

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND THE POSITION IN 21st CENTURY IN INDIAN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

The position of Women's is an important role in human society. But for a woman, there couldn't have been any man. She is the mother of mankind. We can see the chanting of women's in Veda's and Purana's. Women play a very important role in human society. Now it is time to structure of women's empowerment of plans at all levels, because they empowered their ladies and gave them wings to fly. With more and more women gaining access to education the modern great contribution is in necessary from keeping groups, policymakers, social researchers, health workers, social philosopher and economist for the women's empowerment. That is to say Women Empowerment commission is an implement to get rid of various women's problems and provide right scan to them.

KEYWORDS: *Empowerment, Problems, Improvement.*

Introduction

A woman performs prominent part in Indian economy, like in schools, hospitals, social activities, banks, etc. However, in modern scenario many rights have been given to the women's. In the area of worldwide scale, women's are handling a multiple of tasks. So that India is one of the sharpest developing economies. And Women's contribution is increasing day by day in the growth of the economy. But women's are facing many problems regarding their work like, insecurity, wage discrimination, unhealthy job relationships, absence of medical and accident care etc. Many times women's are exploited at workplace. There is a stern need to identify their work and give a safe environment to women workers. Increasing women's social and economic wellbeing is a means of enhancing the whole society. It is important to remember that a strong will on the part of the government and the society to give proper place, respect, and rights to its women. Women are the reflexion of the society and its progress. If India wants to be developed nation, it has to give the rights and provide an environment to live life with dignity to its Women. Our businesswoman, women's social welfare workers, scientists, politicians and economists are leader of a brighter future in Indian economy. Women's in rural and urban areas should be given access to better opportunities and security. So that they can bring positive social change in Indian economy and throw in to the growth of the country.

Methodology

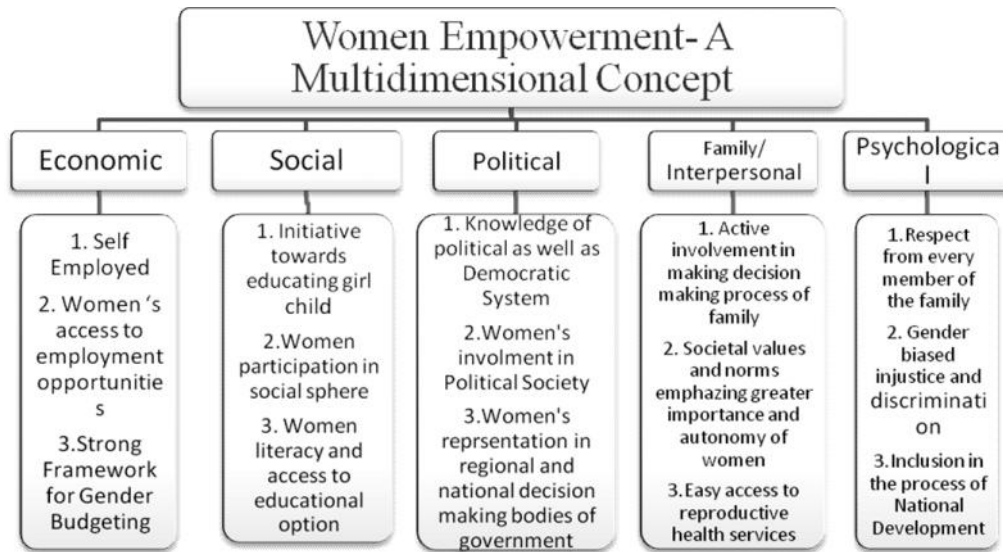
The paper is based on secondary sources of data, which have been obtained from various problems of woman's this was sources of like published research papers, web site, reference books, journals, newspapers etc.

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Meaning of Women Empowerment

“Empowerment” implies a state of mind and attitude of a person. Empowerment is a process which strengthens the competence, capabilities and abilities of people, in general and the oppressed sections in particular. In fact, empowering women and other marginalized groups is essential for the progress and prosperity of nation. Women Empowerment emerges in the structure of awareness in women, enables them to face challenges of their life boldly, make them able to develop decision making power and overcome the constraints in their life, which are still the challenges and a way so far for the rural women. Women empowerment means freeing of women from the cruel seize of social, economical, political, caste and gender-based preference.



- **Changes in Women Empowerment:** furthers for women empowerment; social, economic and political provision were included in 21 century in the Indian economy. Now days Women in India now take part in areas such as education, sports, politics, media, art and culture, service sector and science and technology etc. However in the Indian society, women are still bedeviled, insulted, tortured and exploited. Even after almost seven decades of Independence, women are still subjected to bigotry in_ the social, Indian economic and educational field.

- **Panchayati Raj Institutions:** the 73rd Amendment Act, all the local elected bodies reserve one-third of their seats for women. Mainly aimed at decentralizing the power and also removing the gender imbalance and bias in the institutions of local self governance. Article 243(D) makes the provision for the one third reservation of seats for women and it attracts the active participation of those excluded from the decision making process. In the past also the Balavant rai Mehta committee recommended co-option of two female member at the Panchayats samiti and village panchayat level. Such a provision was made to increase the effective participation of women in politics in 21 century. Women's Reservation Bill: It is a pending Bill in India which proposes to reserve 33% of every seat in the Lok Sabha and in all State governmental meeting for women. If passed, this Bill will give a significant boost to the situation of women in politics.

Women Empowerment and the Condition in 21 Century in Indian Economy

The empowering the women signify making such an environment in which they can take their self decisions for their personal enlargement and the development of society in general. According to Swami Vivekananda: - One of the greatest son's of India quote that “There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women in improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing.” Women make up little over half the world population but their input to measured economic activity growth and well being is for below .Its potential with serious macroeconomic conservancies.

As per Census 2011, workers constituted 39.79 per cent of total population whereas the Employment of Women Workers in Public and Private Sectors: Employment of women workers in public

sector and private sector were reported to be 3170.64 thousand and 2783.47 thousand respectively during the year 2011. Due to the changing scenario of the nation, the picture of the economy is changing. Women workers have tremendously increased not only in the rural sector but also in the urban sector. As per the report of Directorate General of Employment and Training the percentage of Educated Women Job-seekers to total Women on Live Register was 85.3. In spite of such a high contribution of female workers in Indian economy, women are not being paid according to their contribution. Women in India are struggling hard with many constraints in the employment.

| Work Participation Rate (2011) | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Rural | Urban |
| | 39.8 | 41.8 | 35.3 |
| Male | 53.3 | 53.0 | 53.8 |
| Female | 25.5 | 30.0 | 15.4 |
| % of Marginal Workers to Total Workers | | | |
| | Total | Rural | Urban |
| Male | 17.7 | 21.5 | 9.5 |
| Female | 40.4 | 44.4 | 23.0 |
| Poverty Ratio (2011-12) | | | |
| | Total | Rural | Urban |
| | 21.9% | 25.7% | 13.7% |
| Literacy Rate (2011) | | | |
| | Total | Rural | Urban |
| | 74.04 | 67.8 | 84.1 |
| Male | 82.14 | 77.2 | 88.8 |
| Female | 65.46 | 57.9 | 79.1 |

Source-www.censusindia.gov.in

- Of the total number of female workers a very high 40.4% were marginal workers whereas this number was only 17.7% for males. In rural areas 44.4% and in urban areas 23% of total female workers were marginal workers. While among total male workers only 21.5% workers in rural areas and mere 9.5% in urban areas were marginal workers. It is also a well accepted fact that women workers face discrimination in the form of lower wages than their male counterparts.
- Literacy is one of the basic indicators of development. Literacy and education help develop an individual's capacity to comprehend her social, political and economic environment and enhances her ability to respond to it more effectively. There exists a wide gap in the literacy levels of men and women in India as per the census of 2011. Literacy rate for females was 65.46% whereas for men it was 82.14%. This gender gap in literacy is even wider in rural areas where 77.2% of rural men were literate against mere 57.9% of rural women.

Conclusion

This Concluded is that now days as we know that women mountaineering the corporate ladder of large companies earning salaries approaching, if not alike, to those of men. In the ancient period of the majority women did not make their own decisions with respect to finances, political views, purchases, and education. Males, such as fathers or spouses, typically made these decisions for them. Women of today can take decisions independently. Yet we are far from goal. There are many burning questions, which require satisfactory and correct answers, Law, administration and the men oriented society are expected to protect the women from exploitation. Still women are rapped, kidnapped, abducted, murdered on the ground of non fulfilment of dowry-demand and dealt with cruelty.

They are dragged in prostitution. So they are in urgent need of economic and social independence, progress and development in the department of education, nutrition, milk and awareness are urgently needed. The Government aims to proceeding for woman's empowerment in 2018-19 Budgets and provided 8 crores Ujjawala gas connections as against 5 crores provided so far. The Pradhan Mantri Saubhagya Yojana's provides free electricity to rural houses, has been given determined target of 4 crores houses which have express impact on the living conditions of women and children. After that the loans completed of Women Self-Help Groups are estimated increase to Rs.75000 crores complete of 2018-19 from Rs.42500 crores of 2017-18. Indian Government has also set a goal of providing of 2 crores toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission in 2018-19 which directly impact the security of women and girls. In array to increase the take home wages of women, the payment to EPF

has been reduced from 10-12% to 8%. Indian government has worked further for women empowerment that 76% of the Mudra Loans have gone to women micro-entrepreneurs and 1.26 crores girls have benefitted through the Sukanya Samridhi Yojana accounts.

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