

CONCEPT OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Marolia Sneha B.

Asst. Prof., Department of A.S.H., SNPIT &RC, Umrakh, Gujarat, India

Abstract: Women empowerment and giving women a dignified position in the society is truly essential for the progress of any country. The practices like female feticide, stalking, rape, immoral trafficking, child marriage, domestic violence, etc are unacceptable today and strict steps are being taken in all parts of the world to diminish such evils. Gender equality is quintessential for women empowerment. The concept of legal equality of women has not been able to pulverize the traditional situation fostered by man regarding ineptness of women to hold top positions in every field because most of the institutions of society are superior authority by man. Many acts like Sharda Act, Domestic Violence Act, Marriage registration Act have been passed for improving the status of women in the society. Many schemes like Indira Mahila Yojana, Rashtra Mahila Kosh and Mahila Samridhi Yojana have been initiated for the same purpose. But still, Indian women are facing some major constraints like lack of knowledge, financial and other resources and training which hinders their progress and growth. It is the need of the hour to ensure women's participation in the decision making at home, in community and at the national level. Women education is the foremost step towards her empowerment. There is no stopping for an educated woman. In social and economic activities women are superior to man in instinct capacity or emotional stability and can perform as well as men. Women deserve equality with men in matters of education, employment, marriage, politics, social status, career and personal decision making. Women want freedom of work and control over their own reproduction, freedom of mobility and freedom to define one's own style of life. It is contended that freedom leads to greater openness, generosity and tolerance. However, for empowerment of women in true sense, their economic, social and political empowerment is very essential.

Keywords: Economic and social empowerment. Gender equality, Girl education, Women empowerment.

I. INTRODUCTION

“There is no chance the welfare of the world unless the situation of women is better. It is not possible to fly with a one wing.” Swami Vivekananda says. For unsafe women Indian societies have received notoriety. The incidents of immoral trafficking and harassed of women are very high. Even worst is the flagitious practice in the last twenty years 10 million child girls have been killed in female feticide and infanticide. It is an indicator of the level of inhumanity against women of the act of compelling of our society and emphasis that we are a suppressed society. Safety is a noncurrent word in today's India. The men are normative reified and the women are devalued traditionally

in India. According to Hindu mythology, “The lord whose half is a woman”, we worked together and need in proximity to survive and flourish. “If we have to bring social equality, there is no substitute to women empowerment in the country. The President, Pratibha Patil said, if women are unhappy, individual homes, society and the nation will not prosper”. We must empower women and girls to create a sustainable world.

Men decided the circumstances governing the terms of relationship between woman and man dominated by muscle power and money power in this society. A good performance of industrial production the men fought the wars and ran they claimed them at higher position and gave women a subsidiary role in economic and social activity of communities. 8th March the International women’s Day we celebrate with a determination to celebrate and appreciate to acknowledge the special status they deserve in society and the achievements of women.

II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

In the first half of the twentieth century the various countries of the world intend at securing the status of women saw the rise of a series of disapproval movements. Women got legal equality in Europe and United States. They were associated to status of women and assigned greater role to them in guiding them to an equalitarian society. Women’s participation in the labor force registered a strong effect increases. The phenomenon of liberation of women passed by many non- liberalist countries of Africa and Asia was on rise.

The issue of women empowerment has becoming an immediate import around the world. “The empowerment of women can be defined as a relocation of social power and determines unusual problems in favor of women”. So it is the several aspects of social process that helps people to increase controls over their own lives and aids in enhancing their position in the power structure of the society.

The position and status of women all over the world has risen extremely in the 20th century. In 18th and 19th centuries in India and elsewhere we find that it has been very low. They were totally dependent on men. They were considered just a problem of happiness and a source of a feeling of delight. She was according the Hindu shashtra, when she was young, the bonded slave of her father, when she was middle aged to her husband, and when a mother to her son. All the sayings, axioms, a trite and an obvious truth have been naked truth about the stature of women in India. If we go in our history there was a brave lady Rani Lakshmi Bai who fought against Britishers to make country from slavery. We are living on the same earth where sati Savitri had brought the life of her husband from the god of death – Yamraj. So today also women can do anything.

III. CONCEPTUALIZING EMPOWERMENT: AUTONOMY AND AGENCIES

In various democratic countries of the world seeking a new way of thinking has come out a very influeing role for the woman in society. The accent of woman movements has undergone a drastic change from protecting the status of woman and her empowerment. The status of women will not suffice. The concept of legal equality of women has not been able to pulverize the consisting situation fostered by man regarding ineptness of women to hold top positions in every field because most of the institutions of society are superior authority by man. In social and economic activities woman are superior to man in instinct capacity or emotional stability and can perform as well as men. It is demonstrated through scientific tests

and experiments. The most of women are still guided by men about the life and career, women are enabling to be in charge of their lives and make ample efforts for a strong effect of accomplishments. Women power is an action of self-direction over their future aims of the empowerment of women.

Many agencies of United Nations have stressed that gender issue is to be given the extreme urgency in their reports. The unfair treatments against women have been age-old and also for equality, inequality between women and men that the women cannot be asked to wait for more issues throughout the world. It is a worldwide phenomenon that the women's need for equivalent to man. In the previous times women have been toughened as second rate citizens. The condition is extremely equal to all places consequences of the developing country even though as per numerical data half the world population is women. Later the women are needs exits of men. They have raised their voices for equality with their male counterparts in matters of education, marriage, politics etc. A woman wants to have them equally positioned as men. They want equal pay for equal work.

IV. STEPS UNDERTAKEN IN INDIA FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The real drift for this general tendency was increased when under the Prime Minister ship of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, a scheme known as Indira Mahila Yojana was launched, and UNDP also as a part of the issues of women lift up as primary aim. Many different schemes were subsequently lunched for the empowerment of women such as Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, Mahila Samridhi Yojana etc.

The constitution of National and State Women's commissions was an important milestone in the management of empowerment of women in India. Women empowerment depends on a number of factors as a determination, tradition and age. In initiatives schemes as well as to the above integrated child development scheme, Dhanalakshmi, Swadhar, and the Sharada Act has set the seal of authority upon the piece of social reforms, which the heads of a belief were imposing and imminent. Needless to say, it was a characteristic measure.

Two Acts have also been enacted to give equal rights to women in India. One of this is protection of women from domestic violence and other is the compulsory registration of marriage.

V. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

The social position of women is strongly motivated by their economic position. In spite of all inclusive enacting laws determine equal acquisition to women in the paternal property. The observation of the development in this regard can speed up the process. According to a report of an economist, women are playing a larger role in economic field. There are large number of women are employed and their share is still very low. Now women are working in every field. They still remain perhaps the world's most unemployed resources they progress in every field.

This new remarkable development has also given economic power in the hands of women. If women are economically independent then they feel more confident about their personal lives and they are taking personal decisions

CONCLUSION

Thus the achievement is to be manageable in the direction of improvement of Indian women not restricting the welfare to a particular segment of women in society by giving them their due share. Without changing social sigma, enduring growth and improvement could not be accomplished. For this, the governmental organizations should come ahead and play an active role in creating awareness in society.

Some important threats like unavailability of assurance, socio- cultural barriers, motivational factors, knowledge in Business Administration are faced by the Indian women. So highly certified women should be inspired for managing their own business, rather than contingent on remunerates employment outlet. The undiscovered abilities of young women can be established, conditioned and used for different types of industries to increase the power to produce in the industrial sector. We conclude that empowerment is still in its beginning stages because, a huge number of women do not have their own life choices and speaking topically, nationally or internationally.

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