

**EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN INDIA AN OVERVIEW*****PUNITHAVALLI.A M.phil.******Department of commerce******Vivekanandha College of arts and sciences for women (autonomous)******Elayampalayam , Tiruchengode – 637205***

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**ABSTRACT**

Empowerment of women is comparatively high in recent days. In India government has implement much more policies to empower the women and to reduce the gender inequality in our society. The term empowerment means “to give power or authority”, to enable or permit. So the government has to implement lot of policies to give the power to the women. The main objective of the study is to know the policies and laws which are implementing by the government to empower the women. To know the women empowerment in self help groups. To know the women empowerment in politics, education and training. Employment. Now a day’s governments have implemented the lot of laws and schemes to empower the Indian women. It helps to the Indian women to empower themselves and give a self confidence to work individually.

Key words: women empowerment, Self help groups, policies, Law

**INTRODUCTION**

The impression of “empowerment” carry out its history in the mid-17th century with the legalistic meaning “to invest with influence”. After that, this impression was restructured to mean “to facilitate or sanction”. Behind 1980’s, the anecdote impression of measuring financially viable development through “human development” resolute on “political empowerment” association with feminist banter went a long way in prominent During 1990’s economists argued that “expansion if not engendered, is endangered” and the most important constituent of the universal civilization i.e. women are left outside the purview of the fruits of enlargement and scheduling, we cannot pull off the beloved ambition of a “residential status” of an economy, whether it is residential or rising. The United Nations has exposed apprehension for women empowerment apparent in “Millennium enlargement Goals” to sketch the steps forward of women empowerment diagonally the world.

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**SCHEMES AIMING WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND GENDER INEQUALITY IN INDIA**

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- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) (1975)
- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) (2010)
- The Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers.

**INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (ICDS) (1975)**

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was implemented in India on 2 October, 1975 with 33 projects all over the country. In the state of Delhi, first ICDS project was launched in Jama Masjid, a milestone project. The Govt. of India has sanctioned 95 projects for the state of Delhi since 1975-76 with 11150 Anganwadi Centres. Objectives of the scheme are as under:-

- To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years.
- To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child.
- To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout.
- To achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development, and
- To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

**RAJIV GANDHI SCHEME FOR EMPOWERMENT OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS (RGSEAG) (2010)**

The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, in the year 2000, Came up with a scheme called *Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)*, which was implemented using the infrastructure of the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS). The objective of this scheme was to improve the nutrition and health status of girls in the age-group of 11 to 18 years, to equip them to improve and upgrade their home-based and vocational skills, and to promote their overall development, including awareness about their health, personal hygiene, nutrition and family welfare and management.

**THE RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL CRÈCHE SCHEME FOR CHILDREN OF WORKING MOTHERS.**

The Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme was revamped in 2006. The present scheme will provide assistance to NGOs for running crèches for infants (0-6 years) and would provide assistance to ensure sleeping facilities, healthcare, supplementary nutrition, immunization, etc. for running a crèche for 25 infants for eight hours.

**EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMENS THROUGH SHGs**

The scheme of micro financing through Self Help Groups (SHGs) has transferred the genuine monetary supremacy in the hands of women and has a great deal to reduced their dependence on men. This has helped in empowerment of women and building self-possession but lagoon of education habitually comes in the way and scores of times they had to hunt for help from their husbands for day-to-day work via; bank, accounts, etc. The detachment education provides a chance to these women to pick up their skills. The privileged stage of wisdom will help them to learn proficiency and vocations and play an effectual role in the administration of SHGs. The Government must take effectual procedures to enroll the members of SHGs in the schemes.

**LAW RELATED TO WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

The Hindu personal laws of 1956 (applying to Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains) gave women rights to inheritances. However, sons had an self-determining share in the family property, at the same time as the daughters' shares were based on the share conventional by their father. Hence, a father could efficiently disown a daughter by renouncing his share of the family property, but a son would prolong to have a share in his own right. Furthermore, married daughters, even those facing marital stalking, had no residential rights in the ancestral home. Thanks to amendment of the Hindu laws in 2005, women now have the same status as men.

**NOTABLE INDIAN WOMEN****Education**

Savitribai Phule was a social reformer. Along with her husband, Mahatma Jotiba Phule, she played an important role in improving women's rights in India during British Rule. Savitribai was the first female teacher of the first women's school in India and also considered to be the pioneer of modern Marathi poetry. In 1852 she opened a school for Untouchable caste girls.

**Arts and entertainment**

Singers and vocalists such as M.S. Subbulakshmi, Gangubai Hangal, Lata Mangeshkar, Asha Bhosle and others are widely revered in India. Anjolie Ela Menon is a famous painter.

**Sports**

Although in general the women's sports scenario in India is not very good, some Indian women have made notable achievements in the field. Some famous female sportspersons in Indian include P. T. Usha (athletics), J. J. Shobha (athletics), Kunjarani Devi (weightlifting), Diana Edulji (cricket), Saina Nehwal (badminton), Koneru Hampi (chess) and Sania Mirza (tennis). Female Olympic medalists from India include weightlifter Karnam Malleswari (bronze, 2000), Saina Nehwal (bronze, 2012), and boxer Mary Kom (bronze, 2012).

**CONCLUSION**

The study concludes that now a day's governments have implemented the lot of laws and schemes to empower the Indian women. It helps to the Indian women to empower themselves and give a self confidence to work individually.

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