

Analytical review of women empowerment: An Educational perspective

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Abstract: In the India woman has been seen as a Goddess. here the condition of women was not always the same, but changes with time and time changed. In any age, women were honored, so all the limits of torture, harassment, tyranny and oppression were crossed. Women are victims of various prejudices and malpractices in society. Although the constitution of the country has provided for the release of women from the chains of enslavement of slavery and age. Article 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 37, 39 (B), 44 and Article 325 of the Indian Constitution also confirm the same rights of men. Empowerment means "to make powerful". Empowerment can be seen as dealing with problems and empties arising from social, economic and political inequalities. This awareness, learn the rights and entitlements, engagement, charged components such decision.

From the variant, we can say that women's empowerment refers to a social process in which women are open to the possibility of developing and developing opportunities, new options should be prepared, food, water, home, education, health, facilities, infantry Get adequate creative opportunities for the development of natural resources, banking facilities, legal rights and talents.

Education plays an important role in the social empowerment of women. This awareness is the first and fundamental instrument for the overall development of women because women being educated, will consciousness, the awareness of rights, conventions, Kuritian, The darkness of mischief will be sorted out and the mass of the light will break out with ideological revolution. Through education, women can enter a strong, equal and significant role in the society. Educated women are not only self-sufficient and beneficial, but future generations are also benefited.

Key Words: Women Empowerment, Indian Constitution, Article 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 37, 39 (B), 44 and Article 325.

1. INTRODUCTION:

In the India woman has been seen as a Goddess. here the condition of women was not always the same, but changes with time and time changed. In any age, women were honored, so all the limits of torture, harassment, tyranny and oppression were crossed. Women are victims of various prejudices and malpractices in society. Although the constitution of the country has provided for the release of women from the chains of enslavement of slavery and age. Article 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 37, 39 (B), 44 and Article 325 of the Indian Constitution also confirm the same rights of men.

First of all it is necessary to know what is empowerment? Empowerment means "to make powerful". Empowerment can be seen as dealing with problems and empties arising from social, economic and political inequalities. This awareness, learn the rights and entitlements, engagement, charged components such decision.

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Women empowerment as a development of country

Women are almost half of our country's population. Therefore, the role of women in the great work of development of the nation and the contribution of the nation can be understood only by keeping the contribution in full and in the right perspective. Women Empowerment Movement can be said to be an important political and social development of the last decade of the 20th century as an important component of the comprehensive change in the entire civilization.

Women empowerment and Education

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According to a report from the UNICEF, on the global scenario, women's literacy status is in some countries of the world -

Table:1

Literacy in Countries			Literacy in India (Female)		
S.No.	Country	literacy (percent)	S.No.	Literacy year	Literacy (percent)
1	Brazil	97.9	1	1961	15.4
2	Russia	99.8	2	1971	22.0
3	Nigeria	86.5	3	1981	29.8
4	China	98.5	4	1991	39.3
5	India (2011)	65.46	5	2001	53.7
			6	2011	65.46

Literacy status in India

If there is a glance at the global sex ratio, the status of some countries is as follows –

Table:2

S.No.	Country	sex ratio	S.No.	Country	sex ratio
1	India	940	7	USA	1029
2	Nepal	1041	8	Nigeria	1016
3	Brazil	1025	9	Israel	1000
4	Japan	1041	10	Russia	1140
5	Vietnam	1020	11	France	1041
6	China	944	12	Global average sex ratio	990

Gender ratio in other countries and India

In India the status of sex ratio can not be said as it is natural to look at the gender ratio of the different countries and it is natural to raise some questions that there are reasons why there are 1140 women in 1000 men in Russia or sex ratio in Nepal, Japan and France. Why is 1041? 1029 in the US, 1025 in Brazil, 1020 in Vietnam, 1016 in Nigeria, 1000 in Israel, why is sex ratio? There are 944 in China and 940 in India, whereas the global average sex ratio is 990. Let us all those reasons, Components and planning which can be answered to find the answer to the above questions and to improve the miserable condition of sex ratio in India. There is also a lot of difference in the situation of sex ratio in different states of our country, like most in Kerala while Haryana has the lowest sex ratio. Laws and laws have been made for women, but there is no dearth of violence and atrocity statistics. According to the current report of the United Nations Population Fund, 70 percent of women in 15 to 49 years of age are victims of violence in some form or sometimes. These include work and housewives. Nearly 1.5 lakh cases of torture occurring on women across the country are recorded annually, while many of its properties are left over. In the case of violence against married women, Bihar is at the forefront, where 59 percent of the women were victims of domestic violence, 63 percent of them had urban areas. Rajasthan on second number 46.3 percent and Madhya Pradesh at 45.8 percent in third place.

In Indian perspective, if the gender ratio is seen, the number of women on 1000 men has always been less than that. If you look at the gender ratio from the year 1951, there has been fluctuations in it, but no special changes have been noticed which can be seen in the following table -

Table:3

S.No.	Year	sex ratio
1	1951	946
2	1961	941
3	1971	930
4	1981	934
5	1991	927
6	2001	933
7	2011	940

Assault of Indian government: Women Building Policy 2001

The Government of India has announced the "National Women's Uplift Policy, 2001", with the help of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, for the main objective of providing equitable opportunities for women in political, economic and social development, in which there are some considerable facts:

- By amending the current law, sensitive to women needs and creating new laws for the prevention of domestic violence or personal attacks and proper punishment for criminals will be arranged.
- In the full participation and initiative of community religious leaders and stakeholders for the end of discrimination with women, personal laws like marriage, divorce, observance and guardianship will be changed.
- Relationship between women will be changed in relation to giving women rights to property like men.
- Women participation in all decision-making bodies will be ensured in the decision-making process.
- Coordination and management system will be created to evaluate the progress of the mechanisms bringing the women in the main stream from time to time.
- Programs for financial assistance for poor women will be run. The contribution of women in the form of loan assistance for consumption in the production and in the form of producers and workers in social economic development will be recognized.
- Plan to provide full protection to the negative and social and economic impact of globalization, with the increase in women's capabilities.
- Special rules will be enforced for enhancing the level of education of women and for creating friendly education system. Registration of women's health, nutrition, girl child marriage and marriage will be made mandatory.
- Women's perspective will be included in housing policies and schemes of villages and cities.
- Women will be included in environmental protection and restoration programs.
- Women will be encouraged in the field of science and technology.
- Blue business smuggling Pre-natal gender determination Child exploitation will lead to stringent laws to prevent child marriage, child prostitution.
- Current institutional mechanisms will be strengthened at the Central and State levels. There is hope for women's uplift.
- Efforts will be made to invest in private sector for assistance in projects for women uplift. In addition, efforts will be made to make financial man and ravaging financial institutions and banks.
- The delegation will review the existing legislative structures for the implementation of the policy and will do additional legislative work.
- Confidential state institutions and local self-government will be included in a smooth manner.
- A plan to convert the policy into concrete action will be prepared by participating process of counseling with Central and State Ministries Central, State Women and Child Development Departments and National Women Commissions.

Indian Divorce (Amendment Act, 2001)

In the matter of divorce, the Indian Divorce (Amendment) Act, 2001, about the provision of granting rights to women similar to men in the Christian community became effective in 2001 from 3 in the whole country. In accordance with the Indian Divorce Act (Amendment) Act, 132 years old "Indian Divorce Act 1869 has been amended and in accordance with Article 10, 17 and 20, the uniformity has been given in the case of women and men. Thus, discrimination and inconsistencies with women have been abated as compared to Christian men in divorce cases. At the same time, Christian women have got wide rights in divorce cases, which were demanded by them for a long time.

Domestic Violence on Women (Prevention) Act 2001

Although violent conduct with any person comes under criminal law, despite this, since 1983, while recognizing domestic violence as a problem in the country, cruelty was treated as a crime with the marriage, which was added with the dowry death. Apart from this, violence against women has been neglected for other reasons. Efforts are being made to remove this shortcoming through the proposed bill. Under this, the victim woman has the right to order from the court, in addition the victim woman can also get such an order which she cannot get away from in-laws. Under the proposed law, it can also get such an order that it cannot be removed from the in-law's house. Under the proposed law, such a woman will be able to demand a court financial aid from the court for expenses during the trial.

Deserted as for maintenance allowance (Amendment) Act Bill 2001

According to this provision, the courts will pass the order within 60 days on all the applications of the alimony - in order to provide immediate alimony to the abandoned woman for her husband. It has also been proposed to amend the marriage laws for this. According to the current law for the woman who is separated from her husband, the

maximum amount is fixed at Rs 500, which was fixed 45 years ago. After this proposed amendment, the courts will be free to fix the amount of alimony for the wife and children on the basis of the real income of the husband. New law will allow women to get adequate alimony on time. At the interim application, the defendant will be forced to pronounce the judgment within 60 days of getting the notice and now the husband will not be able to retaliate hearing again. But to implement this arrangement, the Special Marriage Act, 1959 and amendment to Hindu and Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act will be amended.

Girls' Compulsory Education & Bill 2001

In the Bill presented, norms have been proposed to make education especially mandatory for women and to determine the necessary arrangements for their welfare and development. With the passing of this bill, there is the possibility that girls will get adequate opportunity to develop legally.

Other Provisions

1. Fetal death stops to try:

Pre-natal testing technique (PNDT) Act 1994 is applicable in the country from January 1, 1996, under which it has been declared unlawful to detect the fetal gender in addition to other provisions in pregnancy. Upon the misuse of this technique, penalty of up to Rs. 15 thousand rupees and penalty of 3 to 5 years has been set. Expressing concern over the continuous increase in female feticide in the country due to not being implemented properly in this Act, the guidelines were issued to the government by the Supreme Court in June 2001, after which the Act Special steps have been taken by the government to strictly implement.

2. Women's Power awards the announcement:

It has been decided to confer "Shri Shakti Puraskar" by the Central Government every year to such women and women organizations / institutions who have contributed a great level in the social field so that their excellent works can be learned in the society.

These awards are the country's five top - name this type are:

- A) Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Award
- B) Rani Laxmi Bai Award
- C) Mata Jijabai Award
- D) Rani Gadanti Jailying Award
- E) Kangi Award

Other decisions towards women empowerment

- Steps have been taken to prepare "Gender Development Intex" in different states and districts. This will pave the way for women to prepare the area-based essential development plans.
- The path to provide training to the members of the working women in the field of women empowerment will be possible. D.W. CD, IGNOU and I.S. R. O In association with the "Distance Education Project".
- Constitution of the committee at national level to prevent sexual harassment at women's work place in compliance with Supreme Court directives.
- 12 new projects were approved under the "stop program" for the purpose of providing training and financial assistance for the introduction of economic activities in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy, handloom, hand crafts etc. to the poor sections of the population.

Economic empowerment for the new schemes of the announcement

For the women empowerment year, the government has been operating it while announcing new development and welfare schemes to provide financial support to the women, and for this, special schemes for the former and the New Model Charkha Yojana (1987). 1989 Mahila Samakhya Yojana (1989) Maternal and Child Health Program (1992) National Women's Fund's main loan scheme (1993) loan promotion National Maternity Benefit Scheme (1997), Margin Money Loan Scheme (1995), Rural Women Development Project (1996), Raj Rajneshwari Insurance Scheme (1997), Health Sakhi Yojana (1997), Dwamua Plan (1997) in addition to the Scheme (1993) and Marketing Finance Scheme (1993) 1997) were also tried to operate simultaneously on a wider scale. This year's new schemes include Kishori Shakti Yojna, Mahila Swamy Siddha Yojna, Mahila Swasthya Yojana, loan scheme for women entrepreneurs, Swashakti Yojana is mainly notable. Apart from these, efforts were made to make it more practical by making extensive amendments in the pre-operated Balika Samrudhi scheme.

2. CONCLUSION:

It can be said that there has been a radical change in the women's empowerment movement. It has been realized that at both national and international levels, women are definitely emerging as political power, although in the situation of depressed women, there is no improvement in the situation, but due to the efforts made by the government, some benefits must be famous economist Prof. In this context, Amritya Sen has said in her book "India-Economic Development and Social Arpobity" that women's empowerment will not only have a positive effect in the lives of women, but it also will benefit men and children. Likewise, in some states of North India due to the average estimated age, there is a lack of female literacy. In the Indian society, due to the inferior status of women, it is not able to achieve the success of eliminating the general dementia in the society effectively. In this way, the prosperity of both

the girls and the adult women can be ensured through women. "Though the situation is different on the real surface. Governments should not only increase the number of women's rights and laws but keeping in view the viability of creating such rights and laws, that the real empowerment concept can be realized.

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