a sample computation demonstrating the substantial returns achievable through donations to the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana.

Let's assume the following example:

A female child was born in 2020, and her parents started a Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana account for her in the same year. The account will mature after 21 years, at which point the female beneficiary will receive the full maturity sum.

- Annual investments = Rs. 1 Lakh
- Investment Period = 15 years
- Total amount invested at the end of 15 years = Rs. 15 Lakh
- SSY Interest rate for 1 year= 7.6%
- Interest at the end of 21 years= Rs. 3,10,454.12
- Maturity Value at the end of 21 years= Rs. 43,95,380.96

Objectives of Selvamagal Semippu Thittam

The scheme's principal aims correspond with Tamil Nadu's overarching social and economic development goals. Its primary objectives encompass:

1. Advancing Financial Literacy
2. Diminishing Financial Reliance
3. Promoting Economic Engagement
4. Mitigating Poverty

Features of Selvamagal Semippu Thittam

The Selvamagal Semippu Thittam is distinguished by its simplicity and inclusion, rendering it accessible to women from diverse socio-economic situations to profit from the plan. The scheme possesses several characteristics:

1. Criteria for Eligibility
2. Methodical Savings
3. Appealing Interest Rates
4. Credit Facilities
5. Fiscal Advantages
6. Adaptable Duration
7. Protected and Reliable

Table 4.1: Statement Showing State wise SSA in Department of Post Office as on 30.04.2025

			(Rs. in actual)
S.N.	**NAME OF THE STATE**	**Department of Post Office**	
		Registered Subscribers	**Amount Saved**
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	7,008	63,03,67,062.92
2	Andhra Pradesh	16,32,114	1,34,29,77,85,508.96
3	Arunachal Pradesh	26,132	1,69,71,45,999.00
4	Assam	7,65,630	23,37,94,91,982.81
5	Bihar	18,67,097	76,83,13,20,644.11
6	Chandigarh	47,475	5,54,82,48,130.00
7	Chhattisgarh	11,90,382	31,55,06,61,495.01
8	Delhi	5,10,927	55,15,46,23,582.24
9	Goa	47,422	5,81,34,24,918.00

10	Gujarat	15,60,875	60,73,65,18,617.42
11	Haryana	8,70,332	89,60,20,78,230.89
12	Himachal Pradesh	4,55,815	35,78,82,51,684.05
13	Jammu And Kashmir	2,40,773	19,15,23,36,634.15
14	Jharkhand	5,42,673	35,45,90,21,391.21
15	Karnataka	29,34,242	2,18,72,34,93,626.81
16	Kerala	10,78,317	76,26,17,66,419.82
17	Ladakh	9,597	61,74,15,359.33
18	Lakshadweep	754	3,14,42,964.00
19	Madhya Pradesh	27,13,829	72,39,63,02,593.00
20	Maharashtra	31,56,242	1,80,18,38,11,607.85
21	Manipur	62360	2,352,637,978.60
22	Meghalaya	20,096	78,49,48,313.67
23	Mizoram	17,057	32,21,78,468.00
24	Nagaland	18,678	56,45,12,171.00
25	Odisha	15,34,472	73,04,30,10,224.74
26	Puducherry	66731	5,18,67,95,696.00
27	Punjab	8,16,058	56,11,58,05,250.00
28	Rajasthan	23,68,992	1,09,48,59,23,865.06
29	Sikkim	16,546	1,02,00,07,690.99
30	Tamil Nadu	35,92,972	2,49,18,07,51,390.74
31	Telangana	11,70,348	93,09,70,38,840.40
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	16,423	1,21,95,59,610.00
33	Tripura	59,918	2,86,76,89,446.68
34	Uttar Pradesh	38,83,831	2,21,61,82,12,446.10
35	Uttarakhand	5,81,191	50,58,46,29,597.38
36	West Bengal	16,19,630	69,63,28,04,478.38
TOTAL		**3,55,02,939**	**2,060,932,013,919.32**

Source: https://www.nsiindia.gov.in/

As per Table Number 4.1, which delineates the state-wise Selvamagal Semippu Thittam savings in post offices as of 30.04.2025, the total amount saved is ₹2,060,932,013,919.32. Tamil Nadu exhibits the highest savings at ₹249,180,751,390.74, followed by Uttarakhand with moderate savings of ₹50,584,629,597.38, while Lakshadweep records the lowest savings at ₹3,144,296.00.

Table 4.2: Statement Showing State wise SSA in Banks as on 30.04.2025

			(Rs. in actual)
S.N.	**NAME OF THE STATE**	**Banks**	
		Registered Subscribers	**Amount Saved**
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	8,043	81,77,71,847.17
2	Andhra Pradesh	3,06,976	39,10,15,15,734.24
3	Arunachal Pradesh	8,340	91,13,50,933.55
4	Assam	1,03,954	10,33,83,48,148.56
5	Bihar	4,32,170	43,58,07,45,622.24
6	Chandigarh	22,509	4,54,78,81,851.35
7	Chhattisgarh	2,41,358	23,07,57,47,007.70
8	Delhi	3,13,491	73,77,32,77,698.41
9	Goa	23,156	3,29,70,42,397.71
10	Gujarat	5,50,329	53,83,34,72,649.24
11	Haryana	3,23,718	61,25,85,68,920.04
12	Himachal Pradesh	87,704	11,62,52,37,035.33
13	Jammu And Kashmir	50,242	8,03,40,92,911.37
14	Jharkhand	1,77,240	21,90,62,09,056.61
15	Karnataka	2,76,030	67,46,97,05,165.22
16	Kerala	1,63,173	19,99,49,15,504.23
17	Ladakh	1,145	12,82,42,155.00
18	Lakshadweep	494	2,12,19,115.00
19	Madhya Pradesh	3,09,453	35,78,30,79,111.67
20	Maharashtra	7,60,304	1,12,10,62,83,091.40
21	Manipur	7,226	67,18,52,777.53
22	Meghalaya	10,178	1,09,21,07,248.83
23	Mizoram	2,988	20,81,33,564.55
24	Nagaland	5,392	47,82,33,053.61
25	Odisha	3,26,965	36,23,58,04,793.48
26	Puducherry	7,882	82,14,39,399.23
27	Punjab	2,49,521	31,16,09,19,503.12
28	Rajasthan	3,70,135	40,74,49,53,627.66
29	Sikkim	6,957	62,26,01,728.57
30	Tamil Nadu	2,94,126	59,22,38,96,400.52
31	Telangana	2,53,961	43,08,18,69,645.39
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	6,489	63,63,83,443.30
33	Tripura	9,807	1,28,49,99,842.82

34	Uttar Pradesh	8,29,208	1,10,43,83,51,567.06
35	Uttarakhand	1,17,453	15,84,75,25,948.24
36	West Bengal	4,87,836	58,93,85,63,480.95
TOTAL		**71,45,953**	**9,93,09,23,41,980.91**

Source: https://www.nsiindia.gov.in/

As per Table Number 4.2, which delineates the state-wise Selvamagal Semippu Thittam in terms of amounts saved in nationalised banks as of April 30, 2025, the total amount saved is ₹9,93,09,23,41,980.91. The highest savings are recorded in Maharashtra at ₹1,12,10,62,83,091.40, followed by Tamil Nadu with ₹59,22,38,96,400.52, and the lowest savings are in Lakshadweep at ₹2,12,19,115.00.

Table 4.3: State wise Total SSA in Post Office and Banks as on 30.04.2025

(Rs. in actual)			
S.N.	**NAME OF THE STATE**	**TOTAL**	
		Registered Subscribers	**Amount Saved**
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	15,051	1,44,81,38,910.09
2	Andhra Pradesh	19,39,090	1,73,39,93,01,243.20
3	Arunachal Pradesh	34,472	2,60,84,96,932.55
4	Assam	8,69,584	33,71,78,40,131.37
5	Bihar	22,99,267	1,20,41,20,66,266.35
6	Chandigarh	69984	10,09,61,29,981.35
7	Chhattisgarh	14,31,740	54,62,64,08,502.71
8	Delhi	8,24,418	1,28,92,79,01,280.65
9	Goa	70,578	9,11,04,67,315.71
10	Gujarat	21,11,204	1,14,56,99,91,266.66
11	Haryana	11,94,050	1,50,86,06,47,150.93
12	Himachal Pradesh	5,43,519	47,41,34,88,719.38
13	Jammu And Kashmir	2,91,015	27,18,64,29,545.52
14	Jharkhand	7,19,913	57,36,52,30,447.82
15	Karnataka	32,10,272	2,86,19,31,98,792.03
16	Kerala	12,41,490	96,25,66,81,924.05
17	Ladakh	10,742	74,56,57,514.33
18	Lakshadweep	1,248	5,26,62,079.00
19	Madhya Pradesh	30,23,282	1,08,17,93,81,704.67
20	Maharashtra	39,16,546	2,92,29,00,94,699.25
21	Manipur	69586	3,02,44,90,756.13
22	Meghalaya	30,274	1,87,70,55,562.50

23	Mizoram	20,045	53,03,12,032.55
24	Nagaland	24070	1,04,27,45,224.61
25	Odisha	1861437	1,09,27,88,15,018.23
26	Puducherry	74,613	6,00,82,35,095.23
27	Punjab	10,65,579	87,27,67,24,753.12
28	Rajasthan	27,39,127	1,50,23,08,77,492.72
29	Sikkim	23,503	1,64,26,09,419.56
30	Tamil Nadu	38,87,098	3,08,40,46,47,791.26
31	Telangana	14,24,309	1,36,17,89,08,485.79
32	The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	22,912	1,85,59,43,053.30
33	Tripura	69,725	4,15,26,89,289.50
34	Uttar Pradesh	47,13,039	3,32,05,65,64,013.16
35	Uttarakhand	6,98,644	66,43,21,55,545.62
36	West Bengal	21,07,466	1,28,57,13,67,959.33
TOTAL		**4,26,48,892**	**3,054,024,355,900.23**

Source: https://www.nsiindia.gov.in/

As per Table Number 4.3, which details the state-wise Selvamagal Semippu Thittam savings in Post Office and Nationalised Banks as of 30.04.2025, the total amount saved is ₹3,054,024,355,900.23. Uttar Pradesh has the highest savings at ₹3,32,05,65,64,013.16, followed by Tamil Nadu with ₹3,08,40,46,47,791.26, while Lakshadweep has the lowest savings at ₹5,26,62,079.00.

Recommendations

The newly announced Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana initiative by the Government aims to safeguard the financial future of female children. The awareness of this initiative should be disseminated to all individuals through advertisements, meetings within the school, and by engaging with the parents of female students. The scheme's popularity is attributed to the characteristic of unlimited, irregular investment amounts at any time throughout the year, together with tax advantages. The strategy does not specify the future interest rate on the account investments. To promote participation, it is advisable to declare a minimum guaranteed interest rate, so instilling trust in potential investors to allocate their funds to this programme. The Government must prioritise raising knowledge about the plan through direct engagement at the household level or in Primary Schools.

Conclusion

The Selvamagal Semippu Thittam transcends a mere savings initiative, as it facilitates empowerment, security, self-sufficiency, and financial literacy for women in Tamil Nadu, enabling them to participate equally in mainstream society. By fostering a culture of financial literacy and autonomy, the initiative has the capacity to transform the socio-economic environment of the state significantly, thereby enhancing its economy. The government's ongoing initiatives to expand the scheme's outreach and understanding will definitely yield substantial advantages for women from economically and socially disadvantaged backgrounds, enabling them

to access the scheme's benefits. The Selvamagal Semippu Thittam exemplifies how focused financial initiatives may empower women and foster self-reliance throughout society.

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