



# **SOCIO ECONOMIC WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN DEVELOPMENT.**

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“Women empowerment is considered as development of skills to make women more confident, self reliant and develop ability to take self decisions”.

Women empowerment has become an international issue. due to the UNO that empowerment becomes an international issue. The term empowerment of women has become popular after 1980.

According to Pillei “Developing capacities in all part of life by recognizing self of women is women empowerment”. This term can be easily understood by the process of providing equal rights opportunities, responsibilities and power position to women so that they are also to play a role par with men in society.

Swami Vivekananda one of the greatest sons of India quoted that “there is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved it is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing”.

Women empowerment is needed as women are lagging behind in literacy, health, economically etc. They are considered weaker section of the society. There are cases of rape, kidnapping of girls, dowry harassment, molestation, sexual harassment, abuse of women and so on.

In the population census of 2011 it was revealed that the population ratio in India 2011 is 940 females per 1000 of males. The sex ratio in 2011 shows an upward trend from the census 2001 data. Census 2001 revealed that these were 933 females to that of 1000 males. Literacy rate of India in 2011 is 74.04% the male literacy rate is 82.14% and female literacy rate is 65.46% according to census 2011.

According to Veena Razvi and Gene L. Roth Socio economic Development and gender inequality in India, write “Women are the invisible work force in India” (United nation, 1997, P.8) without equal access to the job market, women cannot participate in letter- paid work so their economic status remains stunted.

The literacy rate of female is only 65.46%. the literacy rate of women in rural India is 30.6% so this figure shows that still Indian rural and urban women need development. To solve this problem Government has open many programmes for women development Stree Shakti, Santhwana, Financial Assistance to run hostels for girls from rural areas, Scheme of financial assistance for remarriage of destitute widows, and marriage of Devadasis, Cell for enforcement of eradication of social evils, Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Youjana, Kittur Rani Channamma Award, Financial assistance to women Law Graduates, Scheme of assistance to women for taking up job oriented courses. Government of India Schemes: Scheme of assistance for construction/expansion of hostel building for working women, Scheme of Short Stay Homes for Women and girls, Scheme for prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse, Swadhar – A scheme for women in difficult circumstances and Swayam Sidha. Government has opened many girls hostels and also has planed to give financial assistance financial assistance to run for hostels for girls from rural areas is one of the programme for women development its main objective is to enable girls from rural area to avail facilities for higher education admission to the hostels for the students residing in rural areas whose family income is less than Rs. 10,000/-pm. From 6th Std onwards in the institution run by Government or NGOS recognized by Govt. of Karnataka. One thousand two hundred and fifty girls availed hostel facilities. Moreover short stay homes for women and girls is the other important programme that help the women and girls who have no social support system to rely on. The main objective of this programme is firstly to provide temporary shelter and support to women and girls who have no social support system to relay on lostlly to rehabilitate women and girls socially and economically by provision of skill training and counseling the women who are being forced into institution, those who as a result of family tension or discord, are made to leave their whom without any means of subsistence and have no social protection from exploitation and / or facing litigation on account of marital disputes, those who escape from their homes due to family problems physical, torture for counseling and their rehabilitation and re-adjustment in family/society, those who have

been sexually assaulted and are facing the problem of re-adjustment in the family or society victim of mental adjustment emotional disturbances and social ostracism, at present 28 short stay homes are functioning in the state swadhan-a scheme for women in difficult circumstances is one of the programme development. It has got four main objective. Firstly to provide shelter, food clothing and care to marginalised women/girls leaving in difficult circumstances. Socially and economically through education, awareness, skill up gradation and personally development through behaviour training, etc. Thirdly to provide, for help time or other facilities to such women in distress. Lastly to provide such other services as well he required for the support and rehabilitation to such women in distress. The types of assistance provided to the implementing organization in the programme are partial assistance for purchase of land for settling up a centre is been given 75% assistance for construction of building for the centre and 100% assistance is given by Government of India for five different purposes first purposes building rent for the centre. Second purpose is in administration and management. Thirdly other recurring and non recurring expenditure and last purpose is help line for women in distress there are 18 Ngo's who have availed assistance under the scheme.

For empowering women the programs organized by the state and central are good but the evidence and statistical figures are not up to the mark. So is it very clear that socio economic equality is the only factor which can empower them completely. According to Veena Razvi and Gene. L. Roth, Socio-economic Development and gender inequality in India (Page 174). India is a complex social context it will require many integrated approaches of private and public systems to serve the pressing needs of women in poor sector. The Human development report 2005 states that the state government would have to incur additional expenditure to the extent of at least 2.5 percent of GSDP in order to be able to achieve the tenth plan target.

### **Reference:**

- Human Development Report – 2005
- Programme for Women Development
- Kishan NR, (2007), Global Trends in Education.
- Meena Razvi and Gene L. Roth, Socio economic Development and Gender Inequality in India (Page Nos. 168, 173, 174).