



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA: PLANS AND POLICY

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Abstract: This paper presents government plans and policies for empowerment of women. In order to improve the quality of living and assure education to women, who account to about 50% of the number of inhabitants in any nation. Therefore, their association in the improvement can't be overlooked. Conveying numerous parts in each and every day, women are without a doubt the foundation of any general public. In any case, they have additionally been an overlooked portion of the general public in numerous pieces of the world. The part of women in India has consistently been far more noteworthy than its cultural definition which is only a perfect representation of the overall predisposition encompassing sex. Without instructed women a co can't satisfy her removed dreams as women are the moms who compose the fate of an age. In most recent couple of years there has seen significant improvement of women policy in India. An enormous number of women are emerging from houses and decide to get education in India. To reestablish their legitimate and noble status Government, NGO's, different organizations have started empowerment programs that give a strong establishment to sustain the inward quality and confidence for the country women. Govt. of India has announced 2001 as year of Women Empowerment.

Index Terms – women empowerment, government policies, legislative laws, women safety.

I. INTRODUCTION

Women empowerment is a worldwide matter of concerned, which has picked up quality and notoriety in late many years. Women Empowerment intends to establish such climate where they have the equivalent option to settle on their own choices, guarantees that women have equivalent rights and furthermore building up the certainty to follow up on those rights. Women empowerment alludes to expanding the otherworldly, political, social, instructive, sex or financial quality of people and networks of women. Women empowerment guarantees that women too live their live as openly as some other individual from the general public and get the chance to choose for themselves. It intends to build up a feeling of self-confident. Women Empowerment attempts to wipe out any sort of segregation on the premise of sex inclination and attempts to stop benefits given on the bases of sexual orientation. It is giving women an open door for training and equivalent work openings with no sexual orientation predisposition and to give a protected and happy with workplace for women [1]. The need of empowerment The perseverance of sexual orientation disparity is most unmistakably gotten back in the wonder of "missing women". There are a lot more women who neglect to get training, a work, or a political duty that they would have acquired on the off chance that they had been men. The need of women empowerment is likewise gotten from the current situation of exploitation of women.

In 2012, women involved just 8 out of 74 ministerial positions in union government. There were just 2 women judges out of 26 judges in the Supreme Court and there were just 54 women judges out of 634 judges in different high courts The empowerment isn't the sole preventive measure for the forestalling wrongdoing against women. It is the very truth that society just as women themselves has this thought that women don't have any state in any issue whether it is identified with society or to their own family. Despite the fact that women are less inclined to work, they procure not as much as men for comparable work, and are more probable to be in neediness in any event, when they work. Women invest twice as much energy on housework, right around fivefold the amount of time on kid care, and about half as much time on market function as men do [2].

II. WOMEN LITERACY

Today in India women empowerment is a trendy expression. As a country, India is focused on the empowerment of women. Women are progressively having a greater amount of an effect than men in provincial India. Women' empowerment, despite the fact that it actually has a long way to go, has surely progressed significantly. Regardless of sex equity appearing to be an a long way from feasible objective, the undeniable trends are blowing, gradually, in country India. Rustic women are beginning to stand up for themselves, trying profound established male centric practices and starting to haggle new jobs and open doors for themselves [3]. With a newly discovered certainty, underestimated rustic women are increasing a voice and a perceivability both at home, and in their networks. They are progressively getting mindful of their privileges and requesting fundamental needs as well as an offer in family unit and network assets [4]. Since freedom, Government has put forth purposeful attempts towards eliminating different predispositions. The activity taken by the NGO's and global offices working in a country setting to deliver issues identified with the empowerment of women. A significant growth has been observed in literacy of women in last few decades, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Women Literacy percentage [5]

Year	Persons	Males	Females	Literacy Gap
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59
1991	42.84	52.74	32.17	20.57
1981	36.23	46.89	24.82	22.07
1971	29.45	39.45	18.69	20.76
1961	24.02	34.44	12.95	21.49
1951	16.67	24.95	9.45	15.5
1941	16.1	24.9	7.3	17.6
1931	9.5	15.59	2.93	12.66
1921	7.16	12.21	1.81	10.4
1911	5.92	10.56	1.05	9.51
1901	5.35	9.83	0.6	9.23

Empowerment is a cycle having individual, monetary, social and political measurements with individual empowerment being the center of the empowerment cycle. Sex uniformity and women' Women Empowerment On ninth March, 2010, one after a long time after International Women's Day, Rajya Sabha passed Women's Reservation Bill, guaranteeing 33% reservation to women in parliament and state authoritative bodies. Presently the time has shown up to understand the significance, in a quickly creating nation like India for enabling the women through instruction and authority improvement. The current paper has been arranged so as to examine the issues identified with the empowerment of women and to propose measures as the different government approaches for accomplishing the end.

Empowerment are common freedoms that lie at the core of advancement and the accomplishment of the Millennium Development Goals. Regardless of the advancement that has been made, six out of ten of world's most unfortunate individuals are still women and young women, under 16 percent of the world's parliamentarians are women, 66% of all youngsters shut external the school entryways are young women and, both in the midst of furnished clash and in secret at home, women are still efficiently exposed to brutality (UNDP, 2009). Many utilize the term empowerment without understanding what it truly implies. Table 2 shows the literacy percentage of population in Indian states.

III. RIGHTS TO WOMEN BY LAW

Women Empowerment: Trends Analysis Over the previous barely any thousand years the status of Women in India has been dependent upon numerous extraordinary changes. In early Vedic period Women delighted in equivalent status with men. Britishers didn't do anything for improving the state of women. A few laws were instituted such an "Nullification of training of Sati", Widow Remarriage Act 1856 and so forth The genuine change came after autonomy. Constitution of India ensures Equality to Women (Article 14). There are different articles too which guarantee Rights of Women for example no separation by the state (Article 15 (1)), Equality of Opportunity (Article 16) and so forth Women's activist activism got energy in India during later 1970's. Consequently, in India instruction for women must be given extraordinary consideration. Table 3 enlists some of the provisions of safety for Women as per Indian Law.

Table 2: Literacy percentage of indian States [5]

S.No.	State	Population	% Population	Male	Female	% Literacy
1	Uttar Pradesh	19,98,12,341	16.5	10,44,80,510	9,53,31,831	67.68
2	Maharashtra	11,23,74,333	9.28	5,82,43,056	5,41,31,277	82.34
3	Bihar	10,40,99,452	8.6	5,42,78,157	4,98,21,295	61.8
4	West Bengal	9,12,76,115	7.54	4,68,09,027	4,44,67,088	76.26
5	Andhra Pradesh	8,45,80,777	6.99	4,24,42,146	4,21,38,631	67.02
6	Madhya Pradesh	7,26,26,809	6	3,76,12,306	3,50,14,503	69.32
7	Tamil Nadu	7,21,47,030	5.96	3,61,37,975	3,60,09,055	80.09
8	Rajasthan	6,85,48,437	5.66	3,55,50,997	3,29,97,440	66.11
9	Karnataka	6,10,95,297	5.05	3,09,66,657	3,01,28,640	75.36
10	Gujarat	6,04,39,692	4.99	3,14,91,260	2,89,48,432	78.03
11	Odisha	4,19,74,218	3.47	2,12,12,136	2,07,62,082	72.87
12	Kerala	3,34,06,061	2.76	1,60,27,412	1,73,78,649	94
13	Jharkhand	3,29,88,134	2.72	1,69,30,315	1,60,57,819	66.41
14	Assam	3,12,05,576	2.58	1,59,39,443	1,52,66,133	72.19
15	Punjab	2,77,43,338	2.29	1,46,39,465	1,31,03,873	75.84
16	Chhattisgarh	2,55,45,198	2.11	1,28,32,895	1,27,12,303	70.28
17	Haryana	2,53,51,462	2.09	1,34,94,734	1,18,56,728	75.55
18	Delhi	1,67,87,941	1.39	88,87,326	78,00,615	86.21
19	Jammu and Kashmir	12541302	1.04	6640662	5900640	67.16
20	Uttarakhand	1,00,86,292	0.83	51,37,773	49,48,519	79.63
21	Himachal Pradesh	68,64,602	0.57	34,81,873	33,82,729	82.8
22	Tripura	36,73,917	0.3	18,74,376	17,99,541	87.22
23	Meghalaya	29,66,889	0.25	14,91,832	14,75,057	74.43
24	Manipur	27,21,756	0.21	12,90,171	12,80,219	79.21
25	Nagaland	19,78,502	0.16	10,24,649	9,53,853	79.55
26	Goa	14,58,545	0.12	7,39,140	7,19,405	88.7
27	Arunachal Pradesh	13,83,727	0.11	7,13,912	6,69,815	65.38
28	Puducherry	12,47,953	0.1	6,12,511	6,35,442	85.85
29	Mizoram	10,97,206	0.09	5,55,339	5,41,867	91.33
30	Chandigarh	10,55,450	0.09	5,80,663	4,74,787	86.05
31	Sikkim	6,10,577	0.05	3,23,070	2,87,507	81.42
32	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,80,581	0.03	2,02,871	1,77,710	86.63
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,43,709	0.03	1,93,760	1,49,949	76.24
34	Daman and Diu	2,43,247	0.02	1,50,301	92,946	87.1
35	Lakshadweep	64,473	0.01	33,123	31,350	91.85
	India	1,21,08,54,977	100	62,37,24,248	58,64,69,174	74.04

Table 3: Provisions of safety for Women as per Indian Law [6]

S.No.	Crimes	Offence Under Section & Indian Penal Code (IPC) 1860
1	Obscenity	Sec. 292, 293 & 294, IPC 1860; Sec. 67 of the IT Act; Indecent representation of women (prohibition) Act, 1987
2	Dowry Death	Sec. 304-B, IPC 1860; Sec 2, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Sec. 174, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973; Sec. 113-A, Evidence act, 1872
3	Acid Attack	Sec. 326-A & 326-B, 357-B & 357-C, IPC 1860 (amendment 2013); Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
4	Outraging the modesty of a women	Sec. 354, 354A, 354B, 354C, 354D, 509 IPC 1860.
5	Rape and Sexual Assault	Sec. 375, 376, 376-A-D, 376/511, IPC 1860.
6	Cruelty, Torture, both mental and physical	Sec. 498 – A, IPC 1860.
7	Domestic Violence	Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Sec. 12-29, Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.
8	Kidnapping & Abduction for different purposes	Sec. 363-373
9	Sexual harassment	Sec. 509 IPC 1860
10	Importation of girls upto 21 years of age	Sec. 366B

The Government of India has likewise ordered a few women explicit enactments to secure women against social segregation, savagery and abominations and furthermore to forestall social disasters like youngster relationships, share, assault, practice of sati and so on these could be extensively ordered inside two classifications: I) the violations recognized under the Indian Penal Code and ii) the exploitation distinguished under the Special Laws. In addition the Constitution additionally engages the states to embrace proportions of positive segregation in favor of women. Uncommon activities were likewise taken by legislature of India for building certainty furthermore, self-reliance across Indian women. The strategy guaranteed equivalent admittance to women to medical services, quality training, support and dynamic in social, political and monetary existence of the country. The public strategy likewise targets fortifying general set of laws for taking out segregation against women. It likewise imagines reinforcing association with Civil Society, especially Women's associations. Legislature of India has likewise taken different measures for empowerment of women as shown in Table 4.

IV. GOVERNMENT PLANS & INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Indian Government is attempting to plan metropolitan and rustic uninformed women for their independent work, which is indispensable for the monetary empowerment of the women. Some women empowerment plans executed by government of India includes Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme, One Stop Centre Scheme, Women Helpline Scheme, UJJAWALA : A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation, Working Women Hostel, Ministry approves new projects under Ujjawala Scheme and continues existing projects, SWADHAR Greh (A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances), Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), NARI SHAKTI PURASKAR, Awardees of Stree Shakti Puruskar, 2014 & Awardees of Nari Shakti Puruskar, Awardees of Rajya Mahila Samman & Zila Mahila Samman, NIRBHAYA, Mahila police Volunteers, and Mahila Shakti Kendras (MSK) [7].

To guarantee women are engaged, the legislature and the public area need to assume significant functions to empower their government assistance in different areas. Regardless of whether it's sans giving cooking gas and training plans or empowering women to use innovation, a large number of plans has been dispatched lately to enable women to be free in their lives.

Table 4: Special laws for women empowerment [6]

S.No.	Special Laws	Year
1	The Employees State Insurance Act	1948
2	The Plantation Labor Act	1951
3	The Family Courts Act	1954
4	The Special Marriage Act	1954
5	The Hindu Marriage Act	1955
6	The Hindu Succession Act	1956
7	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	1956
8	The Maternity Benefit Act	1961
9	Dowry Prohibition Act	1961
10	The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act	1971
11	The Contract Labor (Regulation and Abolition) Act	1976
12	The Equal Remuneration Act	1976
13	The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act	1979
14	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act	1983
15	The Factories (Amendment) Act	1986
16	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act	1986
17	Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act	1987
18	National Commission for Women Act	1990
19	The Maternity Benefit (Amended) Act	1995
20	The Marriage (Amendment) Act	2001
21	The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	2006
22	Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act	2013

V. CONCLUSION

India is agriculture based nation however women' in India keep on being segregated. It is to remind ourselves that the issue of women empowerment in rustic India has gotten one of the most significant worries of 21st century at public level as well as at the worldwide level. There still exists a wide hole between the objectives articulated in the constitution, enactment, approaches, plans, programs and related components from one viewpoint and the situational truth of the status of women in India, on the other hand. Endeavors and activities by the Government, NGO's distant from everyone else would not be adequate to accomplish this objective. Society must step up to the plate and establish an atmosphere where there is no sex separation and women have full occasions to take advanced education and taking an interest in the Social, Political and Financial existence of the nation with a feeling of correspondence. Thus, instruction for women must be paid a exceptional consideration in country zones. More prominent access for women to instruction must be guaranteed in the instructive framework for making a maintainable group of people yet to come in rising India.

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