A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GOVERNMENT SCHEMES FOR WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

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Abstract:

The present study tries to evaluate the need for women's empowerment in India and emphasizes its many strategies. The key social development strategy that can allow women to engage in the long-term social, political, and economic growth of rural areas is empowerment. The modern empowerment of women has emerged as one of the most crucial issues of the twenty-first century, yet in practice, it remains an ideal. The process of improving the economic, social, and political position of women, who have historically been underprivileged in society, is known as the "empowerment of women." We see in daily life how different societal ills target women as victims. Women's empowerment is a crucial tool for increasing women's access to making wise decisions in life. It entails protecting kids from all sorts of assault. The study only used secondary sources for its data. Despite the government's numerous efforts, women in India still have less influence and a lower social position than men. It has been discovered that women continue to accept gender standards that are not equal in society. The study's conclusion states that adopting different programs and providing basic amenities are enabling aspects of women's empowerment.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Basic rights, Education, Health, Socio-Economic Status.

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Introduction:

Empowering women first requires strengthening their spiritual, political, social, educational, gender and economic power. All economies require women to function, but as long as women are treated as equal participants in progress with men, the full development and peaceful expansion of the nation is conceivable. Several factors such as physical location (urban or rural), level of education, social status (caste and class), age, etc. determine which women are It has a big impact on how much you are empowered. Guidelines exist. To promote women's empowerment in various areas such as health, education, economic opportunity, gender-based violence and political engagement. Empowered women have more freedom and influence in life, and take on independent roles Empowered women have opportunities for employment, gender-based violence, and political engagement can do. These empowered women have more freedom and influence over their lives, the power to assume independent roles, make decisions that define their own agenda, and reject inferior social status. Women have relatively fewer possessions, skills, education, social status, leadership traits, and mobilization skills that affect decision-making and levels of power, especially in rural areas. increases.

From the beginning, they have been confined within the four walls of their homes, burdened with household chores, and deprived of mobility and personal freedom by the men of their homes. lagging behind and grossly underestimating the value of their jobs in the economy. Their jobs are therefore economically undervalued due to the lack of employment. Women's empowerment is basically the process of improving the status of traditionally disadvantaged women in society, economically, socially and politically. To protect children from all kinds of abuse. Women's empowerment includes raising awareness and awareness of the situation of women, discrimination against women, women's rights, opportunities for women, the importance of gender equality, and the group's collective organization; It involves creating pressure. It also includes capacity building and skill development such as planning, decision making, organizing, managing, performing tasks, and interacting with people and institutions in the environment, home, neighbourhoods, and society, and accessing and controlling resources. . Productivity Tools, and Distribution.

"The process of redistributing power such that individuals at the bottom of a hierarchy benefit is known as empowerment."

Women's empowerment is the process of supporting and enhancing women's capacity for self-actualization. They learn to be self-reliant through subordination based on gender, social and economic status, and role in family and society. This includes the power to make decisions, manage resources, and form partnerships with families and communities. To achieve these goals, women must be empowered to remove obstacles in both participation and leadership in social movements. Building a social and political environment in which women can live free from oppression, exploitation, fear, discrimination, and the general sense of persecution that accompanies being a woman in a historically male-dominated system is vital for women. is an important element of the empowerment of About half of the world's population is female, but in India there are far fewer females than males. Women should be included in development strategies to help countries achieve their aspirations. They should be included as co-developers, as empowerment is the ultimate goal of development. This ensures their full participation in all aspects of social and national development. Women's productivity levels need to be enhanced through participation. Women's empowerment will therefore increase the opportunities and levels of individual women's production and the collective contribution of women's groups. There are places where they are not equal to men in terms of social status. In Western societies, women enjoy the same rights and status as men in all areas of life. Nevertheless, sexism and restrictions persist in India. Due to the paradoxical circumstances, she was sometimes involved as a goddess and other times as a mere slave.

Need for Women's Empowerment:

The status of empowering women must be addressed regarding the condition of women in India, particularly in rural areas. In rural areas, the female population is underutilized to the tune of 66%. This is mainly because of ingrained social norms. 90% of the workforce is made up of women in agriculture and animal care. Women makeup almost half of the world's population, work almost two-thirds of the time, earn one-tenth of the global income, and own less than one-hundredth of the global real estate.

Women such as LAXMI MAA, the goddess of wealth; SARSWATI MAA, the goddess of wisdom; and DURGA MAA, the goddess of might,

were worshipped in the ancient "Vedas Purana" of Indian culture. 70% of the 900 million illiterate persons in the globe who live in poverty are women. 933, or a lower sex ratio, is only 10%, 6% of the National Cabinet, and seats in the World Parliament are held by women. Studies now in existence demonstrate that, despite being in the same class, women are generally less healthy than men. Less than one-seventh of managers and administrators work in developing nations. The family views young girls as a significant burden. Modern times have seen an increase in rape incidents, which compels us to take action to ensure the safety of the female population.

Ways to Empower Women: Empowering women is essential to creating a more equitable and equitable society. Here's how to empower women.

Education: Education is essential for women's empowerment. Educated women are more likely to have better health, higher incomes and greater decision-making power. Governments and NGOs can help educate women by providing scholarships, building schools, and promoting literacy programs for women.

Economic Opportunity: Giving women access to economic opportunities is critical to empowerment. Governments and NGOs can provide training programs, microfinance loans and business development resources to women to support their entrepreneurial endeavors. Enhancing women's participation in the formal economy and reducing gender barriers to employment also help increase opportunities for women.

Health and well-being: Ensuring women's health and well-being is essential to their self-determination. Governments and NGOs can facilitate women's access to health care, reproductive health and family planning services. Reducing maternal mortality and tackling gender-based violence can also improve women's health and well-being. Political Participation:

Promoting women's political participation helps promote gender equality and women's rights. Governments and NGOs can promote women's representation as political leaders and encourage women's participation in the political process.

Legal protection: Ensuring that women are legally protected from discrimination and violence is crucial to their self-determination. Governments and NGOs can advocate gender-sensitive legal frameworks to facilitate women's access to justice.

Cultural change: Addressing cultural norms and attitudes that perpetuate gender inequality is critical for women's empowerment. Governments and non-governmental organizations can promote gender equality through public awareness campaigns, educational programs and community engagement initiatives.

Support network: Building support networks for women, such as women's groups, mentoring programs, and community organizations, can provide women with the resources, information, and connections they need to reach their goals.

Government Schemes for Women Empowerment:
Several programs for rural development and poverty reduction were carried out by the Indian government. These programs include unique elements for empowering women. The Indian government currently runs around programs for women through several departments and ministries. In India, there are various government programs aimed at empowering women. Here are some of the main schemes:

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme: The program was launched in 2015 to combat the declining gender ratio of children in India. The program aims to prevent gender-based exclusion, ensure the survival and protection of girls, and guarantee their education.

Sukanya Samuridi Yojana: The program was created in 2015 to encourage parents to save money for their daughter's education and marriage. This is a high-interest savings plan that allows you to open an account in the name of a girl before she turns 10.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Bandana Yojana: This system provides financial support for pregnant and breastfeeding women. Under this scheme, women receive Rs 5,000 in three installments for their first pregnancy. The program aims to improve the health and nutrition of pregnant and lactating women.

Mahira Ehart: This is her online marketing platform for female entrepreneurs to showcase and sell their products. The program was created in her 2016 to provide a platform for women entrepreneurs to sell their products and services.

Ujawara method: The program was created in 2016 to prevent the trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation. This

program provides financial assistance and rehabilitation services to women rescued from trafficking.

Women's Helpline Program: This program was created in 1998 to help women in need. The hotline number is 181, which is available 24 hours a day for women who have been assaulted or harassed.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana: The scheme was launched in 2015 and offers loans of up to Rs. 100,000 rupees for SMEs, including women entrepreneurs. The purpose of this program is to provide financial assistance to small businesses, which helps create jobs.

Problems in the implementation of schemes:
Although the Indian government is striving to empower women through various programs and initiatives, there are still some challenges in implementing these programs effectively. Some of the key issues in implementing government programs to empower women are:

Lack of consciousness: Many women in India are unaware of government programs and initiatives for empowerment. There is a need to raise awareness and disseminate information about these programs so that women can benefit.

Limited access: Women living in remote and remote areas often have limited access to government programs due to poor infrastructure, lack of information and other logistical problems. Access to these programs needs to be improved, especially for women in remote areas. corruption:

Corruption is a major problem in India and can hinder the effective implementation of government programs. Some public officials may take bribes or engage in other corrupt practices, making it difficult for women to access these programs.

Lack of funds: Many government programs to empower women are underfunded, making them difficult to implement effectively. Adequate resources must be allocated to these programs so that they can be effectively implemented.

Gender bias: Despite efforts to promote gender equality, there is still prejudice against women in many aspects of Indian society, including the implementation of government programs. Women may be discriminated against or given lower priority than men in accessing these programs.

Lack of coordination: Different government ministries and agencies may have their own women's empowerment programs, resulting in a lack of coordination and duplication of effort. Better coordination between different departments and agencies is needed to ensure that these programs are effectively implemented.

Limited Impact Assessment: Many government programs to empower women do not have adequate impact assessment mechanisms, making it difficult to measure their effectiveness. These programs should be evaluated on a regular basis to identify gaps and improve their impact.

To overcoming a number of obstacles is necessary for the successful execution of government programs for women's empowerment. These obstacles include a lack of awareness, access restrictions, corruption, insufficient money, gender bias, a lack of coordination, and a lack of impact evaluation. For women to gain more empowerment and benefit from these programs, it is crucial to address these issues.

The Government of India has several projects to empower women in various areas such as social engagement, political participation, economic participation, access to education, and access to reproductive health care. Despite these efforts, Indian women still face discrimination and exclusion at all levels of society, including economic poverty, crimes such as rape, kidnapping, and dowry sexual abuse, and low literacy rates. Addressing these issues requires all forms of empowerment for women to maintain their dignity, protect themselves and earn respect, including education, health care, and economic opportunities. Women from socially disadvantaged communities need special attention to become strong and worthy of respect. Addressing issues such as workplace harassment, reducing women's poverty, promoting women's education, preventing and ending violence against women, and providing the resources needed for women's empowerment will promote women's empowerment in India. It's an important step in doing so. Women's empowerment is an important goal for societies and governments around the world. Here are some of the reasons women need empowerment. In this research, we'll be explaining those problems:

Gender equality: Women and men should have equal rights and opportunities. Women's empowerment is necessary to ensure that women can participate fully in all aspects of society, including education, politics, and business.

Empowering women also means creating a level playing field for both genders.

Economic development: Women's empowerment is critical to economic development. Women make up half of the world's population and contribute significantly to the economy. However, many women face barriers in accessing education, training and employment opportunities, limiting their economic potential. Empowering women leads to economic growth and poverty reduction.

Health and well-being: Women's empowerment is necessary to improve their health and well-being. Empowered women are more likely to have access to information about health care, education and rights. Empowering women also means promoting gender equality in health, including reducing maternal mortality.

Education: Education is essential for women's empowerment. Educated women are more likely to have better health, higher incomes and greater decision-making power. Education also helps women challenge gender norms and stereotypes and participate more fully in society.

Human rights: Women's empowerment is necessary to protect and promote human rights. Women around the world face gender-based discrimination and violence. Women's empowerment means creating an environment in which women can exercise their rights of non-violence, equality before the law, and freedom of expression.

Solutions:
Women's empowerment is a complex issue that requires a multi-pronged approach. Some of the women's empowerment solutions in India are:

Education: Women's education is essential to women's empowerment. Governments should put in place programs to give girls more access to school and reduce the gender gap in education. This not only helps women become financially independent, but also helps them actively participate in the decision-making process.

Access to healthcare: Women should have access to quality health services, including reproductive health services. Governments should take action to improve maternal health and reduce maternal mortality. This helps improve women's health and well-being and enables them to participate fully in society.

Economic enhancement: Women should have equal opportunities to participate in the labor market and access credit, capital and other resources to start and run businesses. This can be achieved by implementing policies that encourage women's entrepreneurship, provide training and capacity building, and create employment opportunities for women.

Law amendment: Governments should enact and enforce laws that protect women's rights and ensure their safety. These include strengthening laws against gender-based violence, ensuring fast and fair trials, and providing legal assistance to women.

Awareness campaign: Governments should launch awareness campaigns to promote gender equality and encourage men and women to challenge gender stereotypes. This can be done through social media, public events, and other platforms.

Technology: Technology can be a powerful tool for empowering women. Governments should encourage the use of technology to improve women's access to education, health care and economic opportunities. This includes access to digital literacy programs, online education and training, and e-commerce platforms.

Empowerment through community participation: Community participation is essential for women's empowerment. Governments should encourage women's participation in local government, including women in decision-making processes at the community level.
Women's empowerment necessitates a thorough and well-rounded strategy that addresses community involvement, legal reforms, healthcare reform, economic empowerment, and education. India can build a more just and equitable society that allows women to reach their full potential by putting these suggestions into practice.

Conclusion:
We conclude that the current situation of women in India is not as good as it should be and that efforts are needed to support the rights and basic needs of the female population. It seems that the situation is very bad and needs to be reviewed. This is especially true in the areas of income, employment and education. The political, economic and cultural well-being of society as a whole is improved through the empowerment of women, the elimination of gender discrimination and the establishment of a balance of power between men

and women. What is most urgently needed now is a change in social attitudes towards women. When women advance, families move, villages move, and countries move. It is fundamental because their way of thinking and values lead to the development of good families, good societies and ultimately good nations. Women's empowerment has become one of her most important concerns of the 21st century on a national and international level. A society must provide equal opportunities for men and women for social progress and social welfare. Women make up half the world's population and gender inequality exists in every country. Entire communities are doomed to fail to reach their true potential unless women are given the same opportunities as men. Integrating women into the mainstream of development is perhaps the best approach to achieving empowerment. Government action alone is not enough. Empowerment will not be truly effective unless people are given the means to acquire the assets that enable them to become financially independent and establish their identity in society. Society must take the initiative to create the necessary conditions so that people can truly benefit from the country's plans for the advancement of women. There should be no sexism, women should have full autonomy in their lives and should be treated equally in the social, political and economic spheres of society.

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