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Research Paper Education

A STUDY OF WOMEN EPOWERMENT : ISSUS AND CHANLLENGES

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ABSTRACT

The advancement, development and empowerment of women. The policy will be widely disseminated so as to encourage active participation of all stakeholders for achieving its goals. Creating an environment through positive, economic and social polities for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic life of the nation. The Mexico plan of Action 1975 the Nairobi forward cooking strategies 1985 the Beijing Declaration as well as the platform for Action 1995 and the outcome document adopted by the UNGA session on Gender requite and Development and peace for the 21st century titled further actions and initiatives to implement th Bejing Declaration and the platform for action Have been unreaservally endorsed by India for appropriate follow up.

KEYWORDS : National perspective plan for women 1988 to 2000, Non – formal Education programme, personal law's, Rajya Sabha passes women's Reservation Bill.

INTRODUCTION

The principle of gender quality is enshrined in the Indian constitutions its preamble fundamental duties and directive principles The Constitution not only grants equality to women but also empowers the state to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favor of women.

The status of women in India has been subject to many great changes over the past few millenum from equal status with men in ancient times. Through the low points of the medieval period to the promotion of equal rights by many reformers the history of women in India has been eventful. In modern India women have held might offices in India including that of the president, offices in india including that of the president prime minister, speaker of the Lok Sabah and Leader of The Opposition.

PRE-INDEPENDENT STATUS OF WOMEN

According to studies women enjoyed equal status and rights during te early vedic period. However in approximately 500 B.C. the status of women began to decline and with the Isalmic invasion of Baur and the Mughal empire and christinaity later worsend woemn's freedom and right.

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Tradition such as Sati, Jauhar, and Devadasi among some communities have been banned and are largely defunct in modern India. However, some instance of these priacties are still found in remote parts of India.

The Purdah is still practices by India women in some communities child marriage remains common in rural areas, although till illegal under current Indian law.

INDEPENDENT INDIA STATUS OF WOMEN

Women in India now participate fully in areas such as education, sports, politics, media art and culture services sectors, science and technology etc.

The Government of India, declared 2001 as the year of women's empowerment the National policy for The Empowerment of women come was passed in 2001.

According to a reported by Thomeson Retuers India is the most dangerous country in the world for women, India was also noted as the worst country for women among the G 20 countries however, this report has faced criticism for its inaccuracy. In a march 2010 one day after international women's. day, Raja Sabah passed the women's Reservation Bill requiring that 33% of seats in Indies parliament and state legislative bodies be reserved for women

EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

According to 1992-93 figures, only 9.2% of the households in India were headed by females, however approximately 35% of the household below the poverty line were found to be headed by females. Women's perspectives will be included in designing and implementing macro-economic and social policies by institutionalizing their participation in such processes. Their contribution to socio-economic development as producers and workers will be recognized in. The formal and informal sectors and appropriate policies relating to employment and to her working conditions will be drawn up.

In urban India, girls are nearly on a par with boys in terms of education. However, in rural India girls continue to be less well-educated than boys.

Under the Non-formal education programme (NFE) about 40% of the NFE centers in state and 10% of the centres in UTs are exclusively reserved for females As of 2000 about 300,000 NET cetres were catering at to about 7.42 million children. About 120,000 NFE centers were exclusively for girls.

CRIMES AGAINST WOEMEN

Police records in India show a high incidence of crimes against women. The National crime records Bureau reported in 1998 that by 2010 growth in the rate of crimes against women would exceed the population growth rate earlier, many crimes against women were not reported to police due to the social stigma attached to rape and molestation, official statics show a dramatic increase in the number of reported comes against women.

Accruing to UNICEFs state of the world's children - 2009 report 47% of India's women aged 20-24 are married before the legal age of 18, to 56% in rural areas. The report also showed that 40% of the worlds child marriage occur in India.

SANITATION

In rural areas schools have been reported to have gained the improved sanitation facility given the existing socio-cultural norms and situation of sanitation in schools, girl students are forced not to relieve themselves in the open unlike boys. lack of facilities in ome forces women to wait for the night to relive themselves and avoid being seen by others.

DECISION MAKING

Women's equality in power sharing and active participation in decision making including decision making in political process at all levels we be ensured for the achievement of the goals of empowerment.

All Measures will be taken to guarantee women equal access to and full participation in decision making bodies at every level, including the legislative, executive, judicial, corporate statutory bodies, as also the advisory commissions committees, boards, trusts etc.

POVERTY ERADICATION

Since women comprise the majority of the population below the poverty line and are very often in situation of extreme poverty given the harsh realities of intra-household and social discrimination macro economic policies and poverty eradication programmes will specifically address the needs and problems of such women.

WOMEN AND AGRICLTURE, INDUSTRY, SERVICES
AGRICULTURE

In view of the critical role of women in the agriculture and allied sectors, as producers, concentrated efforts will be made to ensure that benefits of training, extension and various programmes will breach them in proration to their numbers.

The programmes for training women in sol conservation, social forestry, dairy development and other occupations allied to agriculture like horticulture, livestock, including small animal husbandry, popularly fisheries etc.

INDUSTRY

Women played important role in Industry. They would be given comperhensive support in terms of labour legislation, social security and other support serices to participate in varous Industrila sectors.

Women at present cannont work in night shift in factories even if they wish to suitable measures will be taken to enable woemn to work on the night shift in factories. This will be accompained with support servies for security, transportation.

SERVICES

The provision of support services for women, like child care facilities, including creches at work places and educational institutions. homes for the aged and the disabled will be expanded disproved to create an enabling environment and to ensure their full cooperation in social, political and economic life.

WOEMN IN DIFFICUTL CRICUMSTANCES

The diversity of women's situation and acknowledgment of the needs of specially disadvantaged groups, measures and programmes will be undertaken to provide them with speed assistance.

These groups include women in extreme poverty destitute women, women in conflict situations, women affected by natural calamities women in less developed regions the disabled widows elderly women, single women in difficult circumstances, women heading households those displaced from employment, migrations, women who are victims a of martial violence, disserted women and prostitutes. etc.

ACTION PLANS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

All central and state ministries will draw up time bound action plans for translating the policy into a set of concrete actions, through a participatory process of consultation with centre/state departments of women and child development and national state commissions for women

In order to support better planning and programme formulation and adequate allocation of resources, Gender Development indices (GDI) will be developed by networking with specialized agencies.

Availability of adequate financial, human and market resources to implements, financial credit institut9ion sand banks, private sector, civil society and other connected institution.

PAYNCHYATI RAJ INSTITUINS AND WOMEN

The 73rd and 74th Amendments 1993 to the Indian constitution have served as break through towards ensuring equal access and increased participation in political power structure for women. The Panchayati Raj institution will play a central role in the process fo enhancing women's participat9ion in public life. The Punchayat Raj Institution and the local self Governments will be actively involved in the implementation and execution of the National policy for women at the grassroots level.

SUGGESTION

Strengthening legal systems aimed at elimination of forms of discrimination against women

Billding and strengthening partnership with civil society particularly women's organizations.

Equal pay to equal work all women's

Women friendly personnel policies will be drawn up to encourage women to participate effectively in the developmental process.

Special Measures will be taken to eliminate discrimination, universalize education, eradicate illiteracy, create a gender sensitive education system increase enrolment and retenti9on rates of girls and improve the quality of education to facilitate life long learning as well as development of accusation vacation technical skill sby women.

CONCLUSION

The Topic of women empowerment improve their lives. provide assets property rights, development of employment enterprise Care of women health.

Research sows that inequalities persist in the way paid and unpaid work is divided between women and men; in the fact that women remain the sole caregivers at men and in their limited access to resources.

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