



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

## The Role Of Women's Empowerment In Bihar Economic Development

1<sup>st</sup> Anshu kumari

Research scholar,

Department of humanities and social sciences,

National institute of technology patna

2<sup>nd</sup>, Dr. manish Tiwari

Assistant professor,

Department of humanities and social sciences,

National institute of technology patna

### Abstract

Women empowerment and bihar's economic development are closely related :in one direction, development alone can play a major role in driving down inequality between men and women; in the other direction , empowering women may benefit development. Development policies and programs tend not to view women as integral to the economic development process. This is reflected in the higher investments in women's reproductive rather than their productive roles, mainly in population programs, yet women throughout the developing world engage in economically productive work and earn incomes. They work primarily in agriculture and in the informal sector and increasingly, informal wage employment, their earnings, however are generally low, since the 1950's , development agencies have responded to the need for poor women to earn incomes by making relatively small investments in income generating projects. Often such projects fail because they are motivated by welfare and not development concerns, offering women temporary and part-time employment in traditionally feminine skill such as knitting and sewing that have limited markets.by contrast , over the past twenty years, some non- governmental organizations, such as the self- employed women's association in india have been effective in improving women's economic status because they have started with the premise that women are fundamental to the process of economic development.

**Key words :-** Women empowerment, Population, programs, informal sector, development agencies, income generating projects.

### **Introduction :-**

The persistent of gender inequality is most starkly brought home in the phenomenon of “missing women” today it estimated that 6 million women are missing every year (world bank 2011) of these , 23 percent are never born, and 10 percent are missing in early childhood , 21 percent in the reproductive years, and 38 percent above the age of 60 . for each missing women , there are many more women who fail to get an education, a job, or political responsibility that they would have obtained if they had been men. 11 years ago, the world bank group published the world development report 2012 : Gender equality and development (WDR2012 ) over the last decade , progress has been achieved in several key areas. Maternal mortality has decreased by around 10 percent and girls enrollment in secondary school has increased by 5 percent.

The economy of bihar is one of the fastest – growing in india. It is largely service – based , with a significant share of agricultural and industrilsectors.

There is a bidirectional relationship and women’s empowerment defined as improving the ability of women to access the constituent of development in particular health , education , earning, opportunities, rights , and political participation. In one direction , development alone can play a major role in driving down in equality between men and women ; in the other direction , continuing discrimination against women can as seen has forcefully argued empowerment can, in other worlds accelarate development .

This papers reviews the evidence on both sides of the empowerment development relationship. It first shows that poverty and lack of opportunity breed inequality between men and women , so that when economic development reduces poverty , the condition of women improves on two counts. First , when poverty is reduced , the condition of everyone , including women, improves , and second , gender inequality declines as poverty decline, so the condition of women improves more than that of men with development, however , is not enough to bring about complete equality between men and women.

### **Objectives of the study:**

1. To explore the major problems faced by bihar women today.
2. To examine the relation between the women empowerment and economic development.

### **Review of literature :**

Duflo (2000) finds in households where there is a women receiving an old- age pension compared to households where no one receives a pension , girl have better anthropometric status ( weight for height and weight for age .)

Kennedy and peters(1992) compare female headed with male headed households in kenya and Malawi and find that in female headed households (typically headed by a widow , who is often the grandmother of the children in the household ), a larger share of the budget is spent on food. The paper also documents better anthropometric outcomes (weight for age and height of age.)

### **Women empowerment :**

The world women empowerment essentially means that the women have the power to regulate the activities in day to day in the external environment as in the social , political and economic terms women's empowerment is the new phrase in the economic development.

### **Women's contribution in agriculture :-**

farming and animal husbandary capture almost all the activities undertaken by rural women in bihar the state has attained self- sufficiency in food grain production , and small farmers , many of whom are women , generally give priority to being self- sufficient with regard to food for their families rice, maize and pulses are the major food crops while potato, sugarcane, oilseeds ,tobacco and jute are grown mainly for commercial purposes.

Be leveraged to push overall agriculture wage rates for women as they remain a primary source of learning for millions of women in the bihar; village level factors influence wages (eg. Overall availability of labour , introduction of new crops which require new types of labour, introduction of new crops which require new type of labour activities potatoes require more weeding for which women are preferred , the mgnrega wage rate in the area. ) and wages also tend to be paid in cash, the government on its part can initiate a study of existing wage rates paid to women and aim mgnrega at areas where agricultural employment is scarce or where wages paid are very low. Women's share of overall work provided under mgnrega is still low. Moreover, mgnrega work has declined in recent years. The scheme could be leveraged to push overall agriculture wage rates of women, as they remain a primary source of earning for millions of women engaged in agriculture in rural bihar .

### **Women empowerment and economic development :**

The bihar women have spread of their age old shackles of serf dom and male domination. She has come to her down and started scaling the ladder of social advance with proud and dignity women in bihar are now uplifted and granted equal status with the men in all of life activities including. The political , social, domestic and educational. But still there is a need to motivate and encourage women to participate in the activities because women secure around of in the total population for this, women empowerment must need some interentions for making women to be involved in the economic development of the country.the

development interventions which must focus on the real gender needs, including women's income and material assets which will lead to the increased women empowerment and decreased poverty .

### **Women empowerment and education :**

Education is most important means of empowering women with the knowledge, skills and self confidence to participate fully in the development process it is necessary for everyone mostly to girls and women because. It is an entry point to other opportunities. Investment in secondary level education yield especially more and higher dividends. At present in the 21<sup>th</sup> century there was no difference made it each matters of education between boys and girls. Girls who have been educated can recognize the importance of health care and their children needs. Women's literacy rates are lower when compared to men in the developing countries like india. Finally if the women are educated then the status will be improved in the economy. There by they can grab more number of opportunities and become stronger and powerful than earlier.

“if you educate a man an individual is educate a  
women the entire family is educated”.

### **Women empowerment and poverty:**

Investing in the girls education is one of the most effective ways to reduce poverty. As income poverty goes down women become more empowered. Development activities should include both build the capacity of women to do this and also ensure that they have the material support and social networks not just to overcome any restrictions but to be able to enjoy an increased ability to make choices about their own futures. Women living in the extreme poverty will not have to struggle to progress along the road of empowerment this is done through engagement in economic activities or through mobilizing against the powerful to claim their rights, for this women will have to work hard. Women in the extreme poverty firstly concentrate on the practical needs which reflect on the daily activities for survival. Hence by having women empowerment the poverty lines will be reduced.

### **Conclusion :**

It is concluded that from the above discussions that women empowerment plays a major role in the developing countries like bihar as by under taking the education they sustain their importance in each and every category which this they are ready to solve the organizational problems to there by reduction in the poverty levels and empowerment in the economic growth happens.

**References :**

1. Chand , R. and S. srivastava. 2014, “ changes in the rural labour market and their implications for agriculture”. Economic and political weekly. March.
2. Chatterjee, U., R. murgai and M. Rama. 2015.job opportunities along the rural – urban gradation and female labour force participation in india. Policy research working paper no. WPS 7412.washington , D. c .:world bank group.
3. Chowdhury , S.2011. “ employment in india : what does the latest data show ?” economic and political weekly . February.
4. Das , M. B . and I . Zumbyte. 2017. The motherhood penalty and female employment in urban india. Policy research working paper no. WPS 8004. Washington, D. c.: World bank group.
5. Davala, S.,R. Jhabvala, S. K . Mehta and G. standing . 2015.basic income : A transformative policy for india. London/ new York : Bloomsbury.
6. Dollar , D. and R. gatti. 1999. “ gender inequality, income, and growth : are good times good for women ?” policy research report on gender and development, working paper series, no. 1. Washington , D. c .:world bank group.
7. Gender resource centre, WDC. 2018. Status report on all women dairy cooperative societies under comfed : a women empowerment paradigm, patna : department of social welfare, government of bihar.
8. 2017. Economic survey 2016- 17. Government of bihar , finance department.
9. 2018. Economic survey 2017- 18. Government of bihar , finance department.
10. Himanshu. 2011. “ employment trends in india : a Re- examination”. Economic and political weekly. September .
11. International institute for population sciences. 2017. National family health survey (NFHS-4), 2015-2016. Mumbai :IIPS.