A philosophical interpretation of women Empowerment in 21st century

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Abstract

The investigation examines the theoretical view of the empowerment of ladies in India, the degree of understanding about women's empowerment, along with the obstacles to male equity along with female activism within India. The research focuses on eradicating prejudice along with all kinds of assault on women, along with supporting an upbeat view of women in culture and acknowledging their important roles within all areas of life. Despite an increasing recognition of gender equality within India, significant obstacles stay, that mainly lie in firmly established cultural along with organisational prejudices illustrating the pressing need for complete approaches to eliminate these impediments along with promote women in every aspect of life.

Keywords: **Women's Empowerment, India, Awareness, Gender Equality, Barriers, Discrimination, Violence against Women, etc.**

I.   INTRODUCTION

Globally, empowering women is a pressing concern. Women's empowerment along with equity with males is a global concern. Based to the terms of the Indian Constitution, it is mandatory by law to provide women the same rights as males within all aspects of society. For the growth of women and children in India, the Ministry of Women and Child Development performs admirably within this area[1] In the past, women were accorded a prominent position, but they lacked the authority to participate in all areas. They must be sturdy, conscious, along with vigilant at all times for their continued growth and development. Women's empowerment is the primary objective of the ministry of growth, due to an emancipated mom alongside her kid is the key to a nation's future prosperity[2]

Emancipation is a complex procedure which allows any number people to realise their complete character as well as capabilities within all aspects of life. As defined by his thesaurus, the term empower refers to a position of influence, the state of being authorised, or the trait of being potent. Liberty is a method which offers an individual flexibility within choices[3]

Women empowerment

Female empowerment is the liberation of women from financial, political, and caste-based, along with racial prejudice. It entails permitting women to choose their own decisions within living. Civil Freedoms, Democratic Freedoms, Income The stability, Legal Authority, along with all other freedoms ought to be equally for women, as stated by Women Empowerment. No prejudice ought to occur among men and women[4]empowering females within India (https://www.iaspaper.net/women-empowerment-in-india). Liberty is a means of helping women attain parity in men as well as at a minimum, substantially narrow the disparity between the sexes. To develop, we have to depend upon more talented individuals, which is a significant argument for refusing to exclude by design 50 percent of the population due to female. Ability transcends species[5] In accordance to a research, Indian could boost its projected $4.83 trillion GDP for 2025 by 16-60% by allowing women to have a say in economic activities on an equal basis using men. Therefore, company philosophy ought to concentrate on welcoming along with focusing on disparities for a favourable result[6]

Current Scenario on Women Empowerment in India

Numerous societal, financial, along with political clauses have been inserted into the Indian Constitution as a result of the original fathers' advocacy for women's rights. Within India, women now engage in schooling, athletics, governance, media outlets, cultural activities, the service industry, along with technological and scientific fields. Women are still assaulted, degraded, tormented, and abused because of the firmly established misogynistic mind-set within Indian society[7] In spite of nearly seventy years of independence, women continue to face financial, social, along with learning inequality. Based on the gender disparity Index, India is ranked 29th out of 146 nations around the world. Let's examine two crucial factors that can aid in the empowerment of women: School along with Business Enterprise[8]Within Vedic periods, women were regarded the same as males in each manner, so there had been no limitations on women. Historians such as Sir Herbert Riley agreed which during the time of the Vedas within India, women had more latitude than

European women nonetheless presently. Within the eras of the 18th and 19th centuries, women were subjected to many heinous practises, such as Sati, Purdah paratha, along with marriage to children, among others. Despite the fact that these ills were eliminated as a result of the work made by social progressives, they did not enjoy the same level of liberty that existed during the Vedic era as well as stayed in servitude[9] 1 Prior to autonomy, the position of women throughout India was extremely deplorableThey were overcome by vile behaviours such as multiple marriages, sati, or child marriage, and female infanticide. The enormous efforts of social activists such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda, Ram Krishna Param Hans, etc. led to changes in their situations. After the establishment of the Indian the constitution, the enactment of laws eradicated abuses along with initiated the procedure of empowering women by granting them numerous powers[10] Supporting women's capacity to make their own decisions along with having the power to contribute to changes in society for themselves as well as others is a definition of female empowerment. Within the past few years, women's empowerment along with the promotion of women's rights have come to prominence as part of an important global trend along with have continued to strike ground that is unfamiliar. via advocating for equality, women have encouraged and enabled other women to speak out. The standing and authority of women within every culture is a measure towards its development[11] Women must be regarded as equals within the creation procedure. However, due to generations of abuse along with submission, Indian women continue to be on the point of reception. As women are subjected to discrimination on every front, their own self-determination ends up essential. Women empowerment refers to the liberation of women via social, economic, political, caste-based, and racial prejudice. It means allowing women to decide on their own decisions within life. The empowerment of ladies stipulates that civic and political influence, prosperity, legal power, as well as all other liberties must be accorded to women on a level playing field[12]

Social Emancipation Social empowerment refers to women along with girls' ability to act both alone and together to alter interpersonal interactions along with organisations. It implies that women and girls are unrestricted by gender stereotypes in forming beneficial connections, getting involved in social activities, and deciding on decisions. In order for women to realise their full abilities, social autonomy increases their availability by granting them identical entry to all fundamental required offerings[13] Financial empowerment Financial empowerment is the method by which women improve their access to financial assets and decision-making authority for the betterment of oneself, their household members, along with their surroundings. Economic empowerment pushes women to improve their standard of living, make more cash, and establish enterprises that employ women[14] This assures the delivery of education, employment, along with revenue-producing endeavours with forward as well as reverse links, with the ultimate goal of achieving financial independence and self-sufficiency for all women. Therefore, it is crucial to make sure that women have financial independence. Women's economic empowerment is defined by CARE3 as the method by which women improve their access to economic resources and decision-making authority for the benefit of oneself, their households, along with those around them[15] Civic autonomy Political empowerment is required for attaining global, impartial, along with equitable progress. To preserve democracy, women have to take an active role in legislative decisions along with politics. Worldwide data demonstrate that women lack representation as administrators, politicians, along with electors as a result of social and cultural practises which restrict them from engaging in the electoral system[16]

Problem and issues faced by the women

Most of the world's impoverished, malnourished, as well as uneducated continue to be women, despite the fact that more women are holding positions of power within government, commerce, along with non-governmental organisations in comparison to previous generations. Poor investments along with low earnings reinforce one Low education leads to poverty, which leads to poor wellness and diminished possibilities for learning[17] The issues associated with women are outlined below: -

Health problems

As indicated by our achievements in eradicating or managing illnesses like smallpox, leprosy or polio, as well as tuberculosis, we have made advancements in a number of health-related fields; however, additional signs point to significant issues. Children and women remain to be negatively impacted by the increasing incidence of hunger, which hinders their ability for studying[18] The prevalence of female mortality as well as mortality among babies remain far Then prevalence of anaemia between women and infants is inexcusable. Our goal rural community remains to struggle with affordable medical services. A large proportion of men and women live in areas with inadequate social services, such as inadequate schools or hospitals, potable water, clean water, and sanitation facilities[19]

Problems related to education and literacy

The primary goal of the National Policy on Education (NPE) of 1986, as revised within 1992, was for education to take a proactive along with activist position in redressing social as well as geographic inequalities, thereby empowering women. Education is the most significant strategic variable influencing the position of women[20] In our nation, because of conservatism customs, the position of women has been deemed inferior in comparison to that of men for centuries; despite the acceptance of women's position as comparable to that of men, a great deal of women keeps suffering from primordial illiteracy. Family mind-set, poor facilities, an absence of safety myths concerning females, and guardians' socioeconomic standing are the greatest obstacles to encouraging girl's schooling in India[21]

Violence against women

Nearly every single day, women are affected by different kinds of assault, that disrupts society as a whole. As the number of offences against women rises, more and more of women are becoming casualties of abuse. They can be subjected to aggression in their own families (dowry-related bullying, dying, conjugal rape, wife beating, sexual assault, and denial of nutritious sustenance) or beyond the family (kidnapping, raped killing, etc.)[22]

Gender discrimination

Women are viewed as an inferior segment of the population than males along with are accorded a lower status. As a result of India's dominant family structure, there also exists authority along with wage inequality among men and women. Gender bias impacts women in fields such as diet, schooling, healthcare, declines in civic engagement, etc[23]

Role of government in women's empowerment

Ministry of India is taking adequate steps to encourage the equality of women via instituting various initiatives and regulations that not only boost better the social prestige of the female population, but also serve as a remedy for many social issues such as the death of mothers, female infanticide, along with female foeticide. Within addition to government programmes, various legislation along with acts aim for a proactive, free of prejudice, along with bold community[24] Within each of the prior to independence along with post-independence periods, the government took the steps required to implement fresh laws that lower social hostility for women. Among the significant legislation passed throughout the British Empire are the following: -

1. Prohibition the Practice of Sati Act, 18
2. Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1856
3. Female Infanticide Act, 1870
4. Indian Evidence Act, 1872
5. The Married Women Property Act, 1874
6. The Age of Consent Act, 1891 Practitioners (Women) Act, 1923
7. The Indian Succession Act, 1925
8. The Child Marriage Restraint Act,1929
9. The Hindu Women Right to Property Act, 1937

Few Women on Top in Indian Academia

In accordance with an investigation of 810 organisations, including the top-ranked Indian Institutes of Science and Technology (IITs) along with Indian Educational institutions of Managing (IIMs), India's university system miss's women heads of academia. Only 54 out of 810 educational institutions, which includes central, state, designated, along with organisations of national importance (INI), are led by women[25] This 6.67 percent relates unfavourably to the United States (18%), Australia (21%), along with the United Kingdom (17%). Causes for Fewer Individuals: Few women register for the position of head at IITs/IIMs due to inherent sexism, a small pool of candidates, and a lack of female applicants[26]

The Importance of Women Empowerment

Women represent roughly half of the human race worldwide, just more than half of them are jobless or jobless, having a damaging effect on the world's economic situation as a result of unfair opportunities for employment. Nevertheless, it is essential to recognise that women are not only just as skilled along with knowledgeable as men, yet frequently beat them in a variety of socioeconomic tasks in modern society[27] No longer are women refused access to higher learning, suppressing their skills along with ability. presently women are granted access to greater learning, allowing them to exhibit their skills, that not only benefits them but also community as a whole[28]

Among the most notable benefits of women's empowerment is the ability for contributing to the growth of the community as a whole. The earnings that women produce not just encourages their households but also plays a vital role in improving society as a whole. Additionally, the empowerment of women results in substantial financial advantages, not only for the people involved but also for society as an entire[29] Within contrast to times gone by, when women were relegated to household duties, they now openly partake in jobs with male colleagues, contributing to the nation's economic growth. via empowering women, we allow them to make decisions on their own, nurture self-determination, and make a significant contribution to the nation's prosperity[30]

The Principles of Women Empowerment

To promote gender parity in an organisation, it is necessary to implement multiple crucial measures. Initially create a committed executive team for this reason. Assure that every worker receive treatment equitably, alongside a dedication to equality as well as an appreciation for their individual liberties. Whatever your sex, prioritise the safety, security, and well-being of all employees[31] Invest in women's career growth via training and academic programmes. Utilise inclusion practises within growth of businesses, chain of custody, along with promotion to empower women. Expand activities outside the walls of work to foster equity via lobbying along with charitable endeavours. Lastly, assess and report openly on equality between men and women development on an ongoing basis[32]

Gender Equality

Equality between men and women as well as empowering women are vital elements of a community's growth as well as growth. Within India, a country renowned for its variety of cultures along with prosperity, overcoming the obstacles to attaining gender parity continues to be a complicated and varied task. There remain substantial gaps among males and women within many areas of life, like schooling, work, medical care, as well as voting in elections, amid decades of progress. The purpose of the following piece is to examine the obstacles that hinder gender equality as well as empowerment of women within India[33]

Within India, social and cultural norms promote sexism and prejudice, whereas educational gaps remain as a result of insufficient resources, marriages too soon, as well as fiscal limits, restricting women's possibilities. Economic disparities are made clear via wage discrepancies, limited employment options, as well as prejudice against women in work environments[34] Abuse towards women,

including sexual assault as well as assault, continues pervasive. Inadequate representation in politics hinders the advancement of equal rights for women programmes. Especially in remote locations, gaps in healthcare contributes to elevated maternal death prices. Within defiance of the law's safeguards compliance continues difficult because of low levels of consciousness. Furthermore, the technology gap hinders women's chances for schooling as well as financial possibilities, particularly in the countryside[35]

II.   LITERATURE REVIEW

A literature review serves as the foundation for every research undertaking. This research was carried out between 2012 to 2023. It is where we study and learn from what others have researched and written about our subject. We can find out what is lacking in our area of study by looking at what others have discovered.

Search for relevant literature

Evaluate source

Identify themes, debates and gaps

Outline the structure

Write literature review
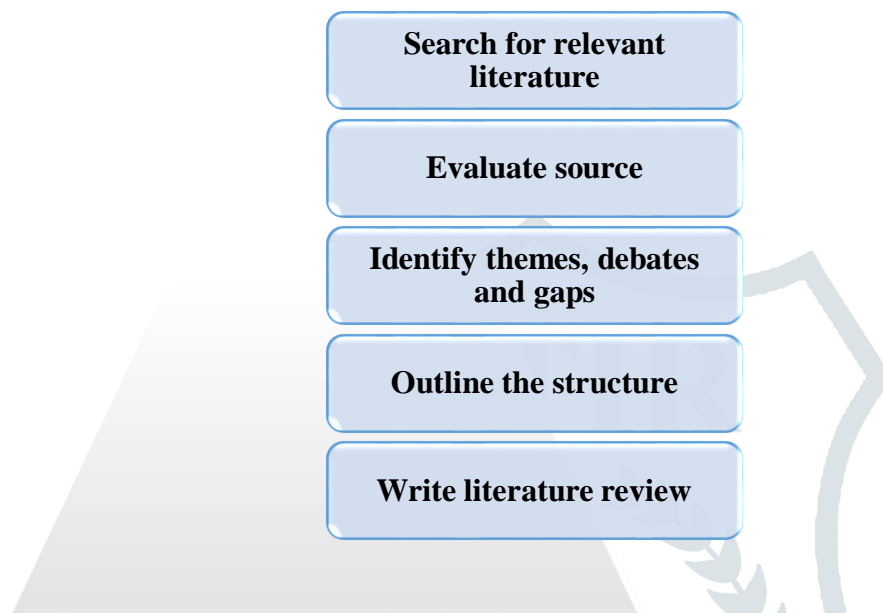
Fig No. 1 framework

Shinki Katyayani Pandey (2022) The current research focuses on the empowerment of women within the 21st century. The research seeks to examine women's schooling within precolonial, social, along with current India, the methods of women's empowerment, assault on women, rights of females, legal recourse for women in the Indian constitution, the part of NGOs in women's empowerment, federal initiatives along with programmes for women's empowerment, how learning has contributed to woman independence, as well as how gender equality is transforming Indian society within the present day.

Dr. Eknath Shankarrao Mundhe (2021) Examines the status of women's empowerment within the nation and casts a spotlight on its issues or obstacles. presently empowering women has become one of the greatest pressing issues of the 21st century. because the turn of the twenty-first century, their place in society has shifted incrementally as well as steadily. The research revealed that regardless the efforts of the government, women in India are comparatively undeveloped as well as a bit inferior to males. There are gender disparities in the availability of training and employment. Depending on their years of age, level of schooling, and jobs, women's power to make decisions at home as well as mobility range considerably.

Dr. S. Subhashini (2018) This paper examines the current state of women's rights within India as well as emphasises its difficulties and obstacles. presently empowering women has grown into an among the biggest and most pressing issues of the 21st century. However, women's empowerment remains a mirage in practise. Empowering women is essential. Considers the current state of female empowerment in the country as well as highlights its challenges or barriers. Women's empowerment is currently among the most significant problems of the 21st century. Since the beginning of the millennium, their position within society has changed gradually and persistently. The study demonstrated that despite attempts by the government, women in India are comparatively undernourished and arguably inferior to men. There are differences between sexes in opportunities for education and work. According to their age, extent of education, along with employment, women's decision-making along with freedom at home vary significantly. Device to extend women's capacity to have finances as well as to make strategic life choices. Women's empowerment is essentially the process of improving the financial, social, along with political standing of typically disadvantaged women in society. It is a method that safeguards them from any kind of aggression.

Banashri Mandal (2018) demonstrates that female leadership is the process of building up the socioeconomic, political, as well as judicial fortitude of women with the goal to guarantee equal privileges while offering them the confidence to assert those liberties. The only way for a nation to develop holistically is if its women are dominant. In addition, this research details the fundamental liberties of women, the benefits offered to different NGOs and national organisations, etc. Educating women is essential for reviving woman empowerment. Through education, women will be in society, strategically, and financially self-aware.

Selvi Narayanan (2017) Describe the different barriers that governments along with NGOs experience within empowering women, as well as suggest some strategies for empowering women in the nation of Malaysia, especially within organisations. Utilising SPSS, material gathered via inquiries, polls, along with additional sources has been examined. The research showed that women have been discriminated against within numerous ways, especially when it comes to jobs. The survey revealed that gender parity is one of the most prevalent forms of discrimination, with female employees typically facing harsher inequality in terms of advancement along with assignment of tasks. The second result is in the area of employment stereotypes, wherein women employees receive preconceived notions when applying for employment. The third conclusion indicates that women also encounter prejudice in terms of salary, rewards, and remuneration Within addition to these, more aspects related to prejudice have been compiled.

Devangi Jain et.al (2017) demonstrates that the empowerment of women across India is an urgent problem in the 21st century. Within the field of technological and scientific research, there is continuous development. Historically, women were gaining parity via males. Nonetheless, they had encountered obstacles throughout the post-Vedic as well as heroic eras. Woman is the foundation of the family, and she gives rise to culture and nation. The financial and social advancement of women is essential for the financial success of a community or nation as a whole.

Tauffiqu Ahamad et.al (2016) delve into women for it for women to have authority in their lives as well as exert impact within society, involvement and autonomy are essential rights of women. Some women experience numerous cases of prejudice and exclusion due to factors like their origin or status. This paper discusses the acquisition of skills via job training as well as other measures. National Education and Training the Mission, National Skills Development Companies, and Pradahan Mantri Kausal Vikas Yojana. The government's Ministry of Employment and Labour has undertaken an array of education as well as employment-related programmes.

Mansi N. Zaveri et.al (2016) Within this century, the expression "Women's Liberation" has grown into an internationally recognised subject on numerous occasions. A large number of politicians – known as friends of the general population – did not utilise a chance to discuss the issue along with duty to give empowering women a the utmost importance. that time the beginning of time, women have been considered beneath and subservient to males. The autonomy of women within India is heavily reliant on a variety of factors, including where they live, schooling, social standing, as well as age. The Indian government formulates initiatives and initiatives that, at various tiers, address diverse amounts as well as advancement of gender methods.

Evelyn Muberekwa et.al (2016) demonstrates the problems of women's empowerment as well as disparities between genders have been of the utmost significance, especially in the twenty years since the fourth International Conference on Women within Beijing in 1995. At that meeting, a drive for female empowerment was initiated to implement laws supporting gender equality. This study examined the perspectives of nine academic women at the University of the Witwatersrand regarding women's empowerment as well as changing positions of women within the 21st century South African context.

R. H. Waghamode (2014) decide within our nation Egality between the sexes is a fundamental human freedom. A woman has the right to live with respect without want or dread. Women's empowerment is also a crucial instrument for promoting prosperity and minimising destitution. Empowered women enhance the wellness and efficiency of entire groups of people, as well as the outlook for future generations. The selection of equality between men and women as one of the eight goals of the Millennium Development Agenda highlights its significance. It is known that gender equality is essential to attaining each of the seven objectives. Nonetheless, bias against women and girls - such as assault based on gender, economic bias, medical disparities, as well as customary practises - continues among the most widespread grants.

Ms. Syamala devi bhoganadam et.al (2014) There is an intimate connection between women's empowerment as well as economic growth; within one respect, development on my own could have a significant role to decrease discrimination between men and women, as well as the other orientation, promoting women could promote growth. The majority of development policies and programmes do not regard women as essential to economic growth. This appears as a greater investment in women's reproductive duties as opposed to their productive roles, particularly in demographic programmes. Yet women all over nations that are developing perform profitable employment and generate wages. They labour predominantly in farming as well as other informal industries, as well as a growing number of official pay jobs.

Keshab Chandra Mandal (2013) looked into World female empowerment is a novel idea. because the latter half of the nineteenth century, the topic of the empowerment of women has acquired prominence between university scholars as well as national and international stages. Nevertheless, the idea was not thoroughly embedded in government initiatives and initiatives as long as 1975, when the 'Women's Decade' was declared.

Punita Bhatt Datta et.al (2012) aims to widen current knowledge of female entrepreneurs via concentrating on less-studied endeavour categories along with situations, specifically a societal business within India. An analysis of case studies was utilised to evaluate two primary areas of interest: (1) elements of empowerment embedded in the company's strategy of the venture, as well as (2) individual perceptions of empowerment. This group type of business strengthened the sister residents within three ways: financial stability, the growth of risk-taking behaviour, as well as added value to the family.

RESEARCH GAP

The current body of scholarship on women's empowerment within India has taken significant progress towards tackling every aspect of the problem, like evaluating the degree of consciousness, examining impediments to gender fairness, along with confronting prejudice and assault towards women. However, there's a paucity of studies on the various dimensions of empowering females, especially in terms of identifying the precise and evolving needs of Indian women[36] Since a number of research investigations have investigated awareness along with barriers, a more nuanced examination is required to identify the distinct and ever-changing requirements of women who seek empowerment. For governments to create stronger initiatives and policies which tackle the changing goals and difficulties

faced by women in India, it is also necessary to look into methods for promoting an improved societal graphic of women along with identifying their roles through the social, economic, along with political spheres[37]

III.　　METHODOLOGY

Within the present investigation, a meticulously constructed method of inquiry was used to offer an organised framework to carrying out the research. Because of India's varied social, political, as well as economic milieu, that serves as crucial for comprehending theological meanings of empowering women, India was chosen as the area of investigation.

The present research utilised primary as well as secondary data sources to collect its information. Secondhand data comprises data which has been gathered and preserved for another reason from someone else, like study results, reports from the government, books, magazines, or datasets that are freely accessible.

The suggested approach to research combines both primary and secondary methods to investigate the notion of women's empowerment within the 21st century via a variety of intellectual vantage points. For initial collecting information Women via disparate experiences, scholars specialising within gender research, along with activists in the field of women's empowerment were interviewed and joined conversations in focus groups. Surveys/questionnaires to a diverse number of people in general, both men and women, across distinct age categories along with regions throughout India.

In our research study, we have determined that a sample size of 210 respondents is necessary to meet our research objectives effectively. In this study used Random-sampling method. This decision is based on the application of a specific formula designed to estimate the required sample size for our population proportion estimation. To calculate this, we used the formula:

$$n = \frac{Z^2 \cdot p \cdot (1-p)}{E^2}$$

Where:

n = necessary number of samples, Z = Z-score, that equates to the wanted degree of assurance (e.g., 1.96 for the 95% assurance level), p = calculated percentage of the overall population via a specific trait or reaction (typically determined by previous research or steer research), along with E = financing of mistakes (the greatest permitted variance among the sample predict as well as the real population parameter).
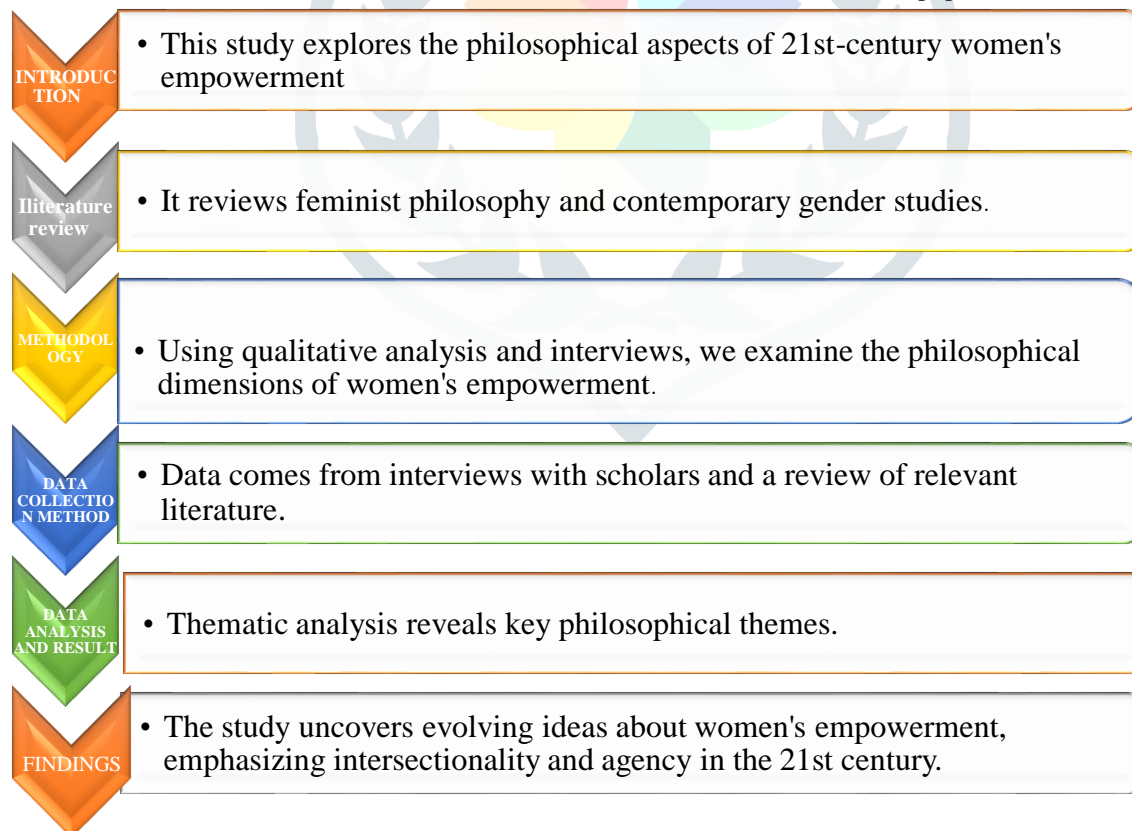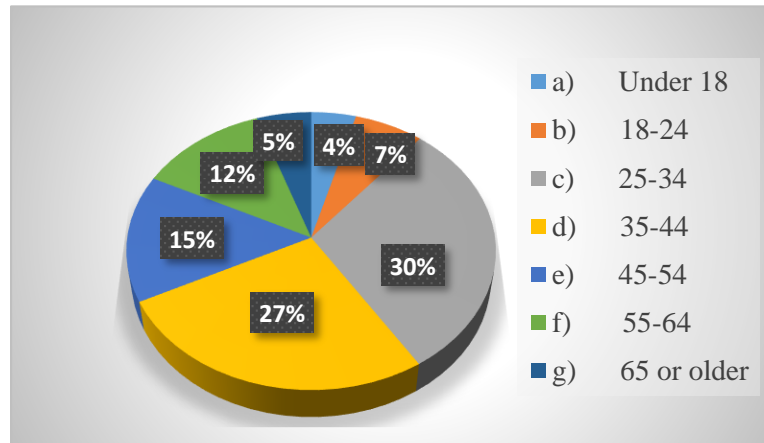
- **INTRODUCTION** • This study explores the philosophical aspects of 21st-century women's empowerment

- **Iliterature review** • It reviews feminist philosophy and contemporary gender studies.

- **METHODOLOGY** • Using qualitative analysis and interviews, we examine the philosophical dimensions of women's empowerment.

- **DATA COLLECTION METHOD** • Data comes from interviews with scholars and a review of relevant literature.

- **DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT** • Thematic analysis reveals key philosophical themes.

- **FINDINGS** • The study uncovers evolving ideas about women's empowerment, emphasizing intersectionality and agency in the 21st century.

**Fig no. 2 Research methodology**

IV. DATA ANAYLSIS

- **Age**

Graph 1 Age

As per this graph, among the respondents, the majority fall into the 25-34 age bracket, comprising 63% of the total. The 35-44 age group follows closely behind at 56 respondents, making up 28% of the sample. Those aged 45-54 represent 15.5%, with 31 individuals, while the 18-24 age category accounts for 7% with 14 participants. Additionally, those under 18 and those between 55-64 and 65+ make up smaller segments of the population, with 9, 13, and 0% respectively.

- **Gender**
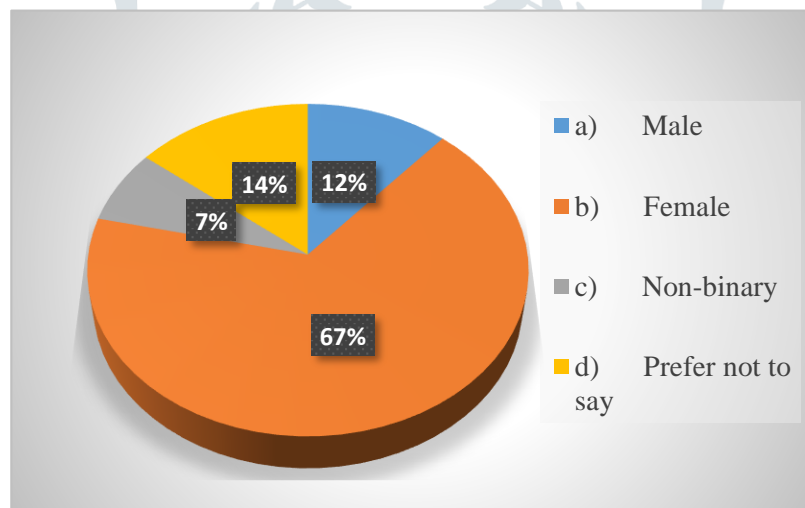
Graph 2 Gender

As per this graph, the gender distribution of this dataset is as follows: 24 individuals (11%) identify as male, 141 individuals (65%) as female, 15 individuals (7%) as non-binary, and 30 individuals (14%) prefer not to disclose their gender. It reveals a variety of gender identities, with a significant proportion electing not to specify.

- **Educational Background**
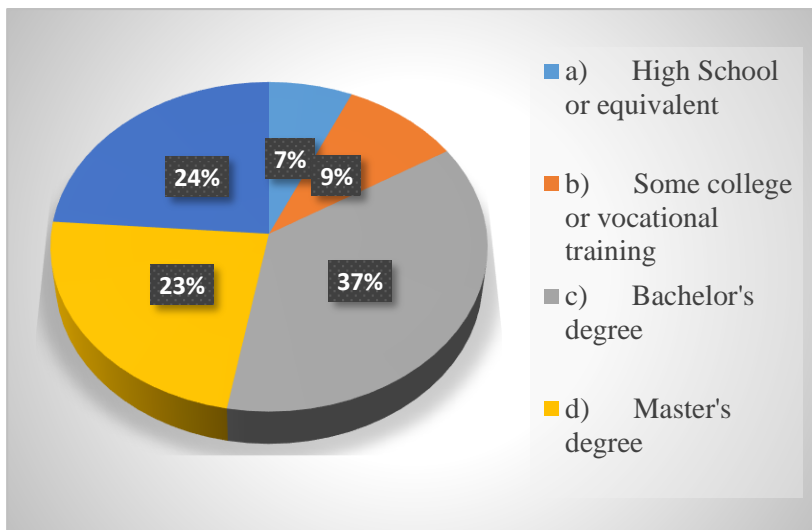
Graph 3 Educational Background

As per this graph, Educational Background Approximately 14% of them possess a high school diploma or its equivalent, while 20% have completed some college or vocational training. 77% of the population possesses a bachelor's degree, while 49% have attained a master's degree. In addition, fifty percent have attained the greatest level of education by earning a doctorate.

- **Employment Status**
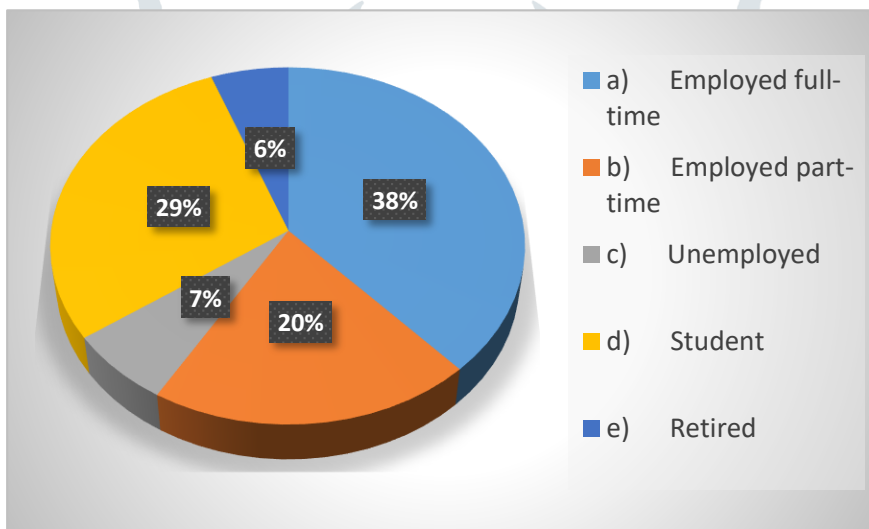
Graph 4 Employment Status

As per this graph, Employment Status of the majority of individuals are employed full-time, as 80 of the total sample, or roughly 40%, are employed full-time. In the meantime, 43 individuals are employed part-time, representing roughly 21% of the workforce. 14 individuals are unemployed (roughly 7%), 61 are pupils (roughly 30%), and 12 are retired (roughly 6%).

- **Participated in discussions or activities**
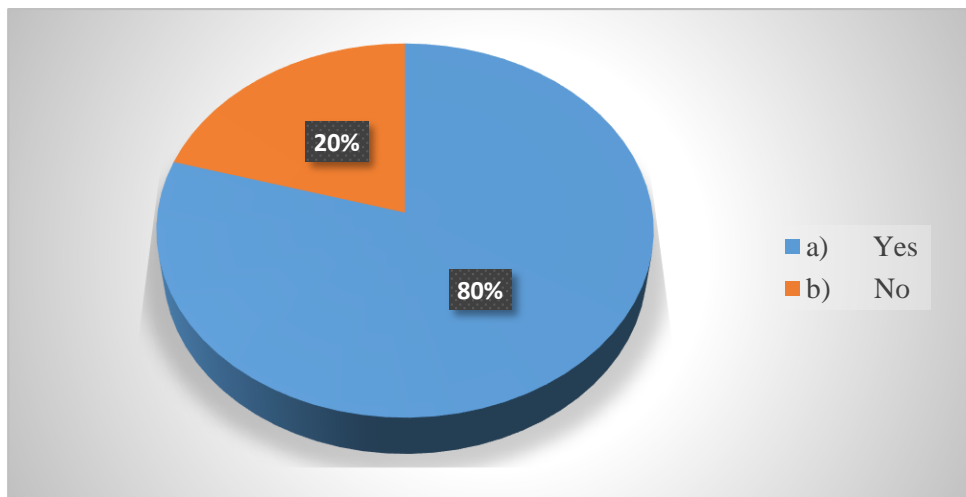
Graph 5 participated in discussions or activities

As per this graph, participated in discussions or activities, 167 respondents (representing a proportion of approximately 79%) have indicated that they have participated in discussions or activities related to women's empowerment, while 43 respondents (representing a proportion of approximately 21%) have not.

- **The concept of women empowerment in India**
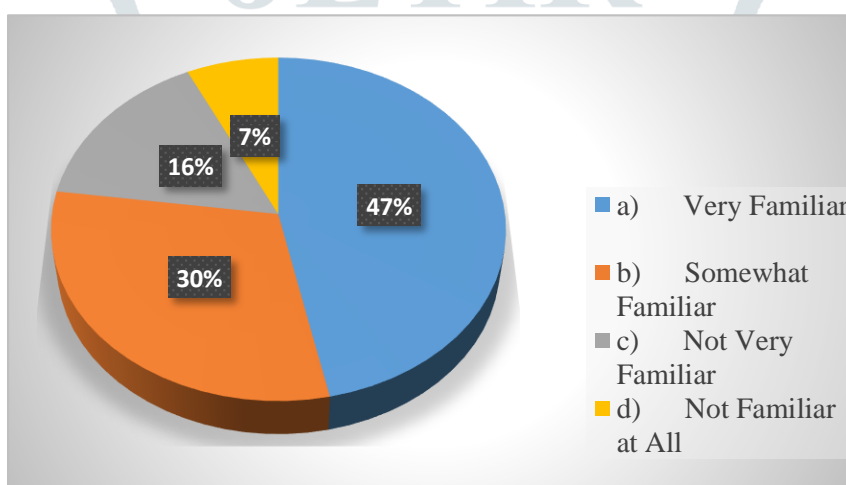
Graph 6 The concept of women empowerment in India

As per this graph, the concept of women empowerment in India it indicates that 98 respondents are Very Familiar with the concept, 64 are Somewhat Familiar, 33 are Not Very Familiar, and 15 are Not Familiar at All.

- **Need for women empowerment**
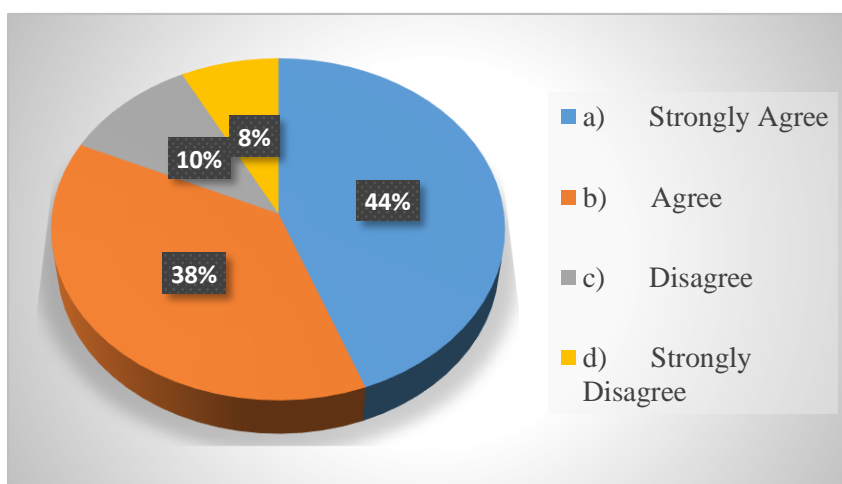
Graph 7 need for women empowerment

As per this graph, need for women empowerment 72% of respondents either firmly concur or agree with this statement, indicating significant support for women's empowerment in the country. In contrast, 17% of respondents disagree or firmly disagree, indicating a lesser but still significant proportion who do not see an urgent need for women's empowerment.

- **The most significant barrier to gender equality and women empowerment**
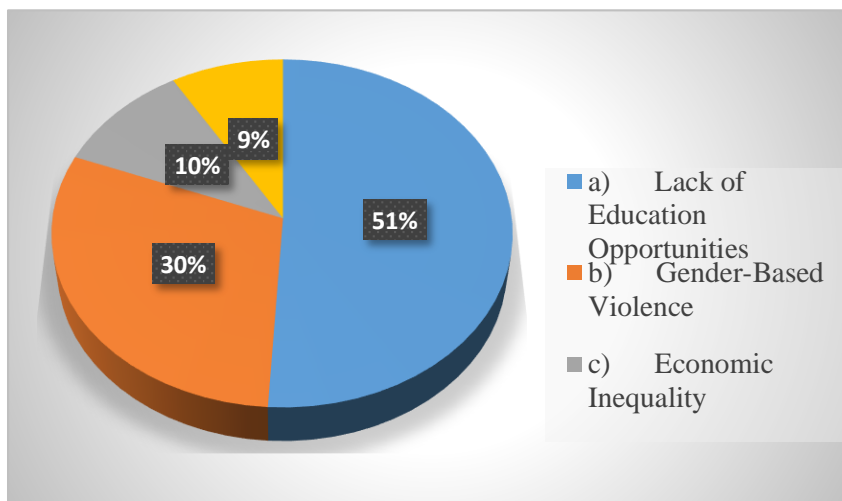
Graph 8 the most significant barrier to gender equality and women empowerment

As per this graph, the most significant barrier to gender equality and women empowerment the results indicate that 42.76 percent of respondents believe that a lack of educational opportunities is the most significant barrier, followed by 24.91 percent who cite gender-based violence, 8.65 percent who cite economic inequality, and 7.10 percent who cite social norms and stereotypes.

- **Various government initiatives and programs aimed at promoting**
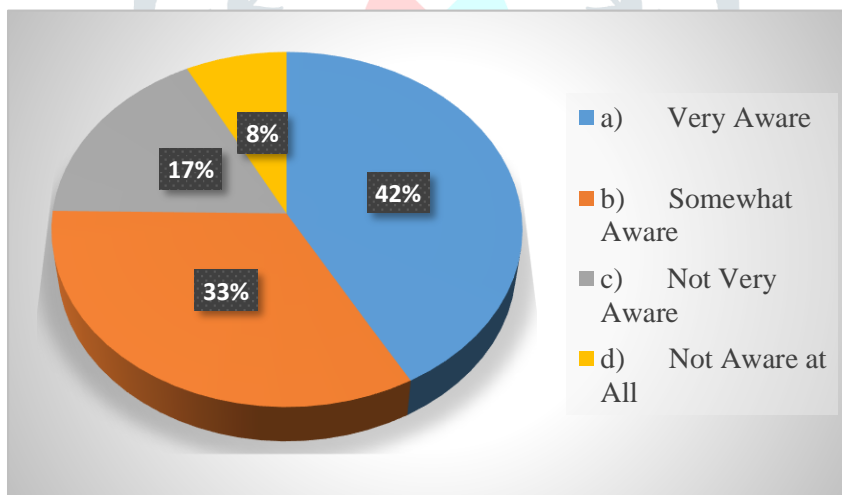
Graph 9 Various government initiatives and programs aimed at promoting

As per this graph, Various government initiatives and programs aimed at promoting 88 respondents (or 44%) indicated that they were "Very Aware" of these programmes, indicating a high level of awareness. Moreover, 70 respondents (or 35% of the total) reported being "Somewhat Aware." However, there is still room for improvement, as 18% of respondents (or 36 respondents) admitted to being "Not Very Aware," and 8% of respondents (or 16 respondents) said they were "Not Aware at All."

- **Personally participated in any women empowerment programs or initiatives**
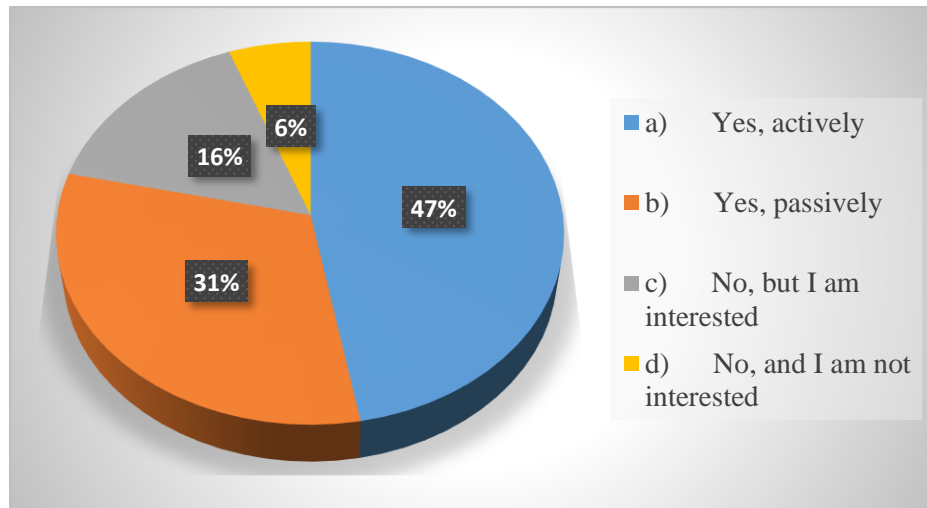
Graph 10 personally participated in any women empowerment programs or initiatives

As per this graph, personally participated in any women empowerment programs or initiatives 99% of respondents participated actively, 66% participated passively, 33% expressed interest but have not yet participated, and 12% showed neither interest nor participation.

- **Positive improvements in women because of involvement in women empowerment programs**
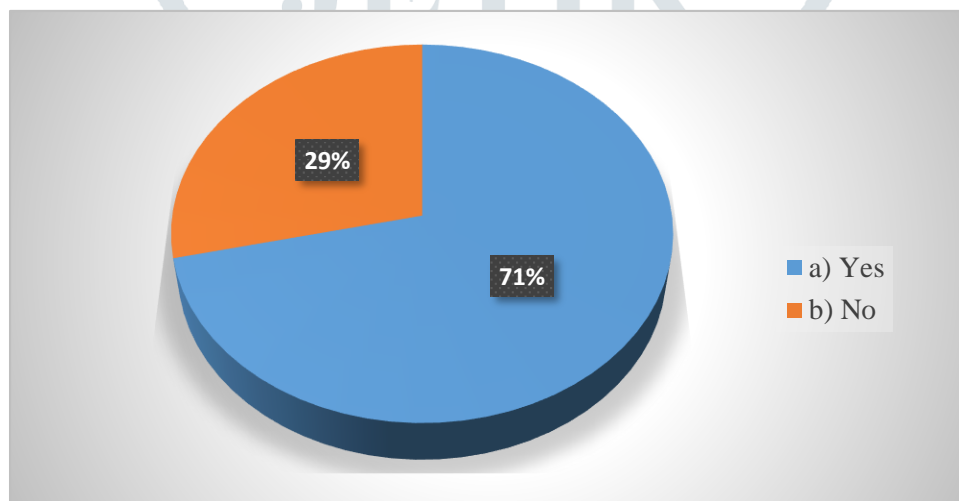
Graph 11 Positive improvements in women because of involvement in women empowerment programs

As per this graph, Positive improvements in women because of involvement in women empowerment programs 150 respondents (or 71%) answered "Yes" to this survey question, indicating that they have personally witnessed positive changes or advancements in the lives of women as a result of their participation in women empowerment programmes or initiatives. In contrast, sixty respondents (or 29% of respondents) responded "No,"

- **Women empowerment programs and initiatives have led to substantial positive changes and improvements in the lives of women.**
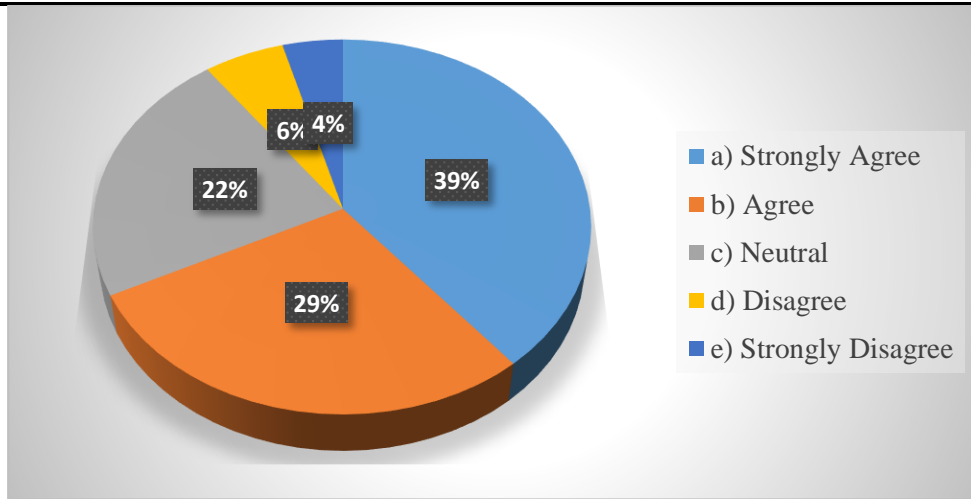
Graph 12 Women empowerment programs and initiatives have led to substantial positive changes and improvements in the lives of women.

As per this graph, Women empowerment programs and initiatives have led to substantial positive changes and improvements in the lives of women the data reveals that a substantial majority of respondents (59.71%) strongly concur with the statement that women empowerment programmes and initiatives have resulted in significant positive changes in the lives of women. In addition, 23,38 percent of respondents concur, while 16,21% remain neutral on the issue.

- **Eliminate discrimination and violence against women in India**
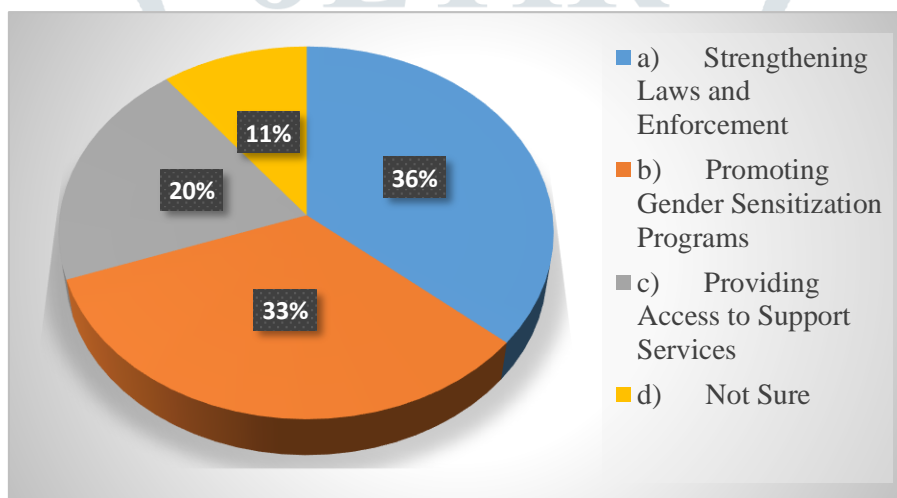
Graph 13 Eliminate discrimination and violence against women in India

As per this graph, Eliminate discrimination and violence against women in India is 76% of respondents believe that strengthening laws and enforcement is the way to combat discrimination and violence against women in India, while 70% support gender sensitization programmes. 42% of respondents supported providing access to support services, but 22% remained uncertain, indicating a need for increased awareness and education.

- **Importantance is it to build a positive image**
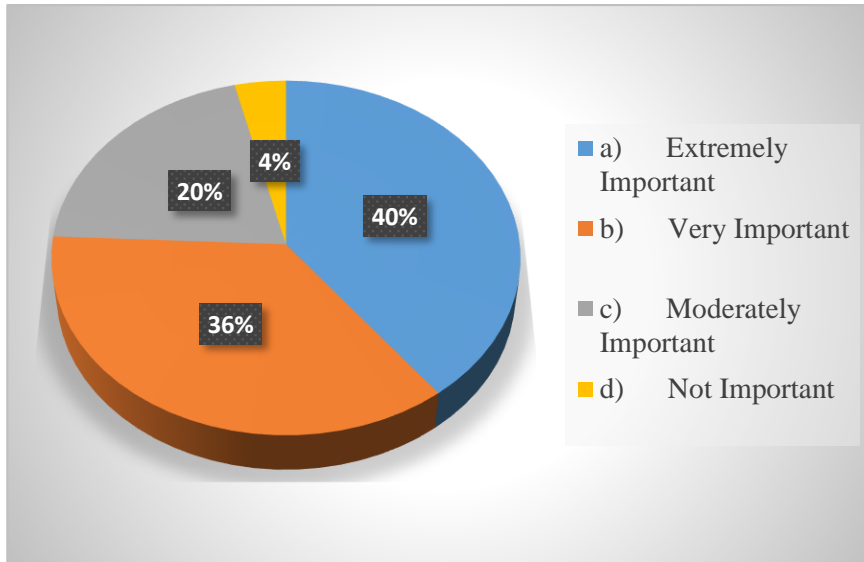
Graph 14 Importantance is it to build a positive image

As per this graph, Importantance is it to build a positive image a substantial majority, 83%, considers it "Extremely Important," while 76% consider it "Very Important." This overwhelming consensus emphasises the importance of a positive portrayal of women in influencing societal attitudes and promoting gender equality in India. The low percentages for "Moderately Important" (43%) and "Not Important" (8%) demonstrate the pervasive recognition of the need to promote a positive image of women in the Indian context. How important is it to create a favourable impression?

- **Women's contributions in the social, economic, and political spheres**
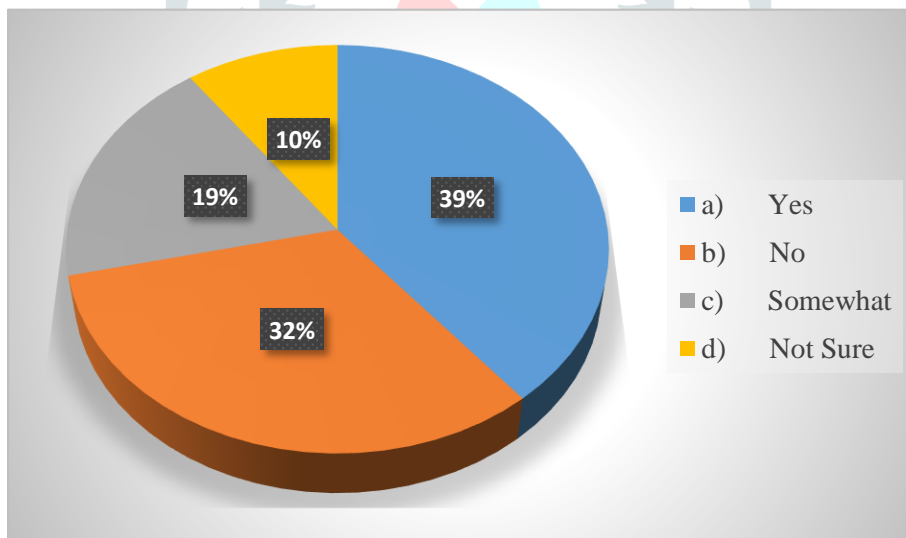
Graph 15 Women's contributions in the social, economic, and political spheres

As per this graph, women's contributions in the social, economic, and political spheres, 82 respondents (or 41%) believe that the contributions of women in India's social, economic, and political spheres are adequately recognised. However, 68 (or 34%) of respondents disagree, indicating that there is room for improvement in recognising women's contributions. In addition, 39 respondents (19.5%) felt that recognition is somewhat adequate, while 21 respondents (10%) were uncertain about the extent of recognition.

- **Aware of any organizations or NGOs working towards women empowerment**
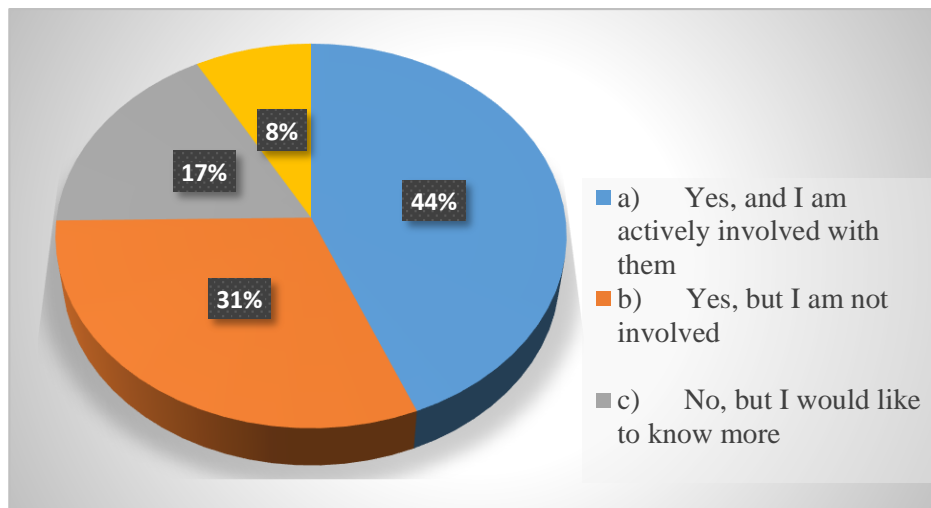
Graph 16 Aware of any organizations or NGOs working towards women empowerment

As per this graph, aware of any organizations or NGOs working towards women empowerment, 79% of respondents are actively involved with or are aware of organisations working towards the empowerment of women in their local community, while 56% are aware but not actively involved. Around 31% of respondents were interested in learning more about these organisations, while 15% were unaware or uninterested.
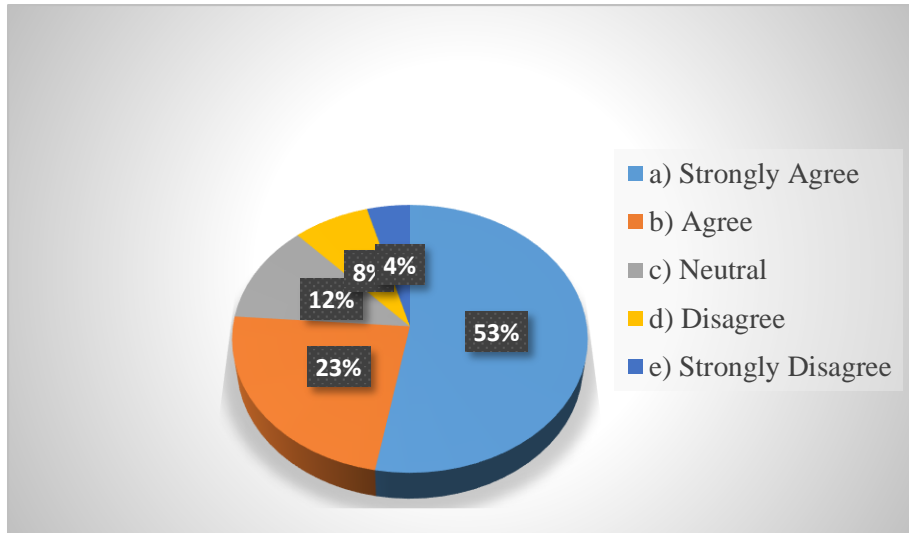
- **Efforts women empowerment in your local community have had a noticeable impact on improving the lives and opportunities**
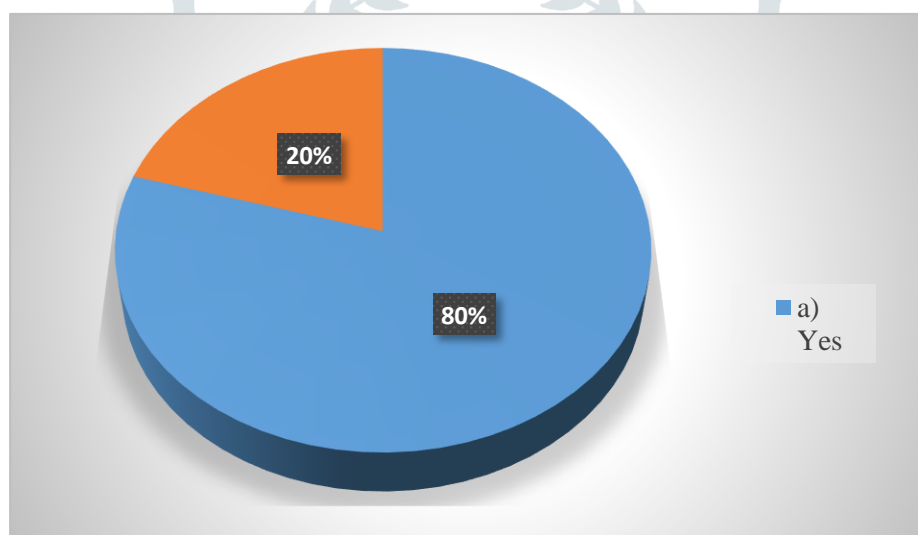
Graph 17 Efforts women empowerment in your local community have had a noticeable impact on improving the lives and opportunities

As per this graph, efforts women empowerment in your local community have had a noticeable impact on improving the lives and opportunities, 167 respondents (approximately 79%) believe that organisations or NGOs focused on women empowerment in their local community have significantly improved the lives and opportunities of women in their region. However, 43 respondents (approximately 21%) express doubt about the efficacy of such efforts.

- **NGOs focused on women's empowerment in your local community**

Graph 18 NGOs focused on women's empowerment in your local community

As per this graph, NGOs focused on women's empowerment in your local community66% of respondents either "Strongly Agree" (63%) or "Agree" (27%), that these initiatives have had a significant and positive impact on the lives of women in their community. This suggests a general consensus on the efficacy of such initiatives in nurturing women's empowerment and well-being. However, a minority (approximately 13%) hold negative or neutral opinions.

- **Educational institutions in India are doing enough to promote gender equality**
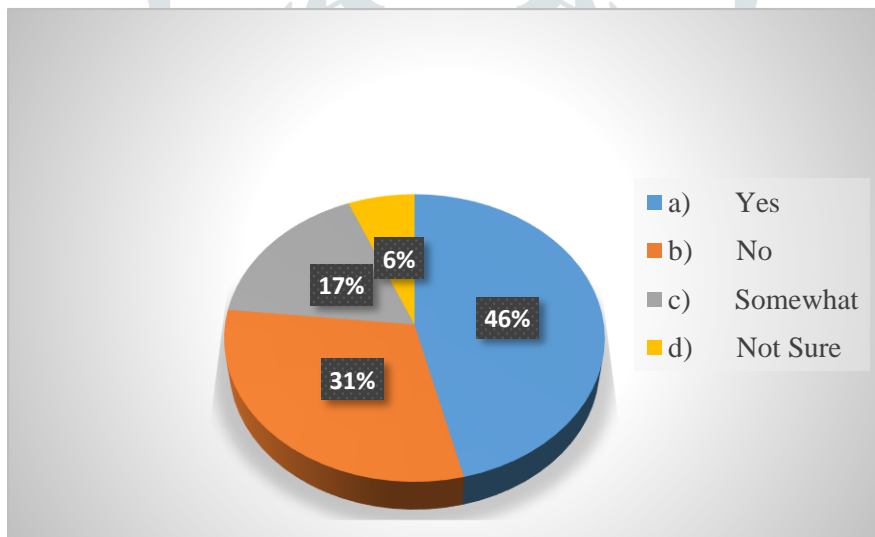
Graph 19 educational institutions in India are doing enough to promote gender equality

As per this graph, educational institutions in India are doing enough to promote gender equality, 81.5% of respondents believe educational institutions in India are doing enough to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, while 53.8% believe more should be done and 10.9% are dubious.

- **Top priority for promoting women empowerment in India**
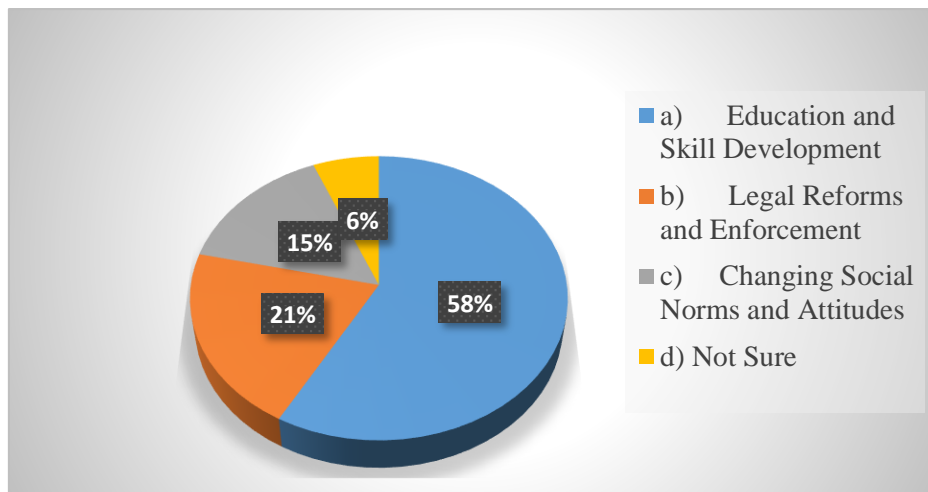
Graph 20 top priority for promoting women empowerment in India

As per this graph, top priority for promoting women empowerment in India is 61% of respondent's rank education and skill development as the top priority for empowering women in India, according to the survey. The support for legal reforms and enforcement was 21.5%, while support for altering social norms and attitudes was 16%. About 6.5% of respondents were uncertain regarding the highest priority.

V.   CONCLUSION

The philosophical interpretations of women's empowerment in the twenty-first century demonstrate a radical transformation in societal values and attitudes. This transformation is based on the fundamental belief that all individuals, regardless of gender, are entitled to equal rights, opportunities, and the unrestricted ability to pursue their aspirations. It questions established standards of gender along with accentuates the critical need to eliminate social obstacles which hamper women from advancing. The preponderance of participants within this research were female with the ages of 25 to 34.

Our research reveals a highly educated cohort, with a significant proportion holding bachelor's, master's, and even doctoral degrees. These individuals are actively engaged in a variety of career phases, including full-time employment, part-time employment, and studenthood. Encouragingly, a sizeable percentage has participated in women's empowerment activities, and nearly half are familiar with the concept. The overwhelming support for women's empowerment, as demonstrated by 72 percent of respondents, reaffirms its importance in modern society. Nevertheless, a sizeable minority (17%) holds dissenting opinions, highlighting the ongoing need for dialogue and advocacy.

Assessing the challenges that to empowering women, our investigation focuses on the persistent barriers, namely the lack of schooling along with the epidemic of violence against women. Despite this, the overwhelming majority of the respondents imply a variety of experience alongside female empowerment projects., indicating a promising level of awareness. Overwhelmingly, 99 percent of the population actively participates in these programmes, and the majority (71 percent) recognises the positive effects of these initiatives.

staff respondents' objectives concur on the essential importance of learning and developing skills for advancing women's empowerment within India. This collective commitment is consistent with the broader philosophical view that women's empowerment is not only a societal objective, but also a moral imperative of the 21st century. It reflects a profound shift in our understanding of justice and equality, highlighting the need to give every woman the freedom and agency to determine her own fate. This philosophical interpretation inspires collaborative efforts to realise the vision of a world where every woman can chart her own course towards a brighter future as we aspire for a more inclusive and equitable society.

VI.   FUTURE SCOPE

Explore the intersectionality of gender with other aspects of identity, such as ethnicity, class, and sexual orientation, to provide a more nuanced understanding of empowerment experiences. It would be beneficial to investigate the ethical implications of various empowerment strategies and their effects on society as a whole. Furthermore, It could be intriguing to investigate the influence of emergent methods, like neural networks along with biological sciences, on the context of women's empowerment. Future studies within this field ought to keep to look into the transforming nature of women's empowerment in a rapidly transforming world along with its deep intellectual ramifications.

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