
A STUDY ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT”

ELIZEBATH LIGIA FERNANDEZ

Ph.D RESEARCH SCHOLAR

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

VISTAS, CHENNAI

E MAIL : ligiames20@gmail.com

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR

Dr.M. KAVITHA

PROFESSOR & RESEARCH SUPERVISOR

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

VISTAS, CHENNAI

Abstract

Women's empowerment is defined as improving women's ability to access development components, especially health, education, earning opportunities, rights, and political participation. Women empowerment in India depends on various factors Variables such as educational status, marital status, geographic status, and age. This document focuses on economic participation and opportunities for women. There is a very close relationship between economic development and women's liberation. The main objective of this study is to determine the economic status, economic conditions, education and emancipation of women.

Keywords: Empowerment, Development, Economic condition, Women, Education.

Introduction

The role of women in economic development in most countries of the world cannot be underestimated. Although women constitute nearly half of the total world population, their social, economic and political status is lower than that of men, and they have been subjected to the tyranny and oppression of a particular regime for many centuries from the century until today. They are often restricted in the family environment and play passive roles such as daughters, daughters-in-law, wives, and mothers. They are often considered weaker than men. This situation has limited their mobility and thus lacked opportunities to develop their personalities.

Women from the most deprived and poor sectors, regardless of social class or region, do not have the ability to solve their problems alone. They are subject to discrimination, exploitation and low status in national, political and economic contexts. In particular, women in rural areas have relatively few assets, skills, education, social status, leadership qualities and mobilization capabilities, which determine their level of decision-making and power, increasing their dependence on men.

They are confined between the four walls of the house, burdened by family obligations works has been controlled from time immemorial with regard to their movement and personal freedom by the men of the family. They therefore lag behind in the areas of education, skills development and employment, and as a result their work is not economically valued.

Need for empowerment of women

Human resources are considered the most important and strategic factor in the development of any country. Although the country has abundant material resources, it cannot achieve rapid economic and social progress without making full use of its human resources. In India, the situation is far from optimal use of human resources, especially women's power. No development strategy can lead to global social and economic development if it ignores the need to enhance the role of women. Development can only be achieved when women's needs and interests are taken fully into account. Over the years, women in India have faced the worst forms of humiliation and discrimination. Christabell, P.J., (2009) Women's development potential remains underutilized due to social and economic constraints. Their role is limited to just taking care of the family and household activities. Percentage of women in the family unit resources are never equal to effort and they spent more money on it. Belief priority is given to boys and men in the family it led to discrimination in nutrition and health and education of girls and women. Women still suffer from economic and social deprivation Repression, especially in small towns or Rural areas or slums in the city. Rural women Subject to some restrictions imposing limits on their potential perform their role effectively. In rural areas, They have low literacy rates and Education and women's education awareness of individual rights privilege imposes a lower status on slim. Inequality persists the weakness of women in all fields economic, social, political, educational, health, nutrition and legal. In addition to, Women are excluded from some important tasks economic, social and political activities. Women still do not enjoy independent rights on Land ownership, asset management and operations in a job. So their Education, politics, economics However, socially disadvantaged. Their ability to work and reproduce fully used and exploited.

Strategies for Empowerment of Women

In fact, women contribute more than half of the wealth of nations, but they are deprived of the economic, social and legal rights and privileges that this contribution usually grants to men. The Beijing meeting and subsequent meetings highlighted great hope for justice. There has been a clear

shift from viewing women as targets of social welfare policies to seeing them as important actors develop. Now the focus is on it is moved from the development stage to increases. No doubt, man Development and people's participation always go hand in hand. Our planning process emphasizes the need for women as a force for the country's development. It is a good women for the country that has it. It is now recognized that women hold the key to sustainable development. Efforts to improve women's economic conditions will certainly improve their status in society. Literacy and education will increase women's awareness in many areas, including politics. Women's empowerment factors can be classified into two categories, namely extrinsic motivation and personal motivation. External actors are governmental and semi-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. External actors empower women through laws, policies, special programs, and positive discrimination against women. Self-motivation includes self-help groups, savings and credit groups.

Review Of Literature

Kabir (2001) reported as a result Empower and create potential That everyone should live the life they wants. The ability to actually choose it is considered the central theme of concept of power. Authority can have one negative connotation as a threat however, The ability to change negativity I feel in a positive way. He increases It can reflect changes at different levels.

Viswanathan (2001) criticizes the effect was evaluated Components of human development Gender development index and indicator. The Indian context is of particular importance with reference to Karnataka State.

Molhotra, et al (2002) It reviewed two types of experimental studies: studies that consider empowerment as a result of interest and studies that examine the impact of empowerment on other development variables. Analyzing a large number of studies, they concluded that factors such as education, employment, positive marital status, and microcredit influence women's emancipation. On the other hand, many studies show that empowerment has a positive impact on contraceptive use, expenditure on nutrition, child health, and lower birth rates. To measure women's empowerment, Molhotra et al. (2002), has some suggestions for future researchers. First, we should consider taking context-specific measures to reduce reliance on alternative measures. Second, to understand the empowerment process component, we must collect data across temporal dimensions. **Agarwal's (2003)** study proposed a technological model for empowering rural women. Employing women through technological innovation and participatory approaches is essential to improving their lives. This will ensure a sustainable future for rural India.

Ghuman et al. (2004) illustrated the nature of gender relations and the difficulties of measuring them using data collected from 23 societies in five Asian countries, namely India, Pakistan, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand. They asked married women ages 15 to 39 and their husbands the same questions at different times about women's autonomy.

MAJOR ISSUES IN WOMEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

(1) Economic backwardness: Women constitute only 34% of the labor force but they constitute the majority of the poor in the country. The World Bank has identified empowerment as a key component of poverty reduction and a key goal of development assistance.

(2) Implementation gaps: In recent years, the focus has been on developing and designing new programs and policies with little attention to appropriate monitoring and implementation systems.

(3) Lack of political will.

(4) Women do unpaid domestic work in subsistence agriculture.

(5) Low level of technology and primitive agricultural practices.

(6) Poor access to credit and marketing networks.

(7) Cultural and social barriers such as housework executive responsibilities, mobility restrictions, etc.

CONCLUSION

The most important conclusions and inferences drawn from this article confirm that there is a positive relationship between economic development and women's empowerment, especially when distributive justice is available in the economy. Although economic development has contributed significantly to improving the quality of women in India, there is still a significant gap, especially in rural India, which needs to be bridged through targeted and effective strategies to achieve equal status of men and women. Patriarchy, religious beliefs, social norms, customs and traditions are strongly maintained in society as the dominant culture over the centuries, and there has been an institutional culture that includes discrimination, deprivation, degradation and degradation of femininity, and has a regressive effect on the status of women in society. India in India. In contrast to the feminist movement and women's liberation movements, which attempt to bring about fundamental and significant changes in the status of women by adopting certain strategies to achieve the ultimate goal of equality and equality of status and opportunities for women. There is always a light at the end of the tunnel. The task of uplifting and empowering women is arduous and difficult, but not impossible. The efforts of our constitution-makers to give preferential treatment to

women and children are further supported by effective government policies that ensure reasonable rights for both women and children. Other economic programs include various laws, which will have the desired effect of ensuring gender equality. Equal status and treatment. And continue to improve the situation and status of women in India.

REFERENCES

1. Christabell, P.J., (2009), „Women Empowerment through Capacity Building – The Role of Microfinance“, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi
2. Ramesh Chandra, (2004), „Social Development in India“, Isha Books, Delhi 9.
3. Meenakshi Malhotra (2004), „Empowerment of Women: Women in R ural Development“, Gyan Publishing House, Delhi.
4. Subhrabala Behera, (2006), “Women Empowerment – A Historical Perspective”, in Panigrahy R.L. and Dasarathi Bhuyan, eds., „Women Empowerment“, Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi, pp.31-35. 16.
5. Panigrahy R.L. and Dasarathi Bhuyan (2006),„Women Empowerment“ Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi.