

INDIAN ECONOMY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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ABSTRACT:-

India is the very famous country known for its cultural heritage, civilization, religion, traditions, and geographical features for the ancient time. Women also plays a very important role. But women in India were limited only for the household work or understand the responsibility of home and family members. It is empowering women to understand there right, to be independent in every area for growth and development. Political empowerment of Indira Gandhi is only a part of the overall mainstreaming of women. The two main argument against the bill are that it will only benefit elite women (particularly in national level politics) and that there should be reservations for Dalits, minorities (particularly Muslim women) education and training sector as never before. Women are working in engineering field, doctor, air force, army, agriculture, I.S. officers, bank Officers, cricket, hockey, and all other sports. In the unorganized sectors most of the operations are run by women. Women better performance of their roles as a housewife and mother. Women who earn about the same as their husbands are more likely to have a major role in the use of their husbands earnings than those women who earn less than their husbands.

KEYWORDS:-Women empowerment, Access to education, Political power, Exposure to media Development

INTRODUCTION:-

Women empowerment refers to increasing the social, educational, political gender, sports or economic strength of individuals and communities of women. Women's empowerment in India is geographical location (urban and rural) social states (caste and class) and political status. Indian economy is a developing economy in which agriculture is the back bone of Indian economic. Majority of the people of India are leading a poverty line. Indian economic is affected by it. Countries which are on the part of progress and which have their potential for development are called developing economic. So India is termed as developing economic by modem views. Women have lower access to media than men in every age group even in concern for education, age, wealth. Marriage is negatively associated with most employed. Women work in agriculture, only 10% work in professional technical or managerial occupations. Increase in the capital stock advances in technology, and improvement in the quality and level of literacy are considered to be the principal causes of economic growth. In recent years, the idea of sustainable development has brought in additional factors such as Environment all sound processes that must be taken into account in growing an economy. The women reservation for women in all levels of Indian politics, took after its introduction to finally pass by the upper house by parliament. It is yet to be passed by the Lok Sabha (the lower house of parliament) policies relating to women right have had a positive trajectory in political economical all area trajectory graft of government on women and child and development with a vibrant women's right movement in India, there are continuous demands for better laws, provisions and accountability for implementation. Most recent examples include the change in India's laws; where in marital rape was recent examples. Currently, women's rights activists are demanding better provisions in sections. Empowerment for women in India requires a crosscutting approach and one addresses identity politics in India is a very

critical political instrument, which is both used and abused throughout political and social institutions. These movements have achieved many gains in assuring representation of the traditionally marginalized, such as the dalit's rights movement, the tribal rights movement.

CONCLUSION:-

Women represent half the world's population and gender inequality exists in every nation on the planet. The greatest need of the hour is change of social attitude to women governmental and nongovernmental organizations are playing a significant role in the empowerment of disadvantaged women. The department of women and child development has been implementing special programmes for empowerment of women. Higher education and wealth consistently lower women risk of spousal violence and husbands although women who agree that wife beating is justified have a higher prevalence of violence. One out of three women who do not agree that wife beating is justified has also experienced violence. The economy of India is the tenth largest in the world. The percentage of ever-married women with more years of education has risen very slowly. Women empowerment to greater focus on the programmes to bring women in the role of endearment. Inheritance laws and property distribution fall under the Hindu and Muslim personal laws, both of which exempt agricultural land for country land with a predominant of poverty and neglects women's welfare.

