

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND MONETARY ENLARGEMENT

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ABSTRACT:

Women empowerment and economic growth are closely related: in one direction, development alone can play a major role in lashing down inequality between men and women; in the other direction, empowering women may benefit development. Expansion policies and programs tend not to view women as essential to the economic development process. This is reflected in the higher investments in women's reproductive rather than their productive roles, mainly in population programs. Yet women during the developing world engage in economically productive work and earn incomes. They work primarily in cultivation and in the informal sector and increasingly, in formal wage employment. Their earnings, however, are usually low. Since the 1950s, development agencies have responded to the need for poor women to earn incomes by making rather small investments in income-generating projects. Often such projects fail because they are aggravated by welfare and not development concerns, offering women temporary and part-time employment in traditionally womanly skills such as knitting and sewing that have imperfect markets. By contrast, over the past twenty years, some nongovernmental organizations, such as the Self-Employed Women's union in India, have been effective in humanizing women's economic status because they have started with the premise that women are essential to the procedure of economic development.

KEY WORDS: *Population Programs, informal sector, development agencies, income generating projects, nongovernmental organizations.*

INTRODUCTION:

The persistent of gender disparity is most starkly brought home in the phenomenon of “missing women”. Today it is estimated that 6million women are absent every year (World Bank 2011) of these, 23 percent are never born, and 10 percent are absent in early childhood, 21 percent in the reproductive years, and 38 percent above the age of 60. For each misplaced women, there are many more women who fail to get an education, a job, or a political accountability that they

Would have obtained if they had been men. Both the relation deprivation of women, and the degree to which there have been improvements over the last twenty years, are apparent in a number of spheres. In access to education in low and reasonable income countries, the enrolment rate for girls in secondary school was 34 percent in 2010, while that for boys was 41 percent.

Temporarily primary school enrolment has become nearly universal for both boys and girls. In labour market opportunity: women are less likely to work; they earn less than men for alike work, and are more probable to be in poverty even when they work. Women spend almost twice as much time on housework, roughly five times as much time on child care, and about half as much time on market work as men do. In political illustration: women constituted just 19.4 percent of the members of lower and high houses of parliaments in July 2011. In legal rights: women in many countries still lack sovereign rights to own land, manage property, conduct commerce, or even travel without their husband's consent.

There is a bidirectional relationship among economic development and women's empowerment defined as civilizing the ability of women to access the constituent of development - in exacting health, education, earning opportunities, rights, and political participation. In one direction, development alone can play a major role in driving down disparity between men and women; in the other direction, continuing favoritism against women can as Sen. has forcefully argued and delay development. Empowerment can, in other words accelerate development.

This paper reviews the evidence on both sides of the empowerment-growth relationship. It first shows that poverty and lack of occasion breed inequality between men and women, so that when economic development reduces poverty, the situation of women improves on two counts: first, when poverty is reduced, the provision of everybody, including women, improves, and second, gender disparity declines as poverty declines, so the condition of women improves more than that of men with development, however, is not enough to bring about inclusive equality amid men and women.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To study the relative between women empowerment and the economic growth.
- To observe the relation between the women empowerment and education.
- To understand the relation among the women empowerment and the poverty levels.
- To search the major problems faced by Indian women today.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This is basically descriptive analytical in nature. In this paper an attempt has been taken to analysis the women's empowerment and monetary enlargement. The data used in it is purely from secondary sources according to the need of this study. Secondary data that are collected from various sources .some sources including internet, and external sources, books, were used.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Duffle (2000) finds in households where there is a woman getting an old-age pension compared to households where no one receives a pension, girls have improved anthropometric status (weight for height and height for age). Atkin (2009) uses Mexican data to study the achieve of mothers' employment in developed on children's height for age. Engle (1993) provides cross-sectional data from Guatemala to show that a higher female budget share is connected with better children's dietetic status (measured by height for age, weight forAge and burden for height). Phipps and Burton (1998) use data from the 1992 Expenditure Survey in Canada and center on married-couple households where both spouses work full time. The authors find that a superior share of wives' income is correlated with higher expenditures on Child care, children's clothing, women's clothes, and food. Kennedy and Peters (1992) evaluate female headed with male headed households in Kenya and Malawi and find that in female headed households (typically headed by a widow, who is often the grandmother of the children in the household), a improved share of the budget is spent on food. The paper also documents better anthropometric outcomes (weight for age and height for age). For Malawi, the paper also documents smaller expenses shares on alcohol. The econometric specification does not control for income, but fascinatingly female-headed households have better child anthropometric outcomes despite largely lower incomes. Thomas (1990) uses Brazilian survey data collected in 1974/75 to study gender differences in the collision of non-wage income on health and nutrition in Brazil. He finds that tender income increases family nutrition by four to seven times more than income of men. Both total calorie intake as well as protein intake is exaggerated more by female than by male income. Child endurance is highly positively related to unearned income of mothers, and the effect is 20 times larger compared to unearned income of men. Maternal income also has a larger outcome on two anthropometric outcomes (weight for height and height for age). Thomas (1994) uses the relative education level of the wife compared to the husband as a proxy for bargaining power. Based on data from the combined States, Brazil, and Ghana, the paper documents that the mother's education has a bigger effect on the nutritional status of girls (measured by height for age) compared to the father's education, while the reverse is true for boys. In addition, recent randomized field experiments have found that transfers to men running small businesses lead to a substantial increase in business profit a few years later, whereas no such effect is found for women (De Mel, McKenzie, and Woodruff 2009; Fafchamps et al. 2011).

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT:

The word Women Empowerment fundamentally means that the women have the power to regulate the actions in day to day in the external environment as in the social, political and economic terms. Women's empowerment is the new expression in the economic development. There are many researchers and scholars have proved that an increase in women empowerment has a drastic change in the economic growth. Empowering women and promoting gender equality are enshrined as global development actions within the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the 2000's. Women agency and liberty are among the crucial means for enhancing their development.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

The Indian women have spread of their age old manacles of serfdom and male domination. She has come to her own and started scaling the stepladder of social advance with proud and dignity. Women in India are now uplifted and granted equal status with the men in all of life actions counting the political, social, house and educational. But still there is a need to motivate and hearten women to participate in the activities because women are scarce around of in the total population. For this, Women empowerment must need some intervention for making women to be involved in the economic growth of the country. The development interventions which must focus on the real gender needs, including women's income and material assets which will lead to the increased women empowerment and decreased poverty. From this interference the women empowerment will start and led to the degree. With the implementation of some new intervention the rate of increase in the women empowerment will raise to mark. Duflo's explanation was that there was a positive connection between women's rights and the per capita GDP in terms of a cost profit calculus. From this point of view it was clear that by increase in the women empowerment the economic growth may be raised.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH:

Most women in the India rely more on the familiar work sector for an income. If women are empowered to do more the option for economic growth will be at large. If the informal sector is concerned into many tasks and activities then there will be more growth. It was proved that female contribution in counsels, groups and businesses is seen to be an increase in efficiency. For example how an empowered women can impact a situation monetarily this was done by fortune 500 companies, "Those with more women's in the group of board directors had appreciably higher financial returns, including 53% higher returns on equity, 24% higher returns on the sales and 67% higher returns on the invested capital (OECD,2008)." This study shows that there was an impact of women in the generally economic benefits of the company. If this was implemented on the global scale then the women in the proper workforce can increase the economic output of a nation. There by the increase in the economic growth of the nation.

EMPOWERMENT AND EDUCATION:

Education is most significant means of empowering women with the information, skills and self confidence to contribute fully in the development process. It is necessary for everyone mostly to girls and women because it is an entry point to other opportunities. reserves in secondary level education yield specially more and higher dividends. At present in the 21st century there was no difference made it eh matters of education among boys and girls. Girls who have been educated can know the importance of health care and their children needs. Women's literacy rates are lower when compared to men in the developing countries like India. Finally if the women are educated then the status will be enhanced in the economy. Thereby they can grab more number of opportunities and become stronger and influential than earlier.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND POVERTY:

Investing in the girl's education is one of the most effectual ways to reduce poverty. As income poverty goes down women become more empowered. Development activities should include both build the capability of women to do this and also ensure that they have the material support and social networks not just to conquer any restrictions but to be able to enjoy an increased aptitude to make choices about their own futures. Women living in the extreme poverty will not have to struggle to growth along the road of empowerment this is done through engagement in economic behavior or through mobilizing against the powerful to claim their rights, for these women will have to work hard. Women in the extreme poverty initially concentrate on the practical needs which reflect on the daily actions for survival. Hence by having women empowerment the poverty lines will be compact.

CONCLUSION:

It is completed that from the above deliberations that women empowerment plays a major role in the developing countries like India as by responsibility the education they sustain their significance in each and every category which this they are ready to solve the organizational problems too there by decrease in the poverty levels and development in the economic growth happens.

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