

Role of Women Empowerment in Society

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Abstract

Empowering Indian women is an fundamental tool for development, advancement & alleviating poverty. Proverb of Frenchwell suggests, " men can make the roads, but it's women who can teach the kids or children to envisage on them that how to walk ". As Said by Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam "empowering the women is a obligatory to create a good & developed nation and when women being empowered, the society with full stability is highly assured. Though Women empowerment is an essential activity as their life thoughts & their value-based systems leads to the family development, leads to good society & ultimately a good developed nation." Empowerment of women these days has become the urgent need & it has been equally considered as a important tool to bring forward drastic changes in this socio-economic environmental society.

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Introduction

As UND program emphasizes on the equality of gender & as discussed, that empowering are considering a positive pathway to grasp the sustainable development. These programs

ensure that women equally contribute with their counterparts' men in decision-making process which helps in deciding the future of their families.

As per United Nations Development Program Women's Empowerment have five components: -

- women's sense of self-worth
- their right to have and to determine their choices
- their right to have access to opportunities and resources
- their right to have the power to control their own lives, both within and outside the home
- and their ability to influence the direction of social change to create a more social and economic order both nationally and internationally.

As per Indian government women entrepreneurs defined as —enterprises controlled & owned by female contributing 51% minimum on capital & providing minimum 51% of employment to women. Women entrepreneurs are involved in the business for making themselves stand on their own feet. Along with domestic responsibilities women also want to get herself independent. Due to emergence of some factors the women want to do something unique to make them happy. These conditions termed as pull factors. While due to requirement of family women engaged in business and called as push factors.

In Our male dominant never realized that women are similar in terms of hard work and the new generation women prove themselves as role model for different individuals in entrepreneurship world.

Women entrepreneurship helps in economic growth of the country. Women

Take a Glimpse of few most popular Female Entrepreneurs are:-

- Shri Mahila Griha Udyog Lijjat Papad.
- In 2006, Kiran Majumdar-Shaw, who founded Biocon, one of India's first biotech companies, was rated as India's richest woman.
- Lalita D. Gupte and Kalpana Morparia were the only businesswomen in India who made the list of the Forbes World's Most Powerful Women in 2006.
- Gupta ran ICICI Bank, India's second-largest bank, until October 2006
- Morparia is CEO of JP Morgan India.

WOMEN STATUS IN INDIA

The women's status in India has been changed in last decade. Now women are having identical rights as men as a outcome of various reforms. In New India, women have held superior positions like Prime Minister,

entrepreneurs provides job to various sectors and also provide solutions to various domains like management, finance, human resource and so on. However, there are very few women's that are representing themselves in entrepreneurship world having discrimination based on cultural practices, lack of power, controlled by family members and restriction on mobility. Women Entrepreneurship largely contribute to well-being of families and in long run economies & communities leads to reduction of poverty & women's empowerment. The government promoting women entrepreneur by providing incentive and different measure to make them self-dependent.

India also has such role models as entrepreneur who prove themselves and represent themselves in global platforms. Their enthusiasm, and high willingness for achieving success leads them to change the social and cultural obstacles and make them successful.

President & Lok Sabha Speaker. However, Indian women preserve to face crimes like rape, acid throwing, forced prostitution of adolescent women. "According to a international ballot conducted through Thomson Reuters", India is the "fourth risky country" within the globe & the worst for USA & women of many G20 countries. The status of Indian women is not so

good as men in the realistic life. With the unmatched calmness of mind women manage even hardest situations. Indian females are devoted towards family and children. Women addressed with the name of Goddess Durga, Saraswati and Kali.

Women circumstance remains unaffected even at some point of the cutting-edge instances with most effective little adjustments. In India, women do not get the right of equality and liberty. Their circumstance will become even worse once they provide birth to girl baby. Men treated them in a wrong way. They have been no longer best authorized no longer to step out of doors their house but also abstained from being educated. They had been additionally speculated to devour after their husbands or even on occasion to consume their husband's leftovers. Women have been prohibited from taking external subjects in addition to home subjects.

**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT CATALYST
Education**

Women who've a few degrees of training have better decision making within the family. Additionally, the education of women has an immediate implication on mortality rate

also health indicators.

Literacy Rates in India

Year	Total	Males	Females
1951	21.82	30.32	12.87
1961	31.47	42.49	19.74
1971	36.95	47.6	25.56
1981	44.92	55.95	33.2
1991	61.29	73.13	48.64
2001	69.14	79.66	57.8
2011	79.31	87.23	70.73

Source: *Censusindia.gov.in/2011*

The female literacy rate in India is much less than that of male literacy. Less number of females are enrolled in school in comparison to boys. In urban India, females are equal as men in education. However, in rural India women found to be less educated than boys. "According to the National Sample Survey Data of 1997", Kerela & Mizoram have higher literacy. The social & economic conditions of girls are better in Kerela due to higher rate of inliteracy.

<p>Under the Non-Formal Education program (NFE), about 40% of the NFE center's in states and 10% of the centers in Union Territories are exclusively reserved for females. By 2000, about 300,000 NFE center's were catering to about 7.42 million children out of which 120,000 NFE center's were exclusively for girls.</p>	<p>According to a 1998 report by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the chief barriers to female education in India are inadequate school facilities (such as sanitary facilities), shortage of female teachers and gender bias in the curriculum (female characters being depicted as weak and helpless).</p>
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Report by the U.S. Department of Commerce -1998

Participation in Workforce

On the contrary to perception of commonplace, a huge percentage of females in India do work. National information series organizations receive those records critically understate women's involvement as employees. The payment is different for male and female in India. In India women contribute larger share in workforce. For example, inside the software enterprise 30% of the team of workers is female.

In rural India inside the agriculture & allied business sectors, females are 89.5% . In the standard farm production, women's common contribution is predicted at fifty five percent to sixty six percent of the entire labour. "According to a 1991 World Bank document", female as accounted for 94% of general employment in dairy manufacturing in India. Women represent fifty one percent of the overall employed in woodland-based small-scale organizations.

Geographical Location (Rural & Urban)

The women are less empowered in rural area as compared to urban area in India. Women's faces higher degree of inequality in rural areas in all works of their life. Urban women who are highly educated gets better education, health and face lesser number of cases in domestic violence.

HOW CAN WOMEN BE EMPOWERED

The women can be empowered by creating awareness related to various issues.

The following are specific objectives suggested for women empowerment.

1. By designingsuch economic and social policies that help in realizing the potential of women entrepreneur.
2. Improving the role of women in decision making in various social and economic issues.
3. Similarity in providing quality education, career guidance, equalsalary and social security and so on.
4. Improving legal systems to reduce discrimination for women.
5. By equal participation in social and community work which leads to change in attitude of individuals with respect to women.
6. Exclusion of all types of biaswith respect to women.

Role of government in Developing Women Entrepreneurship -

For promoting women entrepreneur GOIaccumulate money to start women venture. Also, Govt. motivate women to set up small business unit for making them independent. Different schemes of Govt and provide technical and financial support to women in India to train them for different kind of business activities.

The conditions of Indian women improved a lot in last decades and they are holding good positions in various organizations. Women are now provided with same opportunity as men gets in Government departments.

Five-Year Plans

1 st 5-year Plan: 1951-56	Plenty of measures for the welfare of women Development of various boards such asCentral Social Welfare, Board, and so on.
2 nd 5-year plan 1956-61	Women Empowerment was synced with development

	programmes of intensive agricultural
3 rd and 4 th 5-year plan. 1961-66 and 1969-74	Supported education for females as a welfare activity.
5 th 5-year plan 1974-79	Emphasizing women's training.
6 th 5-year plan. 1980-85	Recognition of women's barriers in terms of finding resources
7 th 5-year plan. 1985-90	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment.
8 th 5-year plan. 1992-97	Women empowerment by Panchayati Raj Institutions.
9 th 5-year plan. 1997-2002	Around 30 percent of funds for women related sectors.
10 th 5-year plan. 2002-07	National Policy for Empowerment of Women (2001) came into existence for women & children.

The National coverage for empowerment of ladies envisaged advent of a gender attitude within the budgeting process as an operational approach. A few legal guidelines and law are enforced strictly for powerful and right implementation of this coverage.

Various women empowerment applications had been initiated along with "Rastriya Mahila Kosh(RMK) in 1993", Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent women (RGSEAG) in 2010, that focused on presenting economic and social services and empowers adolescent girls of eleven to eighteen years by enhancing their nutritional and health reputation, up gradation of domestic-abilities, vocational abilities respectively. Moreover, women's employment is the essence of the women empowerment as it is the simplest economic independence which surely creates a sense of freedom and enhances the energy of girls.

Passing of PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE' BILL, 2010 in India came as a top notch beacon light of desire to many women.

The Indian Constitution no longer best offers equality to women. Within the context of a

democratic coverage, the laws, Plans and programs are focusing on women's

development. India has additionally ratified various worldwide conventions and human rights devices committing to secure identical rights of girls.

The provisions of regulation are reviewed and checked on regular basis and necessary amendment taken place as per requirements. Some of the acts which have unique provisions for females and are as follows.

SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

Social empowerment are related to actions that are meant to support the daily routine & acquiring the skills for individuals who considered to be at marginalization risk.

In current scenario women are educated about the social & welfare benefits related to social and economic problems, important decision maker, deciding on education of their kids, taking care of elderly people in the family and children to name a few.

Women are also participating in political and public life. Henceforth, women's are provided with ample of occasions to serve the community for fighting against basic necessity as:

- Pure & Safe water for drinking
- Availability of Public sanitation
- Proper Street light facilities
- Opportunity to support the weaker people like physically challenged & the aged

EMPOWERING INDIAN WOMEN BY EDUCATION

Nowadays women are getting various opportunity for higher education. Government has initiated various grants & programs offering to poor background women to give them opportunity to educate herself.

There are many different scholarships that provide opportunity to women in India to complete their education and training. Also, in India various NGO's support to poor women's for providing education. GOI is also grant huge funds that are specially used for women empowerment and of course many other initiatives that will help them to empower.

Women who are desperate to improvise their lives can take such benefits from government & NGO's to empower themselves & to support their spouses. Moreover all such grants are giving with the help of different companies, where they feel that women have high potential as comparison to male if they are educated well.

EMPOWERING WOMEN IN BUSINESS

The authorities of India have set up a huge fund for women and they can take loan to start their own venture. Women are recommended to start small enterprise in an effort to have their personal source of profits to grow to be impartial. Various non-governmental groups also offer economic help to girls in India and inspire and teach them how they can make their personal cash by means of beginning diverse

enterprise

Given these kinds of efforts, the status of women is still no longer that to which it is meant for. There continues to be lots to do for her empowerment. Maternal mortality price in India is also very excessive due to lack of care at some stage in being pregnant. On 9th March, 2010, Rajya Sabha handed women's reservation bill ensuring 33 percent reservation of females in parliament & nation legislative our bodies, however this bill continues to be pending.

"Michelle Obama, American Writer and Lawyer and additionally spouse of the 44th and current President of The United States Of America has said", "As female we must arise for ourselves, as women we should stand up for each different, as Women we must stand for justice for all."

Conclusion

All women who are fortunate enough to obtain training and other blessings must take small steps closer to attaining out to the much less-lucky ones. Every women desires to be beckoned to live the goals that she holds and be prompted to freely explicit her wishes and dreams. It calls for no magic wand, just a proper planning and running in the direction of that plan. Only then women will be positioned on equal footing with guys and pave the manner for their empowerment.

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