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Empowered Women For Empowered and Developed India.

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Abstract :- India is proving its capability and skills in various fields. India stands at the forefront in many matters like medical science, technology, space science etc. In the era of modernity, India's presence on the global stage matters a lot. There was a time when India was in the category of backward countries. But today due to right policy, destiny and policies it is moving on the path of continuous development. India is making every possible effort to move from developing country to developed country. Its meaningful results have also started coming. India is the fifth largest power in terms of economy. But we need to go further than this. Almost half of the population in India is women, who even today indirectly do not have complete freedom. There are many types of social and family restrictions on them. Even today in many areas of India, women are considered inferior to men. Even today women are becoming victims of atrocities. Domestic violence, dowry system, pre-natal sex determination, female feticide, lack of education, economic compulsions, family responsibilities, fear of society and family, emotional blackmail links, all these are the results of narrow mentality of patriarchal or male-dominated society. Central and state governments are making serious efforts for the upliftment and development of women. But the contractors of the society have to understand the real situation of women. In the Vedic period, women had the status of goddesses, they were respected and worshipped. But gradually all these things became secondary. Daughters have a

huge contribution in making the present India, in improving the economy, in giving a new identity in the fields of sports, science and culture. It is very important to discuss this topic very seriously. Only when women are empowered, only India will be strong and only when India is empowered, only then the dream of Developed India 2047 will be realized.

Introduction with Facts and Material :- Empowerment is a continuous process. Through which through awareness, efficiency and efforts for better control, a person becomes capable and free to take decisions regarding himself. Seen from this point of view, women's empowerment is a holistic and multi-dimensional approach. It believes in adequate and active participation of women in the mainstream of nation building. All-round and harmonious development of a nation is possible only when women are given their due place, rights, and position in the society. They should be considered partners in development along with men. Under empowerment, women gain access and control over various factors necessary for their economic independence, political participation, and social development. Is aware of her powers and possibilities, abilities and capabilities and rights and responsibilities.

"Where women are respected, gods reside there. Where they are not respected, all work becomes fruitless." These lines taken from the second chapter of Manu smriti are very important to make today's male-dominated society aware. The meaning of women empowerment is contained in its word itself. Empowering women is empowering them, making them self-reliant, making them self-reliant and giving them equal status to move ahead in all fields. Many scholars and great men have given their views about women empowerment like: -

- ❖ According to Leena Mendeleev, "Empowerment is a mental state which depends on some special internal skills and social conditions." Prominent among these are :-
 - Fearlessness for which it is necessary to have law and security in the society.
 - Freedom from monotonous, boring and back-breaking daily work.
 - Economic self-reliance and production capacity.
 - Right to self-determination.
 - Equalization of men in power and property.
 - Equal rights with such education which can prepare women for the above situations.
- ❖ According to Mahatma Gandhi, "Our first effort should be to make more and more women aware of their present condition."
- ❖ India's first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, "Gender Inequality whether it is economic, social, political or in any other field, it is necessary to remove it to establish human dignity.
- ❖ Nishant Meenakshi has said in her article Development vs Empowerment - "Women empowerment means empowering women. To provide all the tools with which half the world can progress and move forward."

If we look at the figures, according to Census 2011, the male population in India was 62 crore 37 lakh 24 thousand 2 hundred 48 and the female population was 58 crore 64 lakh 69 thousand 1 hundred 74 and the sex ratio was 943 females for every 1000 males. . Which was recorded higher than the earlier census-2001. Certainly, in the upcoming census this figure will take an even more positive and corrective form. To understand women empowerment, it is very important to understand its various dimensions. The spirit of developing a capacity-based system is inherent in considering men and women as complements to each other. This process has many dimensions like Economic empowerment, Political empowerment, social empowerment, Emotional empowerment. Educational empowerment, Health empowerment, Miscellaneous empowerment, Education empowerment, sports,, culture) etc.

(1)Economic empowerment: - When half of the world's population is women, then they should get the same freedom to work shoulder to shoulder with men as men. It is essential for all women to get economic independence. Only then can a country take the form of a developed nation. Many women in India have been successful entrepreneurs who have created their own identity in the economic field at the global level and have given a new direction to the country's economy: -

Vandana Luthra:- If we discuss in the context of India, then Vandana is first among the top business women. The name comes from Vandana Luthra, who founded a beauty and slimming service centre in 1989. She is the Founder of VLCC Health Care Limited and Chairman of Beauty & Wellness Sector Skill & Council (B & WSSP). She was first appointed as the chairperson of the region in 2014. It is a Government of India undertaking that provides skill training for the beauty industry. In the year 2013, she was awarded 'Padma Shri' for her outstanding contribution and has also been ranked as the 33rd most powerful business woman in India by Fortune India. She then expanded her services to include hair growth, full body laser beauty and dermatology services. The name comes from Vandana Luthra's "Khushi". runs a non-profit organization that provides scholarships for higher education to economically disadvantaged or physically challenged individuals.

Kiran Mazumdar Shaw: - Kiran Mazumdar Shaw founded a biotechnology company in 1978 and is one of India's Rich all made up women became businessmen. Today, this company has made a special identity for itself as a leading player in biomedicine research with its strong focus in the field of diabetes and oncology. Kiran Mazumdar Shaw was awarded the prestigious award 'Padma Shri' by the Government of India in the year 1989 and in the year 2005 Was honored with 'Padma Bhushan'. She is also the former chairperson of the Indian Institute of Management Bengaluru. Kiran Mazumdar Shaw has been the 65th most powerful woman in the world and 54th richest person in India in 2019.

Indra Nooyi:- Who does not know Indra Nooyi, former CEO of PepsiCo, one of the most famous business women of India? Nooyi became the president of Pepsi in 2001. Due to Indra Nooyi's significant achievements in the field of business and being an inspiration for Indian corporate leadership, she was also honored with the prestigious 'Padma Bhushan'. Indra Nooyi has been on the board of directors of Amazon since February 2019. According to Forbes she was the 11th most powerful woman in the world in 2017.

Falguni Nair:- Falguni Nair, among the famous women entrepreneurs in India, founded Nykaa, an online retailer of cosmetic and wellness products in 2012. Business Today named it the "Most Powerful Business" in 2017. Additionally, she was awarded the Economics Time's "Women Ahead" award.

Smt. Savitri Jindal:- India's fourth richest woman billionaire, Savitri Jindal is a successful businessman and active politician. Savitri Jindal is the chairperson of OP Jindal Group.

Chanda Kochhar, :- Chanda Kochhar, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of ICICI Bank, is the most powerful business woman of India. In November 2011, 'Fortune India' magazine gave her the first place in the list of 50 powerful business women. Apart from this, she was included in the list of 50 most influential people of the world. Has also been included in. Under the leadership of Chanda Kochhar, ICICI Bank started retail business in July 2000. Under her leadership, ICICI won the 'Best Retail' Bank award for four years. In 2010, the Government of India honored him with the Padma Bhushan for distinguished service in the banking sector.

That is why in today's era it is necessary for everyone to be self-reliant. Women should also come forward to earn money as per their ability. Financially strong women bring prosperity to the family. Besides, she is able to fulfil many of her desires (wearing, travelling, eating and drinking) as per her wish. A financially independent woman does not need anyone in bad times; she does not have to beg anyone for the support of herself and her children. Even if the husband or father is financially prosperous, he must do some work as per his interest so that he can prove his worth and contribute to the development of the country.

(2) Political empowerment: - Women have made an unprecedented contribution in the Indian freedom struggle. This was the period when women did not even have the freedom to step out of the house. Even in this condition, he sacrificed his life in the fight for freedom. Women also played an important role in the independence of the country. While the names of freedom fighters like Mahatma Gandhi, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru and Lala Lajpat Rai are taken, similarly the names of Rani Lakshmi Bai, Bhikaji Cama, Anne Besant, Princess Amritkaur, Sarojini Naidu, Vijayalakshmi Pandit Durgabai Deshmukh, Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay and Begum Hazrat Mahal is remembered for leading a rebellion against the British. Among the later women leaders, there were many successful politicians like Aruna Asif Ali, Sucheta Kripalani, Captain Lakshmi Sehgal who played important roles. Women fought for freedom with their spiritual strength and complete courage. To participate in the freedom struggle, women broke many ancient traditions and also left their traditional domestic responsibilities. Therefore, his contribution to the Indian independence movement is praiseworthy and incredible. After independence, according to the Constitution, both men and women have equal rights. Therefore political participation should also be equal. We have to take the responsibility of bringing women forward in the field of politics. The male society will have to be aware of the discrimination against women. After independence, there have been many successful and powerful women politicians in the Indian context. Presently, Her Excellency the President of India, Mrs. Draupadi Murmu is a living example of this. A tribal woman from an ordinary family is adorning this post. Indira Gandhi (former Prime Minister of India), Sarojini Naidu (former Governor of Uttar Pradesh), Sonia Gandhi (former Chairperson United Progressive Alliance), Nirmala Sitharaman (former Finance Minister of India), Sushma Swaraj (former External Affairs Minister), Sumitra Mahajan (former Lok Sabha Speaker), Ms. Mayawati (Former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh), Mamata Banerjee (Former Chief Minister of West Bengal), Ms. Jayalalitha (Former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu), Vasundhara Raje (Former Chief Minister of Rajasthan), Mehbooba Mufti (Former Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir) Pratibha Patil (Former President), Rabri Devi (former Chief Minister Bihar), Mrs. Sheila Dikshit (former Chief Minister Delhi). India's first female IPS officer, Mrs. Kiran Bedi is known as a strong woman. Mrs. Kiran Bedi has also been the Governor of Pondicherry. All these women politicians have established new dimensions of success in their respective fields with their wisdom and decision-making skills. With a view to ensure equal and effective role of women in the political scenario of the country, provision for women's reservation has been made at various levels. There is a provision for reservation of women in elections of local and national bodies also. The result is that today women are setting new dimensions in the field of politics with their ability and hard work and women candidates are getting elected and serving the nation. Increasing awareness among women on the basis of political awareness and opportunities is inevitable to have long term positive results.

(3) Social Empowerment:- Social empowerment is a situation in which all individuals can participate in decision making processes especially related to their health care needs, level of education and employment opportunities. But since ancient times, many kinds of evils have been prevalent in the Indian society regarding women like purdah system, polygamy system, child marriage, prohibition of widow remarriage, Sati system, not having the right to inherit property, depriving women of education. Etcetera. In the traditional ideology, women have been praised in their role as wife and mother, but as a person, they have been viewed as very inferior or have not been given the place they deserve in the society. It was never believed that she had a personality separate from her relationship with her husband. She had no role other than that of a housewife to express her talents or desires. In fact, she had a low status in the male-dominated society. Gradually, attention was paid to these and many scholars and social reformers came forward and worked for the social upliftment of women. Due to which people's attitude towards this half of the population started changing. After independence, today both (men and women) have equal rights under the Constitution. Despite this, women are facing various obstacles in the society such as dowry system, female feticide, domestic violence, men and women not getting equal work and salary, incomplete education, freedom etc. The government is making very serious efforts for the social progress of women. For this, there are many such schemes like Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana,

Safe Motherhood Assurance Suman Yojana, Free Sewing Machine Yojana, Mahila Shakti Kendra Yojana and Sukanya Samridhi Yojana etc. which are being run by the Central Government to empower women. The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976, The Maternity Benefit Act in 1961, The Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (prevention and protection act) in 2013 are some of the few specific laws which were sanctioned by the Indian Parliament with respect to women's rights. And in the year 2001, the Government of India launched a national Policy for Women Empowerment with specific objectives like strengthening legal systems aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination against women. Article 14 ensures the right to equality for women; Article 15(1) prohibits gender discrimination, Article 15(3) empowers the state to take affirmative steps in favour of women. Men have to understand with awareness that women empowerment is to enable them to achieve their real rights in the society. Women have such power that they can change a lot in the society and country. She can deal with any problem in the society better than men. In 1828, Raja Ram Mohan Roy launched an intensive movement to improve the condition of women. As a result, the Prohibition of Sati Act was passed in 1829. At the same time, efforts were made to end child marriage and promote women's education. Famous social reformer Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati founded Brahma Samaj and launched a movement against evil practices. Did many social reform works for women education, prohibition of child marriage, widow remarriage.

(4) Emotional empowerment:- Not being emotionally empowered is the biggest weakness of women. Even if women are educated and financially strong, they still take wrong decisions due to excessive emotionality due to which they have to face many difficulties in the future. For example, someone harasses her repeatedly and then apologizes in tears, weakens the woman emotionally and gets her illegal demands fulfilled. This can be understood with an example that a woman loves a young man. The girl's parents had no doubt about their daughter's intelligence, so they did not come in the way of their love. That young man had a bad habit; he used to raise his hand on the girl when he got angry. For the first time the girl was astonished. She thought she would break this relationship. But the very next day the young man started folding his hands and legs in front of her. But after a few days the same incident happened again. After this this sequence continued. Every time the young man would cry and apologize and the emotional girl would forgive him. One day her mother explained that daughter, tolerating injustice and loving are two things. Just because you love does not mean that someone should torture you and you should continue to tolerate it. Loving is not a crime then why are you facing punishment? The girl understood this. Next time, as soon as her fiancé raised his hand on her over some small matter, the girl caught hold of her wrist and said - If I raise my hand in front, then no one will be worse than me. Go home and think calmly that if you don't give up this habit, I can't marry you. The young man was surprised at this courage of the girl. Because he also truly loved the girl, he gave up this bad habit. After some time, the girl felt satisfied and married him. There are many examples in which women are becoming victims of emotional blackmailing in today's male-dominated society. She is keeping quiet out of respect for herself and her family. Women are becoming victims of dowry system, domestic violence, rape as a form of sexual intercourse despite their unwillingness. There are many areas where women are considered only as a means of procreating children. In order to have a son, prenatal sex determination is done. Its result appears before us in the form of female foeticide. However, strict laws have been made against it by the government. But women have been bearing all this due to emotional weakness.

(5) Educational empowerment:- There was widespread promotion of education for women in India since the Vedic period. There are mentions of many women scholars even in the Mughal period. During the Renaissance period, women's education started gaining renewed importance in India. Who is considered the father of modern education in India? Lord Macaulay is considered the father of modern education in India. The modern school system in India, including the English language, was originally brought by Lord Macaulay in the 1830s. Women's education was accepted by the East India Company in 1854. If women are

educated then they can solve all the problems of their homes. Women's education helps in national and international development. Helps in economic development and growth of GDP of a nation. Women's education helps in building a good society. The actual status of women affects the social and economic status of the individual, family, society and nation. Education is the key to the door of life whose aim is to spread the light of knowledge and remove the darkness of ignorance. According to Macaulay and others, "Women's education has special importance for the progress of any society or nation. India's female literacy rate is much lower than the world average of 79.7 percent and is also lower than the overall literacy rate of the country (74.04 percent). Literacy has increased rapidly since the independence of the country. While the total literacy rate was only 18 percent in 1947, it increased to 74.04 percent in 2011. The literacy rate of the adult male population in India is 82.14% whereas that of the female population is a disappointing low of 65.46%.

Remembering India's first female teacher, Mrs. Savitribai Phule, paid a lot of attention towards providing education to women and paved the way for women's education. She started the first school for girls in India (1848). How many difficulties and obstacles would that first woman teacher have had to face to achieve her goal in that patriarchal society? We can't even imagine it. Savitribai Phule, who started women's education in pre-independence India. The first female teacher and headmistress in Indian history, Savitribai Phule is known as the mother of Indian women's education. Savitribai Phule, along with her husband Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, made revolutionary efforts for women's rights and their education. In May 1958, the government established the National Committee for Women's Education. The Indian National Council works to improve the status of women across India and emphasizes women's education and socio-economic empowerment. The National Council for Women was established in 1958 under the chairmanship of Durgabai Deshmukh.

(6) Health Empowerment :- According to an information, about 66 women die every day during pregnancy or delivery in India. This means that every year 24,000 mothers die during pregnancy or delivery in the country. If seen, India is the second country in the world after Nigeria where such a large number of women are dying during pregnancy or childbirth. Women's health impacts every aspect of their lives, yet for many years, "health care for women" has meant nothing more than maternal health services provided during pregnancy and childbirth. Are necessary but they only take into account the role of women and mothers. Women's health and other related needs, other than the ability to have children, are given less importance than men. Although men's health is also affected by these factors, they are treated as a group along with women. In form, they are treated differently. They generally have less power, lack resources and have a lower status in the family and community. Due to this inequality-

- More women are affected by poverty than men.
- Compared to men, more women are deprived of education and the skills to stand on their own feet.
- Compared to men, more women silently suffer from mental and emotional problems.
- Compared to men , more women experience dominance in relationships.
- Far fewer women than men have access to important health information and services.
- Far more women than men have access to information about their own health. There is no control over taking related basic and other life decisions.
- Compared to men, the significant contribution of women to the household economy is not given any recognition or importance.

This contribution includes tasks like household work, child care and field labour, which take a lot of hard work and time. The Central Government and State Governments are running many schemes to empower

women. Through these schemes, governments try to help women financially. These schemes of the Central Government and State Governments are a great relief for women. Women become empowered through these schemes. "Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana" is being run by the Central Government. The Central Government is running these schemes for pregnant women. The government provides financial assistance of Rs 6,000 to pregnant women. The government sends this money directly to the women's bank accounts. Only eligible women get this money. The government has started this scheme keeping in mind the problem of malnourished children being born. In modern India, activists like Sunitha Krishnan (a Padma Shri awardee) work relentlessly for rescuing and protecting girls and women who are trafficked or raped, and social entrepreneurs like Arunachalam Muruganatham, who invented the low cost sanitary-pad making machine so that even women from rural India could afford to buy them, travels around the country to generate awareness about traditional unhygienic practices prevailing around menstruation in rural India.

(7) Miscellaneous empowerment (sports, cultural and science) :-

A. Sports

- The name of Phogat sisters comes first among the female players who have shown their success on behalf of India at the world level. Six sisters from Balali, a small village in Haryana, are internationally famous wrestlers. Their names are Geeta, Babita, Priyanka, Ritu, Vinesh and Sangeeta. All these sisters chose the male-dominated sport of wrestling and became world famous. Initially, his father Shri Mahavir Phogat (who is also his coach) had to face many bitter experiences. People made his life difficult with various kinds of taunts. But he did not listen to anyone and brought his daughters to such a level from where all those critics appear dwarfs.
- Deepika Kumari - Next comes the name of Deepika Kumari, the daughter of a rickshaw puller. Who earned a lot of name in archery and won two gold medals in the 2010 Commonwealth Games.
- Sania Mirza - Next comes the name of Sania Mirza as a famous Indian female tennis player. Who brought glory to India at the global level. Sania Mirza has been honored with Arjuna, Padma Shri, Khel Ratna and Padma Bhushan awards for her immense contribution to Indian sports. Sania Mirza has won a total of 6 Grand Slams.
- Saina Nehwal and PV Sindhu:- Saina Nehwal was born in Hisar district of Haryana and chose badminton as her sport. She competed in the Commonwealth Games with an Olympic medal and won the World Badminton Championship. Similarly, PV Sindhu made her debut in the International Badminton Championships in 2009. Bronze medals at the World Badminton Championships in 2012 and 2014, PV Sindhu led India to a silver medal at the 2016 Rio Olympics.
- Mary Kom:- There is no one in the history of Indian sports who has influenced the perceptions. Olympic bronze medal winning private boxer Mary Kom has many honors to her name. She has been a five-time Amateur World Boxing Champion. Mary Kom is also an Asian Games gold medalist. she is also a member of Rajya Sabha.
- Jhulan Goswami:- Jhulan Goswami is the most prominent player of the women's cricket team at the world level. She won the ICC Women's Player of the Year title in 2007. In 2010 he was awarded the prestigious Arjuna Award. After that the Government of India awarded him Padma Shri.
- Apart from these, long jumper Anju Bobby George, discus thrower Seema Punia and Krishna Punia, Indian women's cricket team captain Mithali Raj, Indian woman cricketer Smriti Mandhana, wrestler Dipa Karmakar, runner PT Usha, shooter Hina Sidhu, wrestler Sakshi Malik etc. There have been many female athletes who have achieved success in their respective fields and given a befitting reply to their critics. He has created his own identity globally on his own.

If all these daughters had remained at home due to social constraints, fear of critics or society, then India would have been deprived of the talent of these promising daughters at the global level. Cultural empowerment: - Adoption of such measures which enhance the contribution of women in culture. Give recognition. To take action against institutions that intimidate women who assert their right to participate in cultural life. To ensure that girls and women get an equal share in state support for arts, sports and science. Women in India have always been associated with the arts, as sources of inspiration, as patrons and collectors, as sources of artistic expression. As creators and innovators of new forms and now as art historians and critics, women have also made an important contribution. Their role is historically linked to the development and prosperity of art forms. Both art and culture are two wonderful ways of preserving or strengthening a strong community's sense of place, building personal identity and showing one's creativity.

B. Arts and culture

boast of many opportunities for learning, entertainment, leisure, personal development and improving communication with others. Society and culture are reflected through art. It impacts how we interact with each other and helps us understand who we are as humans. Art is a way to communicate our inner thoughts, feelings and experiences. It is also a creative expression that can be used for self-reflection or social impact. The story of Indian culture is the story of unity, coordination of solutions and complete cooperation and progress of ancient traditions. Antiquity, spirituality, syncretism, worship of polytheists, primacy of religion and karma, tolerance, all-embracingness, receptivity, varnashrama system and equality of all religions are the main characteristics of Indian culture. Music maestro Lata Mangeshkar, Asha Bhosle, Anuradha Padwal, Richa Sharma, famous Bharatnatyam and Kuchipudi dance maestro Yamini Krishnamurthy, Anushka Shankar (daughter of famous sitar player Pandit Ravi Shankar) who has made a name for herself as an Indian sitar player and composer.

C science

How can the contribution of women be called in the field of science? Even today, women power is working shoulder to shoulder with men in the fields of planetary satellite discovery, medicine manufacturing, arms manufacturing etc.

Indian-origin space scientists Sunita Williams, Kalpana Chawla (1962-2003) Anandibai Gopalrao Joshi (1865-1887) India's first female physician was Anandibai Gopalrao Joshi, Janaki Ammal (1897-1984), Kamla Sohoni (1912-1998), Asima Chatterjee (1917-2006), Rajeshwari Chatterjee (1922-2010), Dr. Indira Hinduja, Dr. Aditi Pant etc. have been great scientists who have created history.

Conclusion:- The role of women in building society is as important as water, air and food are for keeping the body alive. Women play the main role in the tradition of procreation. Still, from ancient society to the so-called modern society, women have remained neglected. In our country, women are called "Nari tu Narayani". She has been described as revered as a goddess. But in the name of women's freedom, people who have been influenced by western civilization and culture are trying to degrade our children and youth by serving them obscenity through Bollywood. When women are revered, this act insults them. For this, strict laws should be made by the government. Even today, women do not have proper rights in many parts of the Indian society.

They are being considered inferior to men. That's why we need women empowerment. Other gender biases and inequalities cannot be removed without women empowerment. Women need to be provided equal work opportunities to build a just and progressive society. Women empowerment provides legal protection for women. So that he can live life with freedom and free from family bonds and develop the ability to think and understand about himself and his country and not depend on anyone else for his decisions. Be able to take your own decisions regarding your life. Every woman should have economic freedom and financial responsibility. The way we prepare our boys to be financially and mentally independent. Similarly, prepare girls also, so that they can remain alone even in adverse circumstances. There should be such an

environment in which no woman feels unsafe. The day every woman becomes financially independent, many of the current problems will disappear.

Women should have a good understanding of their rights. She knows how to use those rights properly. Women and men should respect each other and should not consider the opposite sex weak. Women should understand that it is very important to stand on one's own feet. One should not always depend on one's father or husband. Men should understand that household chores are not meant only for women. One should not always depend on one's mother or wife for cooking or hanging buttons on one's shirt. Women should understand that it is wiser to raise their voice against injustice like domestic violence or sexual abuse, rather than tolerating it. Woman can create, nurture and even destroy. But she always focuses on creation and maintenance. Carnage is not a woman's favourite position. But if forced, she can also take the form of Mahakali. Imagine, can anyone defeat a woman who is knowledgeable, self-reliant, intelligent, hard-working, characterful and true to principles? The condition of human women is pathetic in many places. But the responsible for that is ignorance, lack of self-confidence, wrong upbringing, illiteracy, lack of awareness about rights. Only when these disorders go away will women become empowered and only when women are empowered can we realize the dream of a developed India. It is very important to take the target of Developed India 2047 set by the Central Government in the form of Empowered Women Empowered India.

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