

## Barriers of Women Empowerment in India

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### Abstract

Women's Empowerment is a course which allows the women to arrangement themselves to rise their self-reliance, to state their independent right to make selections and to have switch over possessions which will assist in challenging and eliminating their own subordination. Keller (1991)(Rowlands, 1995)Empowerment is the method that creates effect in individuals over their own lives, society, and in their communities. Women Empowered is proven and suggestion-based social and economic empowerment platform that enables women to save money, develop financial literacy, and invest in income-generating activities. women's empowerment can be differentiated in three different dimensions, namely personal, relational and societal. *personal empowerment* commonly refers different psychological aspects about personal beliefs and actions. women's place in relative to applicable others, such as their partner, family, or social networks. There are many barricades for women to overwhelmed before they can get into management positions. The characters that individuals, managers, males as well as female colleagues play should be well clear and extremely applied to help women to bond the gender leadership gap and to earn the benefits of various leadership team.

Key words: women empowerment, dimensions of women empowerment , barriers of women empowerment.

### Women Empowerment

Empowerment is the method that creates influence in individuals over their own lives, society, and in their communities. People are empowered when they are able to access the chances available to them without confines and limitations such as in education, profession and lifestyle. Sense entitled to make your own decisions creates an intelligence of empowerment. Empowerment includes the deed of affecting the position of women through education, raising

awareness, literacy, and training. Women's empowerment is all about preparing and allowing women to make life-determining decisions through the different problems in society. Dreze and Sen (1995) women empowerment as aptitude to define self-interest and high-quality, and reflect women as not only talented but also allowed to make adoptions. In order to advance the level of women's empowerment they have planned to diminish gender biasness in humanity rate and natality rates, in admission to education and expert exercise, in employment, in the possession of property and in household work and choice making. Women Empowered is established and indication-based social and economic empowerment stage that allows women to save money, develop financial literacy, and invest in income-making activities. women's empowerment can be discriminated in three different dimensions, namely personal, relational (with respect to applicable others such as spouse, family, and community), and societal (at the larger common context) empowerment. We conducted our analysis based on from different disciplines, mainly psychology, developmental economics, and sociology, in three steps. The individuals and government must both come composed to make it happen. Education for girls must be made obligatory so that women can become uneducated to make a life for themselves. Women must be given equal chances in every field, irrespective of gender. Various programs must be held where they can be educated skills to fend for themselves in event they face financial crisis.

### *Objectives*

1. to know about the need of women empowerment.
2. to identify the personal, relational and societal empowerment.

### **Review literature**

Dreze and Sen (1995) have described women empowerment as ability to define self-interest and choice, and consider woman as not only able but also entitled to make choices. In order to improve the level of women's empowerment they have proposed to reduce gender biasness in mortality rate and natality rates, in access to education and professional training, in employment, in the ownership of property and in household work and decision making. Analyzing the data from India they have illustrated that female literacy reduces child mortality rate while both female labour force participation as well as female literacy reduced female child mortality rate.

They have interpreted these results as evidence of the fact that women's access to education and employment had enhanced their ability to exercise agency, i.e., the process of empowerment. Suman Madan (2014) in his paper emphasized that empowerment of women entrepreneur is an innovative success for economic development on India. They included three factors to access to resources and markets, actual ownership and active control. The factors contributing socioeconomic development and personal and financial problems in women business. The study concluded that it is entrepreneur brings gender equality and also improves the overall status of women in the family, society and the nation. Rajeshwari (2015) this paper attempts to analyze the status of women empowerment in India. It argues empowering women has several challenges but they directly benefited to education, poverty, health and safety. The authors concluded as the value system lead the development of good society, family and ultimate nation. The govt take action for gender equality, opportunities for self- decision making and participating social, political, and economics of the country.

### **Methodology**

This is conceptual paper and the study focuses on extensive study of secondary data collected from various books, national and international journals and publication from various websites .it is focused on various aspects of women empowerment.

The three dimensions of women empowerment

#### **1.Personal empowerment**

At a basic level, the term 'empowerment' simply means 'becoming powerful'. Personal empowerment therefore means taking control of our life, and not allowing others to control for it

*personal empowerment* selected two different commonly refers different psychological aspects about personal beliefs and actions. used operationalizations, namely switchopinions (Hansen, 2015) and self-efficacy/self-respect (Kato and Kratzer, 2013). *All women have fortes and faintness and a range of services that are used in everyday conditions, but all too frequently they continueignorant of, or underrate, their true capabilities.*

## 2. Relational Empowerment

women's empowerment has focused on women's position in relation to relevant others, such as their partner, family, or social networks. women's relationships with their partner by assessing women's bargaining power within the household; the extent to which they have a say over household spending (e.g., [Holvoet, 2005](#)) their freedom of flexibility to appointment places such as grocery stores or relatives outside the village ([Pitt et al., 2006](#); [Bali Swain and Wallentin, 2009](#); [Datta, 2015](#)) but also (risk of) close partner viciousness.

## 3. Societal Empowerment

women's empowerment in the societal dimension has so far been assessed with indices that map gender gaps in human development across nations such as the Gender Development Index or specific mechanisms such as the proportion of parliamentary seats held by women.

## Need for Women Empowerment

The need of the hour is a free society, where there should be no place for gender advantage. Aim of Government policies should be to classify and remove forces that are focused towards possession the tradition of male supremacy over its female counterpart active. Women create unevenly 50% of the nation's population and a popular of them continue economically needful on, without employment. Many of them are level unconscious of the fact that they are qualified for locations that men like. Women are usually alert less competent, both knowledgeable as well as physically as associated with men. In major parts of India as well as the world, women are still deprived of basic education and are never permissible to follow higher education notwithstanding owning the insight needed. This huge excess of aptitude is surely holding thrifts backward. Women empowerment in its fact is identical with whole growth of the culture. An educated woman, with information about health, hygiene, cleanliness is capable of making a better disease-free setting for her family. A self-employed woman is accomplished of causal not only to her family's funds, but also donates towards increase of the country's overall GDP. A common source of income is much more likely to raise the excellence of life than a single income household and more often than not assistances the family come out of lack trap. Women conscious of their legal rights are less likely to be dead of local violence or other forms

of misuses. The 73rd & 74th Amendments (1993) to the structure of India have provided some special powers to women – booking of seats(33%) and the ‘New Panchayati Raj’ – to empower women at least at the village level, is a major example of the point in discussion. Contribution of women in political and social locations of control has seen clear discount in dishonesty in those exact areas which adds another helpful point in favor of women empowerment. Women empowerment is currently a fiery issue on the minds of nation’s policymakers as it instructions a lot of media care and international attention recently. It is a detail that women are made different than men by nature yet this difference cannot be interpreted to mean subordination.

### Barriers

There are many barriers for women to stunned before they can get into control locations. The roles that individuals, managers, males as well as female colleagues play should be well clear and seriously implemented to help women to bridge the gender leadership gap and to earn the benefits of diverse leadership team. Women should have support group of peers so as to create safe individuality workspaces. Also, men and women should be educated regarding the second-generation gender. Education is one of the maximum vital means of empowering women with the knowledge, skills and self-confidence essential to contribute fully in the growth process. More than 40 years ago, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserted that "everyone has the right to education". there are around 960 million illiterate adults in the world, of whom two thirds are women. There are political factors, such as women’s legal rights to land and contribution in cooperatives, that considerably decrease a women’s ability to admission land and donate on an equal level with men (Deere & León, 2001; Kiptot & Franzel, 2012). More than one third of the world's adults, most of them women, have no contact to written information, to new skills or to technologies that would improve the excellence of their exists and help them form and adjust to social and economic alteration. There are 130 million children who are not enrolled in primary school and 70 per cent of them are girls. Adding another measurement, people of today should be aware of the fact that today women represent the common of higher education graduates and hence they cannot be damaged. educating women about numerous barriers to leadership will help them category easy adoptions in their track of qualified attainment. The empowerment and freedom of women and the growth of their political, social, economic and health location is a highly central finish in itself. The full sharing and partnership of both women and men is required in

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productive and generative life, including shared responsibilities for the care and promotion of children and maintenance of the household. In all parts of the world, women are facing fears to their lives, health and well-being as a result of being used with work and of their lack of power and influence.

### **Findings**

All women have strengths and weaknesses and a range of skills that are used in everyday situations, but all too often they remain ignorant of, or undervalue, their true abilities. There are many barriers for women to be stunned before they can get into leadership situations. The roles that individuals, managers, males as well as female colleagues play should be well clear and seriously implemented to help women to bridge the gender leadership gap and to earn the benefits of an assorted management team. Encouraging the fulfilment of women's possible through education, skill development and employment, giving dominant importance to the removal of lack, illiteracy and ill health among women.

### **conclusions**

Countries should act to empower women and should take steps to remove disparities between men and women. Creating instruments for women's matching sharing and practical depiction at all levels of the political process and public life in each community and society and permitting women to clear their concerns and needs. Promoting the accomplishment of women's possible through education, skill development and employment, giving leading importance to the removal of lack, illiteracy and ill health among women. Declining strength against women. Creation if possible, through laws, rules and other appropriate actions. Legislation confirming equivalent pay for identical work or for work of equal worth should be established and enforced.

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