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Socio-economic empowerment for Indian women

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Abstract---The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution of India in its Appendix, Fundamental Rights, Basic Works and Principles of Regulation. The Constitution not only provides for equality for women, but also gives the State the power to take action against discrimination against women. Gender discrimination in India is a major factor affecting the socio-economic development of women. It is well known that women do not have the resources and education to thrive. Most of the women have limited access to health care, education and other basic amenities.

Keywords---Social Development, Economic Development, Women Empowerment.

Introduction

It is impossible to overstate the importance of women to society. As a result, the creation of the country was delayed. It is critical that they are accepted and actively involved in social, economic, and political issues. Women have been limited to the limits of their homes throughout recorded history. Without their input, the family's future was decided. Her family could not have done a greater job of preserving a woman's life. To accomplish his greatest feat, he enlisted the assistance of his family's male members. The Indian women's movement has evolved and matured greatly during the previous decade. Women and the different systems that appear to be connected are being made more conscious through new challenges and approaches.

The United Nations has supported worldwide efforts to explain apartheid and "restore women's standing" over the last two decades. Our organisation has always been guided by the quest of equality, growth, and peace. In the decade after the founding of International Women's Year in 1975, the United Nations General Assembly organised three international conferences: the first in Mexico City, followed by Copenhagen and Nairobi. The world has made great progress in

eliminating bigotry against women in less than two decades. During the 1995 Beijing Women's World Summit, it was determined that urgent social changes were required. Without the complete participation and empowerment of all women, no social, economic, or political issue can be handled, and this is especially true today.

For a long period of time, the Indian government has made strenuous efforts to increase women's participation in society. True progress can be realised only when the interests and desires of South Africa's female population are adequately addressed. Indian legislation has been enacted to safeguard women's rights.

For instance, in the "Constitutional Preamble," India's social and economic aspirations are inextricably related to the status of women. As part of their fundamental rights and obligations, the State Policy Directives provide equality of treatment for men and women. Due to pervasive social injustice, handicapping, and sexual discrimination within the social heritage system, the Constitution makes additional protections for women and children. Equal rights for women were necessary in order to construct a democratic social republic.

Review of literature

H. Subrahmanyam (2011) makes a comparison between women's education in India today and in the past. The author noted that total enrollment of female pupils in schools has increased. The phrase empowers refers to the act of conferring legal authority or power on someone. It is the process of obtaining some female activities.

According to Bakshi (2012), empowerment is increasingly being viewed as a process by which those who lack authority regain control of their life. It entails the ability to, the ability to work with, and the ability to work inside. With regard to women, the power relationship that must be considered encompasses their lives on a variety of levels, including family, community, market, and state. Notably, it concerns women's psychological capacity to assert themselves, which is shaped by the gender roles assigned to them, particularly in a culturally resistant to change as India. The issues surrounding women's empowerment, women's condition, and women's status have become crucial to human rights-based development initiatives.

Methodology

The study is based on secondary sources of data. The relevant information about the Importance of Women Empowerment in India and its many components was gathered from a variety of books, periodicals, and internet sources dealing with similar themes. A brief history of women India's Empowerment Throughout history and in a variety of societies, most notably India. Gender inequality was an accepted feature of a male-dominated culture. Atrocities and discrimination are the two key issues confronting Indian women in contemporary culture. Indian traditional mentalities imply that women's roles are primarily focused on household duties such as cooking and child rearing.

The democratic process in India raised women's awareness of their suffering. Gender equality is a value entrenched in the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, and Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution. The Constitution not only guarantees women's equality, but also authorises the state to implement positive discrimination measures in their favour. The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Indian Constitution (1993) called for women to be allocated at least one-third of seats in Panchayats and Municipalities. Another constitutional amendment (84th Constitutional Amendment Act 1998) is being considered that would reserve 33% of seats in Parliament and state legislatures.

The Critical Role of Women Empowerment

1. Under- and unemployed women: Women account for approximately 50% of the world's population. Worldwide, a sizable proportion of women are unemployed. The global economy suffers significantly as a result of unequal opportunities for women in the workplace.
2. Equally capable and intelligent: Women are equally capable and intelligent. Nowadays, women outperform males in a wide variety of socioeconomic tasks.
3. Gifted: Women are equally gifted as males. Previously, women were denied access to higher education on an equal footing with males, resulting in their skills being wasted. However, they are now permitted to pursue higher education, which pushes women to demonstrate their abilities, which benefits not only them personally, but also the entire globe.
4. Overall development of society: The primary benefit of women empowerment is that the overall growth of society will occur. Women's earnings benefit not only themselves and their families, but also society as a whole.
5. Economic Benefits: Empowering women results in enhanced economic benefits not just for women, but for the entire society. Unlike in the past, when they stayed at home and performed primarily kitchen tasks, they now prowl the streets and earn money in the same way that male members of society do. Women empowerment helps women to stand on their own two feet, attain self-sufficiency, and provide for their families, all of which contribute to the country's economic prosperity.
6. Domestic violence reduction: Women empowerment results in a decrease in domestic violence. Ones who are illiterate face a greater risk of domestic abuse than educated women.
7. Reduced corruption: Women empowerment is also beneficial in terms of reducing corruption. Women empowerment enables women to become educated and aware of their rights and responsibilities, thereby preventing corruption.
8. Reduce Poverty: Empowering women also helps to alleviate poverty. Occasionally, the income earned by the male member of the family is insufficient to cover the family's needs. Women's additional earnings assist families in climbing out of poverty.
9. National Development: Women are more involved in the process of national development. They are bringing pride to the country by their great results in nearly every field, including medical science, social service, and engineering.
10. Women are regarded indispensable in certain sectors.

Conclusion

Women's empowerment results in the general growth of society, both at the local and macro levels. Women's active engagement in economic activity and decision-making would benefit overall economic development. There are also difficulties; these difficulties/barriers to women empowerment include the following: Due to males' inherent superiority complex, they frequently do not allow their female counterparts to reach the same heights as them. Domestic obligations at a high level, Restriction on social, economic, and religious activities In our society, boys frequently receive precedence for schooling and a good diet over girls. Preference for male-child still exists in many households throughout society, but there are additional remedies accessible. The solution to women's empowerment entails the following: Education by means of mass.

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