

Education is the most powerful weapon
which you can use to change the world.
- Nelson Mandela

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EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IS THE CORNERSTONE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMANITY

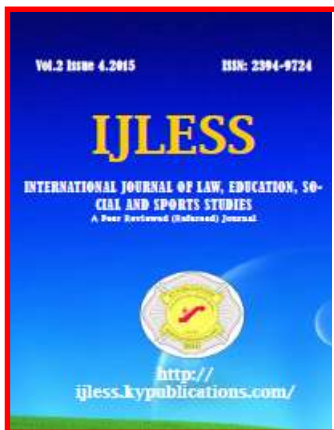
RESEARCH ARTICLE

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ABSTRACT

In environmental protection and development, women have a crucial role to play. Thus, their full involvement is key to sustainable development ". There are two approaches to encourage equality between the sexes. First, equal rights, privileges and obligations between women and men are a question of human rights and social justice. And secondly, that greater equality between women and men is also a requirement for sustainable development (and an important predictor of) people. The implementation and accomplishment of the Millennium Development Goals concentrate on human rights and women's empowerment. Despite the gains achieved, six out of ten of the world's poorest people remain women and girls, less than 16 percent of the world's parliamentarians are women, two thirds of the children shut off from the front doors of school are girls and women continue to be the target of abuse, in times of military strife and behind closed doors at home. Only if women and men have the same privileges, rights and responsibilities in every area of their lives would gender equality be achieved. This implies that power and authority are equally shared and that economic and economic resources are equal. Empowered women contribute invaluable towards improving the health and education conditions and competitiveness of entire families and societies, which boost opportunities for the next generation in turn. Also emphasised is on gender equality and empowerment for women in the Millennium Development Goal. Gender equality and women's empowerment are now generally acknowledged to be crucial pillars for achieving the effects of growth. For the purpose of the present study data has been collected from secondary sources. It is collected from Journals, Magazines, including the reports and documents of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India National family health survey report, etc. and various other publications

Keywords: Women empowerment, sustainable development, gender equality, higher education, gender parity

Introduction

Women's empowerment is celebrated by the United Nations on 8 March as International Women's Day. Women empowerment initiatives were then taken at the Women's International Conference in Nairobi. The Government of India adopted a great policy of women welfare to remove gender-based differences in society. The national objective of women empowerment is to promote the progress and confidence of women.

The progress made in economic and social growth over the past three decades has benefited women, who make up half the world's population. Nevertheless, they remain over-represented as a vulnerable group in the

world, since people are still highly distracted by access to wealth and influence. Equality between men and women is a target in its own right but is also a crucial factor for sustainable economic development. By giving women and men the same opportunities, including in decision-making in different types of operations, a sustainable development direction can be reached to ensure that the needs of women and men in allocating resources are taken into account. In 1992, significant provisions for recognition of female achievements and for the complete participation of women in sustainable development were made in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

Empowering women in India

In its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Obligations, and Directive Ideals the ideals of equality are enshrined in the Indian Constitution. The Constitution not only provides women with equality, but authorises the State to take positive discrimination steps for women. Our legislation, growth policies, plans and initiatives, in the sense of a democratic political structure, have aimed at advancing women in various fields. The strategy of women from welfare to growth has undergone a marked change since the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-78) and from growth to empowerment have been changed from eighth Five-Year Plan focus. The empowerment of women was recognised as the main problem in deciding women's status in recent years. India has also ratified numerous conventions and human rights tools dedicated to ensuring women's equal rights. The adoption in 1993 of the Convention on the Abolition of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is a key issue. The National Women's Commission was established by a Parliament Act in 1990 to protect women's rights and rights. The Cairo Conference on Peoples and Development organised by the UN in 1994 centred on women's empowerment and the UNDP has developed a Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), based on the three variables representing women's engagement in society-political power and decision-making, education and health. 1995 UNDP study on women's empowerment and it said if human beings not evolving that it is threatened. In 2001, the Indian Government proclaimed the Year of Empowerment of Women (Swashakti). In 2001 the National Policy on Women's Empowerment was introduced.

Social and political gender equity for women empowerment

More social and political engagement by women is important to increase the representativeness of social and political institutions. It acts as a tool to motivate women and contributes to the decision-making process sensitive to sex. Women are poorly represented in Indias Lok Sabha (Lower House), Rajya Sabha (Upper House) and in state assemblies, as regards political participation. In the 2014 general election, only 62 women are elected, representing only 11.4% of the locomotives of Sabha; currently, only 11.9% are women in Rajya Sabha. Similarly , women are still very under represented in state legislatures and state councils. In the Provinces, on average, female shares are just 8% and only 4% as of 1 August 2014 in state councils. As of 1 March 2013, the number of women in PRIs in all levels increased to 46.7 per cent because of vacancies of one-third seats for women in all levels of PRIs.

The famous sentence said by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, "To awaken people", women must be awakened. Once she takes her step, the family moves forward, the village moves forward and the nation is oriented towards development. In India, to empower women, first of all it is necessary to kill all those monstrous thoughts that kill their rights and values in society like dowry, illiteracy, sexual violence, inequality, and feticide, domestic violence towards women, rape, Prostitution, human trafficking and similar topics. Gender discrimination brings cultural, social, economic and educational differences in the nation which puts the country backwards. Empowering women to ensure the right to equality mentioned in the Constitution of India is the most effective way to eradicate such evils.

Giving priority to gender equality has promoted women empowerment across India. In order to achieve the higher goal of women empowerment, it should be propagated and broadcast in every family from childhood.

It is important that women are physically, mentally and socially strong. Since a better education can start at home from childhood, a healthy family is needed for the upliftment of women which is necessary for the all-round development of the nation. Even today, in many backward areas, due to illiteracy, insecurity and poverty of parents, there is a trend of marriage and child birth at an early age. To strengthen women, the government is taking many steps to prevent abuse, gender discrimination, social isolation and violence etc. against women.

Passing of the Women's Reservation Bill-108th Constitution Amendment is very important to solve the problems of women properly, it ensures the 33% share of women in Parliament. In other areas too, some percentage seats have been reserved to make women active participants.

The government will have to go to the backward rural areas for the real development of women and make the women there aware of the facilities and their rights from the government so that their future can be better. To make the dream of women empowerment come true, the importance of girls and their education needs to be publicized.

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution. The constitution not only grants women equality status but also empowers the state to take positive discrimination measures in favor of women.

Our laws, developmental policies, plans and programs under the framework of a democratic governance system aim at the advancement of women in various fields. The Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-78) is adopting a development approach rather than welfare towards issues related to women. In recent years, women empowerment has been considered as a major issue in identifying the status of women. The National Commission for Women was established by an Act of Parliament in the year 1990 to protect the rights and legal rights of women. The Indian constitution provides for reservation in seats in the local bodies of panchayats and municipalities for women through the 73rd and 74th amendments (1993), which provides a strong basis for their participation in the decision-making process at local levels. . India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committed to protect the equal rights of women. One of the major ones is the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in the year 1993 (CEDW). However, there is still a huge gap between the constitutional, legislations, policies, plans, programs, and the goals enunciated in the associated mechanisms and on the other hand the ecological reality regarding the status of women in India. The report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India, "Towards Equality", is detailed in 1974 and the National Perspective Plan for Women, 1988-2000. Gender inequality emerges in many forms, the most prominent of which is the declining trend in the proportion of women in the population in the last few decades. Social conservatism and domestic and social level violence are some of its other forms. Discrimination against girls, adolescent girls and women continues in many parts of India. The underlying causes of gender inequality are linked to social and economic structures, based on informal and formal standards and practices. As a result, inadequate access to education, health and productive resources other than women, especially women belonging to Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes / Other Backward Classes and weaker sections including minorities, mostly in rural areas and informal, unorganized sector. Hence, they are mostly marginal, poor and socially deprived. The pride of the nation is "woman". Woman is the pride of the nation. Woman is the beauty of Indian environment and dress. Women describe Narayan's saying from male. Woman is the example of humanity.

Women's empowerment means enabling women to achieve the real rights of women in the society, ie women are powerful. If women are powerful then they can take every decision related to their life on their own. Such women take the family and society on the path of development. The rights given to women are the basis of women empowerment. Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India is a pioneer in the development of women.

The rights given to women that make every woman powerful are as follows -

Right to equal pay - According to the Equal Remuneration Act, if it is about salary or wages, no one can be discriminated against on the basis of gender.

Law against harassment at workplace - Under the Sexual Harassment Act, women have every right to file a complaint against sexual harassment at the working place. The central government has also implemented new rules for women employees, under which women will be given 90 days of paid leave pending the investigation if sexual harassment complaints are filed at the working place.

Right against female feticide - Every citizen of India has a duty to allow a woman to experience her basic right to 'live'. The Pregnancy and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act, 1994 is a federal law passed by the Parliament of India to prevent female feticide and declining sex ratio in India. The act banned prenatal sex determination has gone. The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique 'PNDT' Act 1996, prohibits the examination of pre-natal sex of the child. In this case, couples or doctors who do ultrasound or ultrasonography, sentence to lab worker for three to five years and 10 to 50. There is a provision for punishment of thousand fines.

Right to Property - Both women and men have equal rights to ancestral property on the basis of new rules under the Hindu Successor Act.

Right to dignity and decency - In any case, if the accused is a woman, any medical examination process done on her should be done by a woman or in the presence of another woman.

International Women's Day serves as a catalyst for women's empowerment. International Women's Day is celebrated as a celebration of women's economic, political and social achievements. On this day, respect, admiration and love for women are expressed in various regions of the world. International Women's Day is also celebrated for the purpose of raising the voice for the rights of women. This day is remembered in every corner of the world to the women who have achieved success in their fields. The day was first celebrated on 28 February 1909, at the call of the Socialist Party in America. After this, it started being celebrated on the last Sunday of February. It was given international status at the Copenhagen Conference of Socialist International in 1910. At that time its main objective was to get women the right to vote because at that time women in most countries could not vote. In 1917, the women of Russia decided to go on strike for bread and clothes on Women's Day. This strike was also absolutely historic. The Tsar relinquished power, with the interim government giving women the right to vote. The Julian calendar ran in Russia at the time and the Gregorian calendar in the rest of the world. There was a slight difference in dates between these two. According to the Julian calendar, the last Sunday of February of 1917 was on 23 February while according to the Gregorian calendarer, the day was 8 March. At this time, the Gregorian calendarer runs all over the world. This is the reason that International Women's Day is organized on 8 March only.

Each year International Women's Day is organized on a special theme. Since 1996, International Women's Day has been celebrated continuously with a fixed theme. Firstly in the year 1996, its theme was "Celebrating the past and planning for the future". The theme of International Women's Day - 2020 is - I am Generation Equality: realizing the rights of women. (I am Generation Equality: Realizing Women's Rights).

There is a verse in Sanskrit - 'Yasya Pujyante Narayastu Tatra Ramante Deity:. That is, where the woman is worshiped, the gods reside there. Woman's honor has been given great importance in Indian culture. The example of women empowerment is found in most religions, such as Vedas give extremely important, dignified, high place to women in Hindu religion. A beautiful description of women's education- initiation, modesty, virtue, duty, authority and social role is found in the Vedas. The Vedas call her the Empress of the house and empowers her to become the ruler of the country, even the Empress of the Earth. In Vedas, a woman is a yagya i.e. worshiped like a yajna. In the Vedas, there are many honorable names which give knowledge to the woman, bring happiness - prosperity, special glory, Goddess, Vidushi, Saraswati, Indrani, Usha - who awakens everyone, etc. Vedas have no restrictions on women. Is - He has always been called Vijayini and there has been talk of

cooperation and encouragement in all his work. During the Vedic period, women went from teaching to teaching in the battlefield. As Kaikeyi Maharaj went to war with Dasaratha. By giving the girl the right to choose her own husband, the Vedas keep one step ahead of the Purusha. Many sages are the watchers of Veda mantras - Appala, Ghosha, Saraswati, Sarparagini, Surya, Savitri, Aditi-Dakshayani, Lopamudra, Vishvara, Atreyi etc. Glimpses of the nature of the woman in the Vedas can be seen in these mantras - Yajurveda 20: 4 (both men and women have equal right to be elected rulers). Yajurveda 14:45 (Women should also have army. Encourage women to participate in war). Yajurveda 10:28 (Women of rulers should teach politics to others. Just as kings judge people, so should queens be judges). Atharvaveda 11: 5: 16 (In this mantra of Brahmacharya Sukta also for girls. Marriage is said to take place only after taking celibacy and learning. This sukta gives special importance to the education of girls, just like boys.) Girls should marry only with the help of celibacy and become full-grown and young women. Atharvaveda 14: 1 : ६ (Parents should give their daughter the gift of intelligence and learning while going to the husband's house. They should give him the dowry of knowledge). When the girls leave the external devices, with the help of inner knowledge, to see the divine nature and the things with divine vision and to get gold from the sky and the land, then marry a suitable husband. Rigveda 10.65.4 (Parents should gift their daughter with wisdom and learning while going to the husband's house. Parents should give dowry to their girl, then she should be dowry). Rigveda 3.31.1 (Like sons, daughter is equally heir in her father's property).

Some famous women like Goddess Ahilyabai Holkar, Mother Teresa, Ila Bhatt, Mahadevi Verma, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kripalani and Kasturba Gandhi etc. had made their name and fame in the whole world with their mind and words. Kasturba Gandhi played an important role in liberating the country by becoming the left hand of Mahatma Gandhi, shoulder to shoulder with him. Indira Gandhi influenced India and world politics on the strength of her determination. They are not called iron-women only. Indira Gandhi did not lose her courage despite the death of her father, husband and a son. Like a hard rock she continued to work in her field.

Simple and positively intelligent women who have been a part of many important missions of the Indian Space Research Institute. The extent of success for these women is not limited to the sky, but beyond where they belong. These empowered, empowered and self-sufficient women are just like normal women around us, but the scientific influence makes them special.

Ritu Karidhal is an Indian scientist working with the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). She was the Deputy Operations Director of Mangalyaan, Mars orbital mission to India. She is known as the "Rocket Woman" of India. She was born in Lucknow and was an aerospace engineer. He has previously worked for several other ISRO projects and has worked as an operations director for some of them.

Moumita Dutta has been a part of a variety of elite projects such as Chandrayaan-1, Oceansat, Resourcesat and Hayaset. He was chosen as the project organizer for the methane sensor in Mars projects. She was responsible for optical system development and indicator characterization and calibration. He is involved in the development of various multi-spectral payloads and spectrometers for various ISRO projects.

Nandini Harinath joined ISRO as her first job and today it has been 20 years, she is on a path of continuous progress. Many decades ago, she was inspired to read science subjects after watching TV's world-famous American science fiction entertainment program, "Star Trek" series. Being from a family of teachers and engineers, he had a natural inclination towards science and technology. During his tenure, he worked on 14 projects. In ISRO's Mangalyaan projects, he worked on the Mars Orbiter Mission as the Project Manager of Project Design and Deputy Operation Operator. Prior to India's successful Mars mission, the mission to Mars had a success rate of only 40% and India is the first country to complete it in the first time and that too at a very low cost and in a very short time.

Anuradha is the first woman in T's Indian Space Research Center (ISRO) to be the director of the mission in 2011 (GSAT 12). He must have been around 9 years old when he discovered that Neil Armstrong was the first astronaut to reach the Moon. This was her first lesson in becoming an astronaut, which she was fascinated with. Being a senior officer, she is an inspiration for every woman scientist of ISRO. In student life, he was more interested in reading logical topics, rather than rote or memorized subjects. Today, despite being the head of ISRO's very important department, she sets her same logical mind. He says that due to the treatment of equality here many times he does not remember whether he is a woman or different.

N. Valaramathi - The launch of Resat One, India's first indigenous radar imagery satellite, is represented by N. Valaramathi. She is the second woman officer after TK Anuradha to head ISRO's satellite mission. Ann Valaramathi is the first woman to head the mission used in remote sensing satellite.

Meenal Sampath - Meenal Sampath is also known as Minal Rohit. It works as a scientist / engineer at the Space Application Center Ahmedabad. Impressed by the live telecast of a flawless PSLV rocket as a student, he joined the Indian Space Research Center in Bangalore in 1999. Interestingly, she wanted to become a doctor, but due to a low number in dentistry, she did not get admission and enrolled in engineering. He had the opportunity to work with ES Kiran Kumar, President of the Indian Space Research Center, who was the director of his group in SAC, Ahmedabad. For the successful completion of the country's most ambitious space project, Meenal Sampath worked as a system engineer in India's Mars mission for two years, during which she often worked 18 hours a day.

Keerthi Faujdar - Kirti Faujdar is a computer scientist of ISRO who works on the master control facility to put the satellite in its correct orbit. He is part of the team that keeps a constant eye on satellites and other missions. They do the work of improvement if anything goes wrong. Their work time is somewhat irregular, sometimes in the day or sometimes in the night. She works peacefully without fear because she simply loves her work.

Tacy Thomas - Tacy Thomas (born 1973) is a missile scientist from India. She was the Project Director of Agni IV and Director General of Aeronautical Systems in the Defense Research and Development Organization. She is the first woman to manage a missile project in India. He is called the 'projectionist of India'. 6-year-old Indian woman scientist Tessie Thomas has also been known as Agnipusi Tessie Thomas since she joined the fire missile program since 1988. His many achievements include being a part of the main team of Agni-2, Agni-3 and Agni-4 missiles and successful training. He has considered former President Abdul Kalam as his source of inspiration.

The central government, led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, has a special focus on women development. The women of India play an important role in the progress of the nation and the government recognizes their contribution and potential. The government has taken many strong steps towards women empowerment. Beti Bachao has taken many initiatives ranging from Beti Padhao to better health and education facilities and improving their daily lives and their long term prospects. The central government has united women in a way due to its functioning. The largest budget for Science Mission was presented in the year 2020. The finance minister who presented the largest budget for the science mission is also a woman named Nirmala Sitharaman. Therefore, we can say that women, through their invention and actions, brought the nation to the world stage.

In the end, we would be right to say that we should respect every woman. The number of women has survived compared to men as a result of disregard, feticide and not understanding the importance of women. Man should not forget that only after giving birth to a woman, she has been able to exist in the world and has reached here. It is not right to reject or insult him. In Indian culture, women have been given due respect for Goddesses, Durga and Lakshmi etc., so she should be given due respect.

Therefore, we can say that women's empowerment is the cornerstone of the development of humanity. Women's empowerment is the pride of the nation.

Interruptions in women empowerment

It is believed that the condition of Indian women in ancient times was better than modern times. In ancient times women worked shoulder to shoulder with men. In ancient times, it was even said that where a woman is worshiped, there is a residence of gods. But the condition of women in modern times is very bad since ancient times, and hence today's society is considering women empowerment and efforts are being made to improve the condition of women. If India has to become a developed country in the coming times, it is very important that we empower Indian women.

Women's empowerment means to make women equal partners in political, social, educational and economic fields. The empowerment of Indian women depends to a large extent on geographical (urban and rural), educational qualifications, and social unity. There are following obstacles in the path of women empowerment.

1. Indian women are not allowed to make decisions in family and social matters. In some families, in which women earn more than men, they do not have the right to decide.
2. Women are not allowed outside the four walls of the house. Even in today's Indian society, girls are not given the freedom to go out of the house alone, especially in the middle class family.
3. The right to education: Women are not given the right to education equal to men. Even today, very few girls are able to go to school compared to boys. Many Indian women have never seen the face of the school. Among the women who have been able to go to school, very few women are able to study more than the tenth standard.
4. Employment opportunity: In India, very few women are able to work as compared to men. The reason of some women who are able to work is because of bad economic conditions of the family. It is also true that women have a negative relationship in marriage and employment. After marriage, women are not allowed to work. Most of the women who are able to work in some way work in agriculture, in which they work with their husbands, fathers or brothers. Very few women are employed in technical, management fields.
5. Keeping women away from the media: In modern India, the contribution of media cannot be ignored. Media also has an important contribution in women's empowerment. It is a matter of great regret that Indian women have not been able to connect with the hundred percent media yet.
6. Domestic violence is the biggest obstacle in the path of women empowerment. According to an estimate, in India, two out of every five women are victims of domestic violence.

If we want to empower Indian women in the true sense, then we have to remove these obstacles. We should encourage women to move freely and work outside the home. Women should be given freedom to take decisions in all kinds of subjects and women should also have complete control over all kinds of resources. In addition, the government should enact strict laws against domestic violence and harassment on women.

Conclusion

The empowerment of women is necessary for sustainable development and human rights for all. Women must be able to choose their work interest and perform their duties without prejudice. Government must open its doors to women to demonstrate themselves to be equal to men. Equality between men and women therefore plays a key role in the promotion of women. Instead of this, it is important to eradicate gender inequality. Resources are the key to gender equality. There is a need to assign gender-specific budgeting and money to accomplish these targets effectively. Any gender equality advancement also means that improvements in the mind of all stakeholders – lawmakers, managers as well as the citizens – can be made gender-sensitive for all social, economic, and political issues. "The Lords of Creations do not take the advice when women are the consultant until they are sure it that is exactly what they want to do; then they act on it and if successfully, they give half the credit for it to the weakened vessel. In the end it could be concluded that there is an equitable and holistic approach to the economic, social, cultural and environmental issues. Gender equality is not just a socio-cultural problem, it is of special importance to give due account to gender equality in the economic and environmental spheres as well – to treat gender equality as a cross-cutting target in the struggle to achieve sustainable development.

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