

**Impact  
Factor  
2.147**

**ISSN 2349-638x**

**Refereed And Indexed Journal**



**AAYUSHI  
INTERNATIONAL  
INTERDISCIPLINARY  
RESEARCH JOURNAL  
(AIIRJ)**

**Monthly Publish Journal**

**VOL-III**

**ISSUE-  
XII**

**Dec.**

**2016**

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## “ Women Empowerment in India an Approach”

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“I measure the progress of the community by the degree of progress which women have achieved” Dr.  
B.R.Ambedkar

### Introduction:-

Empowering women means giving them opportunity to take their own decision, making them financially stable to uplift their social economical political status but after 70 years of independence also still women are struggling for their development, they are fighting for their identity in the male domain society near about 50% of the global population is of women and the same situation is in India women constitutes 48% of the total population of our country but still having a poor bargaining power in the society.

So empowering this half feminine population is becoming a burning issue all over the world including India. The discrimination among men and women is been followed from ancient times all over the world it's a universal phenomenon. Now a day's more and more women's are becoming aware about their rights which dominated by the male counterparts from long time. They are demanding equal opportunity with men in various fields like religion, education, employment, inheritance; marriage, and politics. The agile among women's have given birth to different women welfare agencies now we cannot deprive women from their rights.

### Objectives of study:

1. To know the necessity of Women Empowerment.
2. To identify the Awareness about Women Empowerment in India.
3. To study different Government schemes For Women Empowerment.
4. To identify the obstacles in Women Empowerment.

### Research Methodology and Data collection:-

This paper is descriptive in nature and analytical study is done on the basis of secondary data which has been collected with the help of Books, Journals, News paper articles, Magzines, government statistical records, periodicals and government websites.

### Need of women empowerment:

In Indian culture we worship women as goddess like Laxmi, Durga Saraswati etc our Religious books like Vedas and Puranas have given women a status of spirituality and have also mention about the power and wisdom of women but in Indian society women were always deprived from their rights.

As per data disclosed by ministry of Labour and Employment out of the total population of our country i.e 1,21,05,69,573 as per 2011 census male population is 62,31,21,843 and female population is 58,74,47,730. From the total population 39.79% is of workers in that male contribution is 53.26% and female contribution is 25.51% here we can clearly see that major portion of female

population is unutilized. So if increase the female contribution then ultimately it results in economic development of India.

Crime against women is also increasing day by day daily we have a news of assault rape murder of women according to NCRB report the crimes against women has been increased in year 2010 it was 26.40% till the year 2014 it increases upto 91.50% this shows that government legislations is failed to curtail crime against women there has to be stringent punishments to the culprits. The role of society is also important to reduce the crimes against women.

At present women contributes 2.1% of its labour in India's GDP by engaging in handicrafts industry in agricultural sector still there is much scope to increase women's contribution

Mahatma Jyotiba Phule realized the need of making women literate so he firstly educated his wife & then both of them started educating women they strive hard spreading awareness about educating women they established the first women's school at Bhide Wada in Pune in 1848 but still in 21st century also women are deprived from their human rights the literacy rate of women in India is questionable. As per the provisions of the Constitution of India, women have legal right to get equality in the society. The following table depict the percentage increase in females literacy rate

Census Year	Persons	Males	Females
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86
1961	28.30	40.40	15.35
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29
2001	64.84	75.26	53.67
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India.

Here in the above table we can see that from the year 1951 to 2011 the population of both the gender is increased but literacy rate of females are less than the males near about 34.54% of females are still illiterate in India. In each census year we can see literacy rate among women is less than men. The proportionate increase in population and proportionate increase in female literacy rate is not satisfactory.

#### Women empowerment Schemes by govt of India:

Some of the governments women empowerment programs are given below currently near about 30 to 35 government schemes are working for women development but only framing the schemes is not required their proper implementation is also necessary.

- a) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme
- b) One Stop Centre Scheme
- c) Women Helpline Scheme
- d) UJJAWALA: A comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue Rehabilitation and Re-integration of victims trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.
- e) Working Women Hostel
- f) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme For the Children of Working Mothers
- g) Mahila police Volunteers
- h) Women's Development Corporation Scheme (WDCS).
- i) Working Women's Forum.
- j) SIDBI's Mahila Udyam Nidhi Mahila Vikas Nidhi. Etc
- k) Dhanalakhami (2008).

- l) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescence Girls (RGSEAG) (2010).
- m) Swadhar.
- n) Hostels for working women.

• **Women Related Legislation:**

- Legislation on Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace
- National Commission for Women Act
- The Commission of Sati Prevention Act and rules thereon
- Indecent Representation of Women
- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- The sexual harassment of women at workplace Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal Act 2013 etc..

Despite of so many Act's still crime against women are increasing day by day due to negligence of bureaucracy and lack of awareness among the women.

• **Obstacles in women empowerment:-**

1. Illiteracy poor access to education
2. Poor financial status
3. No decision making power
4. Low bargaining power
5. Women/ Girls are still considered as burden on the family
6. Dowry system despite of dowry act this system is followed
7. Social view towards women
8. Gender inequality

• **Measures for women empowerment:**

1. Changes must be done on their decision making power
2. Social liberty is to be given to women
3. Motivate them towards self employment
4. Improving Self help groups of women's.
5. Encouraging women to get educated and make careers
6. Providing healthy safe environment to women.
7. By changing mentality of government and society towards women.
8. By improving more and more contribution of women in different spheres like education, business, profession etc.
9. Gender equality

**Conclusion:**

Women in India are not getting equal opportunities they are exploited on various grounds social economical educational etc. the poor economic conditions has to be uplifted, crime against women must be stopped. The society's point of view towards women must change. Family should encourage their girl childs to do higher studies here families are the major factor who have to support women. Government policies have shown major changes but still much more is left, for becoming a global power we require the optimum utilization of the available human resource 1/3rd of the female human resource is unutilized. Literacy rate among women is very poor this potion has to be increased from centuries they are bearing all the inhumane activities against them now in the 21st

century also the picture remains the same somewhat changes are their but its not enough to empower the half of the population of the globe If we want a better tomorrow we have to give equal opportunity to females and empower them for better future.

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Book:Micro finance and women empowerment

News paper& magazine: Times of India, The Hindu Yojna

Websites: <http://labourbureau.nic.in/> <http://ncrb.nic.in/> [www.wcd.nic.in/](http://www.wcd.nic.in/)

