

**Power, Politics and the Issue of
Gender Based Violence
Vol-1**



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The Impact of Political Policies on Economic Women Empowerment in India



Jitendra Pal Singh, Neelam Kumari, Sudha Pal

Introduction

Empowerment means change, choice and power. It is a process of change where individuals and groups who are less powerful or less powerful gain power and the ability to make decisions that affect their lives. Women empowerment is a stage where women are empowered to understand their rights and fulfill their responsibilities to themselves and others to the best of their ability. Women empowerment means that women have financial independence, they should overcome all difficulties and be able to participate in development. For the benefit of women, the government has adopted different programs and projects such as the National Women's Credit Fund Food and Nutrition Board (FNB), Information and Education Fund (IMF) and others. Women also have a stake in human development issues such as childcare, education, health, and gender equality. They are often involved in the production and marketing of various household products (pickles, tailoring, embroidery, etc.). Therefore, the issue of women's economic empowerment is important to political thinkers, intellectuals, and reformers. Understanding that women empowerment has many positive effects on society as a whole, the task of defining the principles for women empowerment is important. Abuse and sex. India has a list of safety laws for women workers in the field, which aims to ensure the safety of women against various forms of violence against women. Women's rights are human rights. They cover life and health, education, political participation, health and protection from violence. Women have the right to enjoy all forms of discrimination, which is the basis for the achievement of human rights, peace, security and sustainable development. Many NGOs play an important role in women empowerment. The government has many strategies and programs for women empowerment. In India, women empowerment plays an important role in the overall development of the country. Women empowerment has the power to change many things in the society and the country. If we want our country to be a developed country, first women should be empowered with the efforts of men, the state, the lower classes and women. Due to sexism and male dominance in Indian society, the need for women empowerment has emerged. Women empowerment is important

to have a future in the family, society and country. There are very few studies on women empowerment in India[2].

There is a twoway relationship between economic development and women's empowerment, which means increasing women's ability to access development tools, especially health, education, economic, political and political participation. However, as Amartya Sen has argued so powerfully, development itself can play an important role in reducing inequality between women and men. Continuing discrimination against women can hinder development. In other words, motivation drives development. Policymakers and social scientists tend to focus on one or the other of these two relationships. Those who focus on the first question believe that gender equality will improve when poverty is reduced. They argue that policymakers should focus on creating the conditions for economic growth and prosperity in seeking equality between men and women, but should not use specific strategies to improve the status of women. In contrast, many emphasize the latter relationship by promoting growth. For example, United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan believes that achieving gender equality is a "prerequisite" for achieving other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) achieving universal education, eliminating the gender gap in education by 2015 (United Nations, 2005). The World Bank (2001) in its report on Advancing Gender Development called for policies to address gender inequality in "rights, resources and voice" and recommended that hospitals adjust their standards to promote equality and take special measures. Examples include grants for girls and quotas for women in parliament. The report argues that these measures are necessary not only because they promote justice, but also because they are necessary to accelerate development. Interestingly, the 2012 World Development Report (World Bank, 2011) provides more detail. When it makes the "business case" for women's empowerment, it often says that gender equality is a desirable goal in itself and that policy must achieve it. It shows, first, that poverty and incompetence lead to inequality between women and men, so that when economic development reduces poverty, women's status improves in two ways: first, when poverty is reduced, everyone, including women, is better off, and second, gender. As poverty is reduced, inequality is reduced, so with growth, women are better off than men[4]. But economic development is not enough to achieve gender equality. Policies are also needed to achieve gender equality. If women's empowerment also promotes further development, creating a virtuous cycle, then the policy is justified. This article argues that while the narrative that women always make the best decisions for longterm growth is somewhat exaggerated, women's empowerment has changed social preferences in important ways.

The result here is a more balanced and pessimistic picture of the combination of women's empowerment and economic growth.

Women in India

The status stratification of women in the Rig Veda and later in the Vedic Civilization is worse this time around. Women were denied education and widows were denied the right to remarry. They were banished and thrown out of property. Many ills like child marriages, material wealth etc. emerged and started affecting women. The status of women decreased significantly during the Gupta period. Dowry became an institution and Sati Pratha came to the fore. Their efforts led to the abolition of sati and the enactment of the Widow Marriage Act. Later Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Nehru were against women's rights[5]. Thanks to their efforts, the social, economic and political situation of women in Indian society began to improve.

Methodology of the Study

This study is a good study. The researcher collects information from various sources such as books, newspapers, magazines, various government agencies, websites, etc.



Fig 1 : Poster for Women empowerment

Political empowerment

To develop a strategy for equal participation of women in the political process and public life in all societies and at all levels of society, so that women can voice their concerns and needs and participate in decisionmaking in all areas of life. The Women's Rights Bill or the Constitution (108th Amendment) Bill is a pending bill in India that proposes 33% of all seats in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Indian Parliament and state legislatures. The bill was passed by the upper house of the Indian Parliament in March 2010. Reforms in India before and after independence have also helped women gain some power in politics. They are the most political people.

Economic empowerment

Financial empowerment provides women with access to financial resources and opportunities, including employment, financial services, property and other assets, social development intelligence and business information. Women's economic empowerment is a prerequisite for sustainable development.

Educational empowerment

Education is considered one of the most important means to empower women with the knowledge, skills and self-confidence necessary to participate fully in development process. Education is a key factor for women empowerment prosperity, development and welfare. Women education in India plays a very important role in the overall development of the country. Education is a potent tool in the emancipation and empowerment of women. Education is considered as a milestone for women empowerment because it enables them to respond to the challenges, to confront their traditional role and change their lives.

Social empowerment

Social empowerment it is a process to change the distribution of power in interpersonal relations among different people, cultures, activities of the society. Social empowerment refers to the enabling force that strengthens women's social relations and their position in social structures. Social empowerment addresses the social discriminations existing in the society based on disability, race, ethnicity, religion or gender[6].

Health empowerment

Women's health and safety is another important area. The empowerment of women begins with a guarantee of their health and safety. The health concerns of women are paramount for the wellbeing of a country, and are important factors in gauging the empowerment of women in a India.

Political empowerment

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Conclusion

As India is progressive to become world's fastest growing economy in near

future, it must also focus on 'Women Empowerment'. We must understand that women empowerment is a process which hopes to bring gender equality and a balanced economy. Indian women had been President, Prime ministers, civil servants, doctors, lawyers etc, but still a good majority of them needs help and support. Support to be educated, to do what they want to do, to travel safe, to work safe and to be independent; making their own decisions. The way to the socio-economic development of India goes through the socio-economic development of her women folk. The results of this study indicate the importance of women empowerment through foraging their health information seeking rights and comprehensive health information management. Is it the case that as countries develop, women's empowerment will follow naturally, and there is therefore no need for specific policies targeted at improving the condition of women? Is it sufficient to fight poverty and to create the conditions for economic growth in poor countries? Recent research suggests that economic growth, by reducing poverty and increasing opportunity, can indeed have an important positive impact on gender equality. Women empowerment makes them independent decision makers. By the women empowerment social, political and economic development of a country is possible. So, to develop a country woman should be empowered from all directions. For this the women should be provided more scopes and advantages.

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