

# An analysis of women empowerment in various fields in India

Mr. Nagappa L H

Dept. of women's studies (Guest Lecture)

Karnataka University, Dharwad

## Abstract:

The subject women empowerment has becoming brining issues over the entire world. Since last few decades women empowerment is a debatable subject at earlier time they were getting equal status with men in Vedic period. But they have faced in some difficulties during earlier period to since medieval in modern society many a time they were treated as slave. But 21th century their status has been changed slowly and gradually in society in women status. The Indian constitution gave the equal, liberal, political, social, economic, cultural, education, and other rights it's given to Indians the women's are leaders strongly demand equal a social position of women with men present scenario we seen the women occupied the respectable positions. Political, Social, Educational, Industrial entrepreneur and great leaders that's all. But women's are not absolutely free in the society because – gender discrimination, caste, class, sexual harassment, society hierarchy, and labour discrimination more than less women's are able to establish their potentialities there for each and every should be protection to promote the women status.

**Key word:** women empowerment, 21<sup>th</sup> century woman's condition, constitution, social hierarchy, women problems, and emerging their life, women empowerment schemes etc.

## Introduction:

Women empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social, education, and economic strength of individual and communities of women. Women empowerment in India is heavily dependent on many different variable that include geographical location urban and rural, educational, social status, caste and class. The principle of gender equality in enshrined in Indian constitution in its preamble fundamental rights, fundamental duties and directive principle. The constitution not only great equality women but also empower state to adopts measure of positive discrimination in favor of women with the framework of democratic polity or laws development policies plans and programs have aim at women's advancement in different sphere. In recent years the empowerment of women has been unorganized has central issues. In determining the status of women on attempt to analysis the status of women empowerment in India is using various indicators like women's household, decision making power, financial participation acceptance of unequal gender role exposure to media women achievement towards the goal. However depends largely on the attitude of the people towards gender equability women empower is also defined has a change in the context women life which enable her increase capacity for leading fulfilling human life it gets reflected both in external qualities health, mobility, education and awareness, status in the family participation in decision making and also at the level of material security and internal qualities self awareness and self confidence.

## Objectives of the study

1 To know the need of women empowerment

2To study the govt. sachem for women empowerment

- 3 To analysis the factors influencing the political empowerment
- 4 Be aware of the law and polices for women empowerment
- 5 To know the women empowerment issues
- 6 Making awareness about women's political rights and responsibilities

#### Need for women Empowerment

We can tell the condition of country by looking at the status of its women "said Neharu empowerment of women has become the solution to many societal problems. Rameshwari Pandy ( 2008) in 21 century women have to come out of their long cherished male supremacy and her weakness women must have capacity to battle issues of this global. Therefore women are worshiped goddess in India, but not given terms position the main problems facing by women in past and present. gender discrimination, female infanticide, feticide , dowry early child marriage atrocities on women's with their age they have been raped killed sex stereotype domestic violence, women trafficking, honour killing, Eve teasing, sexual harassment at work place .

The national record bureau was conducted by crime against women at 5.4% sexual harassment dose not reflected a term picture , molestation 19%, cruelty by relatives and husband 43.9% , rape 10.5%, kidnapping abuduction12%, sexual harassment 5.4%, dowry deaths 4.1% , Dowry prohibition 2.8%, immoral trafficking 1.2%.

#### Women Empowerment in 21th century

Empowerment is a multi-dimensional process which should enable individuals or a group of individuals to realize their full identity and powers in all spheres of life. According to Webster's dictionary the word empowerment indicates the situation of authority or to be authorized or to be powerful. Empowerment is a process that gives a person freedom in decision making .The 21th century the term empowerment of women has become a well know subject on many occasions. The vast majority of the politicians so called well wishes of the public never left opportunity to talk about their concern and responsibility in giving priority to empowerment of women.

#### Education and Empowerment

Education as means of empowerment of women can bring about a positive attitude change , it therefore crucial for social economic and political entrepreneur progress of Indian constitution of India empower the state to adopt affirmative measures for promoting way and means empower women education significantly make difference in lives of women these can be direct or indirect being mentioned

#### Improve the economic growth

Education increase the economic, social and political opportunities available to women it leaders direct economic beautiful in the form of higher life time earning for women. The society and country also benefits higher from the higher productivity of its labour force besides improving human capital an increasing economic growth female education. Also reduce the fertility rate. The lowering in the number of depends is referred to as the demographic gift.

## Political Participation

At the grassroots levels 33% reservation given to women local self government insinuation as improved political participation of women in India, yet political participation of legislatives Assemble and parliament is still quite low in India women have abandoned the position of presidents prime minister speaker and cabinet ministers and political of opposition in politics of India and have proved their worth.

Year wise membership of women in the parliament

Years	Members of lokasabha			year	Members of Rajasabha		
	Total members	Female	%		Total member	Female	%
1951	499	22	4.41	1951	219	16	7.31
1957	500	27	5.40	1957	237	18	7.59
1962	503	34	6.76	1962	238	18	7.56
1967	521	31	5.93	1967	240	20	8.33
1971	523	22	4.22	1971	243	17	7.00
1977	544	19	3.49	1977	244	25	10.25
1980	544	28	5.15	1980	244	24	9.84
1984	544	44	8.09	1984	244	24	11.48
1989	517	27	5.22	1989	245	24	9.80
1991	554	39	7.17	1991	245	38	15.51
1996	543	39	7.18	1996	223	19	8.52
1998	543	43	7.92	1998	245	15	6.12
1999	543	49	9.0	1999	245	19	7.12
2004	539	44	8.2	2004	245	28	11.4
2009	543	58	10.6	2009	245	22	8.98
2014	543	61	11.2	2014	245	29	11.8

(Source: Election commission of India)

The table depict on women participated in Indian parliament, in 1951 lokasbha only 22,( 4.41) members and also rajasbha members 16, (7.31) but 2014 (16<sup>th</sup>) lokasbha women members 61,( 11.2% ) and rajasbha members 29, (11.8%) . the women step by step increase to political participation that president, prime minster, cabinet minister, governors like others women's are successful participation political sector.

## Women Empowerment Schemes

1. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme
2. One Stop Centre Scheme
3. Women Helpline Scheme
4. UJJAWALA : A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation
5. Working Women Hostel
6. Ministry approves new projects under Ujjawala Scheme and continues existing projects
7. SWADHAR Greh (A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances)
8. Support to Training and Employment Programmed for Women (STEP)
9. NARI SHAKTI PURASKAR
10. Awardees of Stree Shakti Puruskar, 2014 & Awardees of Nari Shakti Puruskar
11. Awardees of Rajya Mahila Samman & Zila Mahila Samman
12. NIRBHAYA
13. Mahila police Volunteers

14. Mahila E-Haat
15. Mahila Shakti Kendras (MSK)

### Research methodology

Collecting information on Women Empowerment analysis has been drawn up through secondary sources Library, Books, Journals, Articles, Published books ,research reports and Online sources.

### Conclusion:

India is progressive to become world's fastest growing economy in near future it must also focus on women empowerment we must understand that women empowerment is process which hopes to bring gender equality and balanced economy. Indian women had been President Prime minister, Civil service, Doctors, entrepreneur, Lawyers etc. But still good majority of them needs help and support. Support own to be educated to do what they want to do , to travel safe to work, safe and to be independent making their own decision the way to the socio-economic development of here women folk. Therefore women empowerment can be said to be the country way to development therefore every one need to work hand for women's empowerment in the present scenario.

### Work cited:

- 1 Ram sharam S.(1996) Education of Women Empowerment(2 volumes) New Delhi: Gyan Publishing house.
- 2 Sganda Lal (2011) Women Empowerment, Kunal Book Publisher.
- 3 Gill Rajesh,(2006) Empowering women through panchayats- stories of success and struggle from India.
- 4 Mazumdar, Vina(1979) Symbols of powers studies on the political status of women in India, Allied New Delhi.
- 5 Kumar (2006) Women Empowerment and Social Change, Anmol Publication Pvt.Tld,New Delhi.
- 6 Online sources