



## A STUDY ON NEED & PRESENT STATUS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA

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### Abstract

*Women empowerment means how we as a society empower the women for their human rights and human lives. The economic women empowerment gives the women a financial independence. The social empowerment gives the women a Social Status. The Political empowerment gives the women an ability to fight against the injustice and exploitation. This research study Is based on purely secondary data. This study shows that Indian women need more social empowerment. The government and society need to act aggressively for empowering the women. Still people have the gender differences in terms of empowerment. I conclude that mind change, social change and government efforts will change the social status of women.*

Key Words: - Women Empowerment, Social Change, Government initiative, Women Exploitation. Economic Development

### Research Methodology

Research Topic	A STUDY ON NEED & PRESENT STATUS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA
Research Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1- Study the present status of women empowerment in India</li><li>2- Study the exploitation level of women in India</li><li>3- To check the government actions to stop crime against women in India</li><li>4- To analyze the government efforts towards women empowerment in India</li></ol>
Type of Data	Secondary Data
Sources of Secondary Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Government websites</li><li>➤ Government Projects</li><li>➤ Government Published data in newspaper</li><li>➤ Government Published data in Magazines</li></ul> Research Journals
Research Design	Purposive Research Design



### LITERATURE REVIEW

- Kashyap and Choudhury (2014) had elucidated the concept of empowerment in elimination of discrimination against women. The discrimination had remained a serious issue that had influence society as well as the nation. It had been found that discrimination affected the society in negative manner.
- Chakravarty et al. (2013) studied the concept of women empowerment. The study was done for Indian women. Researchers have highlighted the major issues related to women empowerment in India, problems or the hurdles in the way of women empowerment. The study also revealed the suggestions given by the researchers for the improvement in living standard of Indian women to empower them. The study was conducted using primary data of women working in self-help groups in Ranchi (Jharkhand). The total women surveyed during study were 50, and the analysis was shown through tables or descriptive analysis method. It was found from the study that majority of the Indian women are working in self-help groups, generating income for their families. But they are not allowed to spend this income by their own, their respect in their families got increased as they are financially supporting their families. It was also revealed that women are not aware about the health or medical facilities, they are not aware about the welfare schemes available for their children. It was suggested by the researchers that being economically independent is equally important for women as of being aware about their rights and the welfare schemes available for their overall development and their kids too.
- Goswami (2013) measured the role of women education in empowerment of women. Study was exclusively for Indian women and based on the primary data. Researcher stated that women are an important part of the society, and the education of women is very important as they contribute significantly to the society. Majority of Indian women both from rural areas and the urban areas are not aware about their rights in the society, and do not take initiatives for being empowered
- M.V. Shidagnal (2011) had analysed the role of women empowerment. The study revealed that the women had been found to the constant victims of biasness based on wages, sex, status, or employment. Empowering women had helped them to utilize their talents. The women had gained recognition for themselves on the basis of their talent and capabilities. It was found that due to empowerment of women there had been considerable increase in the social status



- Sathiabama (2010) measured the link between women entrepreneurship and the women empowerment in rural areas. The study was based on the fact that women should be economically independent for increasing the women empowerment in the country. For making women economically independent there should be either job opportunities or the women entrepreneurship should be encouraged

### **DATA STATISTICS-WOMEN RAPE CASE IN INDIA**

- According to the NCRB data, 4,15,786 rape cases were reported across India between 2001 and 2017. On average, 67 women were raped every day across the country during these 17 years, or, in other words, about three women had been raped every hour.
- While 16,075 cases of rape were reported in 2001 across India, this number rose drastically to 32,559 in 2017 - an increase of nearly 103 per cent.
- Goa witnessed the largest percentage increase in rape cases in comparison to other states. The figure rose 533 per cent with 12 incidents in 2001 to 76 in 2017. It is followed by Uttarakhand, with 405 per cent increase in the same period.
- Madhya Pradesh was the worst state in the country with 5,562 reported cases in 2017, a jump of 2,711 cases compared to 2,851 rape cases reported in 2001. Uttar Pradesh ranks second in this list, with 4,246 rape cases reported in 2017, followed by Rajasthan (3,305) and Kerala (2,003).
- Women rights activist allege that rape cases are not reported appropriately. "Police, politicians, judges, and campus administrators in India tend to understand sexual violence as a loss of "honour" rather than as the violation of consent. This allows consensual inter-caste or inter-faith relationships to be conflated with 'rape', and as a result, 'honour' crimes and patriarchal restrictions hide in plain sight, disguised as 'protecting women from rape,'"





- 9- Absence of ambition for the achievement
- 10- Social status
- 11- Marriage to same cast
- 12- Child Marriage
- 13- No strict Indian law against the rape
- 14- Male psychology for female
- 15- Female only for home work and farming.
- 16- Lack of freedom of expression
- 17- Wish to have a boy in home
- 18- -Domestic Violence
- 19- No access to employment

### **GOVERNMENT SCHEMES FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

The Indian government is implementing the following schemes for women empowerment.

- 1- Rastria Mahila Kosh (RMK) 1992-1993
- 2- Mahila samridhi Yojna (MSY) 1993
- 3- Indira Mahila Yojna 1995
- 4- Women Entrepreneur development programme-1997
- 5- Mahila Samkhya in 9000 villages
- 6- National Mission for women
- 7- Ujjawala-2007
- 8- Khadi & Village Industries commission
- 9- Indira Priyadarshini Yojna
- 10- Working women forum
- 11- NGO Credit schemes
- 12- SIDBI'S Mahila Udyam Nidhi Mahila Vikas nidhi
- 13- Training Rural Youth for self employment
- 14- Beti Bachao- Beti Padhao Abhiyan

# International Conference on Science, Technology and Management (ICSTM-2020)



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- 15- One stop Center Scheme
- 16- Women Helpline Scheme
- 17- Working women hostel
- 18- Training & Employment Programme for women
- 19- Swadhar- gruh Scheme
- 20- Rajivgandhi National Scheme
- 21- Pradhanmantri Matru Vandana Yojna
- 22- Mahila E-Haat
- 23- Mahila Police Volunteers
- 24- National Mission for empowerment of women
- 25- Pradhanmantri Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme
- 26- Nand ghar yojna
- 27- Maternity benefit programme
- 28- Sukanya Samridhi yojna
- 29- E-samvad portal
- 30- She box portal
- 31- New Draft National Policy

## **FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

- The Indian government has implemented the above schemes for the women empowerment but still there is no sufficient work done by the Indian and state government which can empower the women properly and completely.
- 82.14% Adult men are educated but only 65.46% adult women is educated in India
- Poverty is high In India so poor women are more exploited.
- Women have more diseases compare to men. Government has to work more on health and safety of women.
- In government offices and private companies offices women feel insecure due to men dominated culture.
- In call center the girl feel more unsafe due to night duty job in India

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- Due to gender bias in health and nutrition there is unusually high mortality rate in women reducing their population further especially in Asia.
- Household relations show gender bias in infinitesimally small but significant manner all across the India. E.g. Sharing burden of housework, childcare and menial works.
- Empowerment of women could only be improved if economic and social status is improved.
- In Order to create the sustainable world we must begin to empower women.
- The first priority should be given to education to each girl
- There need to be a sea change in the mind set of the people in the country.
- There are several government programmes and NGO In the country, there is still a wide gap that exist between those under protection and those not.
- The Indian constitution has given an equal right to women but it look like paper only.
- The Indian legal system is weak compare to other countries like Saudi Arabia and dubai for women protection.
- The Indian society need to understand that women are not a child producing factory. Women also have their own thinking and wants.
- Strict implementation of programmes and acts should be there to curb the mal practices prevalent in the society.

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