An Analysis of Women Empowerment in Various Fields in India

Nagappa L H

Department of women’s studies (Guest Lecture), Karnataka University, Dharwad, India

Abstract: The subject women empowerment has becoming bringing 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 modern society many a time they were treated as slave. But 21st 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.

Keywords: women empowerment, 21st century woman’s condition, constitution, social hierarchy, women problems, and emerging their life, women empowerment schemes etc.

1. 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 equality 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.

2. Objectives of the Study

1) To know the need of women empowerment
2) To 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 abduction 12%, 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.

Volume 8 Issue 2, February 2019

www.ijsr.net

Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY
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 50% reservation given to women local self government insinuation as improved political participation of women in India, yet political participation of legislatives Assembly 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total members</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Total member</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>73.1</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7.39</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>8.76</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8.33</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7.65</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7.83</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8.48</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>15.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>8.09</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>9.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7.69</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15.51</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>9.75</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>15.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>8.48</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>11.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>8.76</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>15.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>9.80</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>18.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>9.76</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>19.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(SOURCE: Election commission of India)

The table depict on women participated in Indian parliament, in 1951 lok Sabha only 22,(4.41) members and also rajasabha members 16, (7.31) but 2014 (16%) lok Sabha women members 61,(11.2%) and rajasabha members 29, (11.8%) . the women step by step increase to political participation that president, prime minister, 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 Shree 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)

3. 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.

4. 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.

References