

Women Empowerment

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Abstract:

This research paper focuses on the problems facing by rural women and the chances of improving those problems. Many women in rural India can spend one-third of their awake lives in three tasks: fetching water, collecting fuel, and fodder storage. But, they also do a lot more than this. And the economy of millions of rural families is mostly dependent on their own labor. It is not necessary that the importance of education and value is known to an educated department. 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 barriers and opportunities in the path of women empowerment showed in this research. Government is constantly running schemes for women's economic swawlamban, but still she is not financially self-sufficient. Because due to lack of education and not awareness, they could not even use these schemes. So there is need to empowerment of rural women.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Rural women, Women Literacy, Women Education

Introduction:

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar said that "I measure the progress of a community by the degree of progress which women have achieved." The United Nations has declared October 15 as the International Day of Rural Women. And International Day of Poverty Alleviation on 17 October. Also called the year 2014 as the International Year of Family Farming. Millions of rural women in India wage wages on these 'family farms'. But when the question of ownership comes up, it seems that they are not part of the 'family'. Her name as the owner of the farm is hardly written. And large numbers of rural women count as the poorest of the poor. The society and the family have always seen the work of women and women at a low level. And this is not today or tomorrow, but has been going on from generation to generation for centuries. If a woman's work is properly assessed, the urban woman spends five-and-a-half hours of household work on an average, and the women living in villages average five-and-a-half hours a day for household work. Yet often she hears 'what she does?' This picture need to be changed. Women living in rural areas of India, who work in both skilled and unskilled labor sectors in the remotest parts of the country, have been able to claim their rights and demands through various means. Those have sought credibility, independence and competitiveness for himself within their community by effectively using environmental concerns, socio-economic advancement and digital mediums.

Sexual Harassment

Half of the total number of crimes registered against women in 1990 were related to molestation and harassment at the workplace. Eve molestation (eve teasing) is a trick used by

men for sexual harassment or molestation of women. Many activists blame the impact of "Western culture" on the increasing incidence of sexual harassment against women. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act was passed in 1987 to prevent indecent representation of women in advertisements or publications, writings, paintings or in any other way. In a landmark judgment in 1997, the Supreme Court of India took a strong stand against sexual harassment of women in the workplace. The court also issued detailed guidelines to avoid and redress grievances. The National Commission for Women later presented these guidelines as a code of conduct for employers. In rural area this kind of awareness is not reached properly so the more harassment and molestation happens with rural women those endure that and not utter any word. But some places are now against of these kind of violence. In 1961, the Government of India passed the Dowry Prohibition Act, declaring the demand for dowry in marital arrangements illegal. However, many cases of dowry-related domestic violence, suicide and murder have been registered. Many such cases were reported in the 1980s.

Dowry Deaths:

Dowry Prohibition Rules (Maintenance of Lists of Gifts Given to the Bride and Groom) were drafted in 1985. According to these rules, a signed list of gifts given to the bride and groom at the time of marriage should be kept. This list should include each gift, its estimated value, and the name of the person who gave the gift and a brief description of his relationship with the person concerned. However such rules are rarely enforced.

A 1997 report claimed that dowry kills at least 5,000 women each year and that at least a dozen women are believed to have been deliberately set on "kitchen fires" every day. Are burned to death. The term used for this is "Bride Burning" and it is criticized in India itself. Cases of such dowry harassment have come down significantly among the urban educated community.

Child Marriage

Child marriage issue is mostly in rural areas because lack of awareness and proper education. Child marriage has traditionally been prevalent in India and this practice continues even today. Historically young girls had to live with their parents before reaching puberty. In the old days, child widows were punished for leading a very torturous life, shaving their heads, being isolated and excluded from society. Although child marriage was outlawed in 1860, Is a common practice. According to UNICEF's "State of the World's Children-2009", 47% of Indian women aged 20-24 were married before the legal age of 18, of which 56% were from rural areas. The report also showed that 40% of child marriages worldwide occur in India alone.

Female feticide and sex abortion:

The Hindu tradition and the improper education in rural areas the way of thinking of people that female is not the long part of family so they have given priority to male. But this is the discrimination to female child. Both are same and both are humans people must understand this. The sex ratio of men is very high in India, the main reason being that many girls die before reaching adulthood. In the tribal society of India, the sex ratio of males is less than all

er, as the world progressively reopens its schools, it may need to pause and listen. Scholarships and grants, as well as the provision of stationary and other incentives, have been highlighted by young feminists as ways to encourage girls to return to school. During the pandemic, most families would have lost their means of subsistence. Scholarships will entice parents to re-enroll their daughters in school. Maintaining proper menstrual hygiene in schools, such as providing water in the restrooms, sanitary pads and pain relievers, as well as a place to relax, will help girls return and stay in school. Young activists have called for policies to direct the process of girls returning to school, especially in situations where pregnancy prevents them from receiving an education.

CRISIS AND AN OPPURTUNITY

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a worldwide epidemic that affects 35% of women at some point in their lives. Evidence suggests that during public health emergencies, women, children, and other disadvantaged groups are more vulnerable to GBV, such as sexual harassment, bullying, and exploitation. This may be due to a variety of factors, including increased household economic stress or a lack of access to resources during social distancing and lockdowns. While there would undoubtedly be an increase in domestic violence as a result of the lockdown, it is now more important than ever to discuss the causes of violence, such as discriminatory gender roles, rather than just the symptoms. Experience shows that crises often disproportionately affect girls and young women, exacerbating gender-based violence, exploitation, early marriage and unintended pregnancy. This is especially the case as girls are out of school. It's possible that a large number of girls will return pregnant. Pregnant girls are still not permitted to return to school in certain cultures. This is the time for governments to implement policies that ensure that all girls, regardless of their circumstances, have free and equitable access to education. Programs and responses being established must involve not only youth but also parents in the decision-making process. It's also a chance to put gender-based violence reporting and referral mechanisms to the test.

Gender inequality and negative prejudices found in textbooks and instructional materials must also be addressed now. Governments are actively evaluating and developing new educational material for broadcast on radio, television, and the internet. There has never been a better time to change.

ADDRESSING THE NEW NORMAL

Under the work of UNESCO's Global Education Coalition, the Gender Flagship seeks to leverage this period to foster a 'new normal' where gender equality and inclusion are central to education systems. A world where a girl is not just a community member but a decision maker in her full rights and power. A world where girls go to school, have an equal and systematic access to the latest technologies and can use as well as much as boys can. And a world where girls are safe to learn, free from all kinds of violence.

Thus, Women play key roles in a nation's very DNA. Women, after all, are in charge of social reproduction and social capital, both of which are critical to the state's survival, in addition to financial capital development. While further research is required to determine the psychological effect on women, there is enough evidence to suggest that the pandemic would be more distressing for women. As a result, during the pandemic, gender-sensitive

approaches, as well as therapeutic interventions that discuss body consciousness, should be considered. Given this scenario, government policies should encourage care equality and reinforce research initiatives that take a gender perspective into account. Now is the time to put money into women's mental health.

CONCLUSION

To summarise, women's liberation cannot be possible until women join in and assist in their own empowerment. There is a need to develop strategies for reducing feminized poverty, encouraging women's education, and preventing and eliminating violence against women. Women's full capacity must be used in order for India's and the world's economies to recover. The design of recovery packages must include a deliberate expansion of fiscal space that respects and invests in women's unique priorities. This will ensure BUILDING BACK BETTER beyond COVID-19, meeting G20 gender equality commitments, accelerating the Beijing Platform for Action adoption, and achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

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