

A STUDY ON CHARACTER OF WOMEN IN ECONOMIC GROWTH IN INDIA

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Abstract

Empowering women is a critical issue in rising nations. Even though women are an integral Part of any society, yet their participation in decision creation by the use of their vigorous input in economic activities is shallow. Women empowerment and economic development are interlinked, where on the one hand; development alone can play a significant role in driving down inequality among women and men while on the other hand empowering women can benefit development. This paper explores the role of women in the workers for the economic development of the country in different States.

Keywords: *Women empowerment, Economic Development, Gender and Development, Socio-economic growth, women Role, Employment of women.*

Introduction:

In India, Role of Women is reliant on different variables like education status, social status, and environmental status. Engaging the women in the economic expansion of the country is known as the women empowerment. Women empowerment distinct as increasing the ability of women to contact the constituents of progress in particular health, education, earning opportunities, rights and political contribution. In the 1980s, the Gender and Development (GAD) approach arose out of the analysis of (WID) Women in Development. Gender and Development documented that gender roles and relatives are crucial to improving women's lives, with the term 'Gender' signifying that a focus on both women and men is needed. The Gender and Development approach addresses that of not sufficient to add women and girls into obtainable processes of development, but there is also a need of their barring and imbalances of power at the basis of that exclusion. In the 1990s witnessed the 'rise of rising' as many NGO's and agencies adopted a rights-based approach to development Rights augment the

gratitude that women's demands are valid claims. The most prominent success to the women's movement has perhaps been the venture of sexual and reproductive rights as such within this has been gratitude of women's right to live free from violence, and a broadening of perceptive of violence against women from 'domestic' to 'gender-based'. There was also a shift in reading development as connotation economic development to a more holistic social development focus, yet economic growth remnants the main driver. However, women's rights, mainly sexual and generative health rights, are not universally established as rights, and aggression against women remains prevalent across the globe. And women immobile lack full and equal participation in economic and political life. Mainstreaming has yet to arrive, and there is a need or sustained prioritization of integrating women into development. India ranks 113 out of 135 of the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap Index. According to India's 2011 census, the sex ratio for children under six was 914 females to 1,000 males, a brutal decline from 927 in 2001. The ranking of Indian women in economic development is 0.3, where 1.0 means impartiality. Refusing women opportunities to realize their potential is a waste of human capital and bar to economic progress. When we instruct and empower one woman, we set off a chain reaction that transforms the life of her family and the community she lives in. So, this paper highlights the role of women in the economic development of the country and also suggests overcoming the constraints to grow up the women empowerment.

Objectives:

The objective of this paper is to find out the present status of the role of women in the workforce for the economic growth of the India.

Data and Methodology:

The study is based on secondary data. The required data was collected from various sources, of from books, Government reports, census data and newspapers.

The Major Types of Empowerments:

Educational Empowerment:

Education is an essential factor in life growth. It gives the women empowerment with information, skill and self-confidence. It is needed to contribute fully in the development process. It suggests making women conscious of their rights and developing the assurance to claim them.

Social Women Empowerment:

A grave aspect of social empowerment of women is the development of gender equality. Women face different social challenges today, whether it be making soaps and permit to secure an income for their family.

Economic Empowerment:

It implies a better quality of substance life for a sustainable livelihood owned and managed by women. There is a strong correlation between economic growth and women's legal rights. There is a bidirectional association between economic development and women empowerment defined as humanizing the ability of women by freeing their time. The contribution of women in the Indian economy is neither suitably accounted, nor policymakers have the apparition to approach the importance of women for the development of the economy.

Political Empowerment:

The survival of political women is favoring the contribution of women in the political decision-making procedure and governance. Role of Women in Economic Development in India, women play dual role producers of goods and military as well as their domestic chores and wives and mothers, yet their contribution to economic development has been neglected. The problems most often cited included health, malnutrition, repeated childbearing and education. If women's participation in economic development is to be enhanced, women must receive the following military: teaching in income-generating activities, easy access to low-interest loans, and relations preparation services to limit childbearing. India has been developing fast, but not always equitably or inclusively. Our development model is very much a work in progress, and deep-rooted challenges remain. The major issue faced by the country is the empowerment of women. crosswise the world educating and empowering women has prove time and over to be the catalyst for rapid socio- economic growth. Women in India make up 7.5% of the world's total population. While precise development indicators show, their excellence of life is improving. That is maternal mortality rates declining, literacy rates rising, more women gaining access to healthcare and education the speed of change is distressing slow. Societies with higher gender equality not only offer better socio-economic

opportunities for women but also tend to grow earlier and more equitable. There are gains in poverty reduction, environmental sustainability, and customer choice innovation and decision creation in a broader set of issues. Economic development and gender parity go hand-in-hand. Because lowering the barriers faced by women entrepreneurs at home and internationally helping to attach international value chains and would encourage the growth and inclusion of the country. The majority of women entrepreneurs run a micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) more than 30% of MSMEs are owned by women. Only are in five exporters is a woman-owned business. Placing the women at the heart of the global policymaking will go a long way towards realizing the United Nations 2030 Agenda goal of achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment is that steps to authorize the women economically is phenomenon slowly and not systematically. Women are not less capable in the export business and other income-earning work; instead, they often lack access to information, finance and technology. They need various additional encouragements to overcome the initial barriers.

Major Issue in Women Empowerment in Economic Development:

The difficulty is not that attuned to ensuring women have the same entrée to these opportunities as men. But once women enter and have the ability to show their skill and knowledge, the impact is palpable to access the economic development by the empowerment of women. Women are not the less capable person, is stead to demonstrate like that they need some more supplementary encouragement and opportunities from the families and societies are listed below:

- Economic backwardness.
- Implementation gaps.
- Lack of political will Women amateur family workers in subsistence agriculture.
- Low level of technology and primordial forming practices.
- Poor access to credit and marketing networks.
- Social and educational barriers such as administrative capacity for household work restrictions on mobility etc. When overcoming these constraints, the country's economy and global economic growth will get affluent through the enactment of encourages the women role in d afferent fields of the economy.

Suggestions:

- Both men and women should be treated equally by societies.
- We should take a step to stop the women harassment, and violence like every mother should teach their son about how to respect women from childhood.
- Encourage equal payment for both men and women in every workplace due to inequality of income for equivalent work.
- Encourage women education much better at present.
- Raise the aspiration of girls and their parents.
- Encourage women in political participation.
- Women should be aware of the backlash of every stepping for their development.

Conclusion:

Empowerment of women communally, economically, politically and legally is going to be an extraordinary task. It is not working to be easy to change the culture of disrespect for women. The only upheaval can bring changes in a day, but reforms take their time. Women have a unique location in the economy. If women gain economic might, they gain visibility and voice. Women's direct participation in decision-making capacity and income creation activities can make important contributions towards women empowerment. Entrepreneurship and working as an income earning person of the family can help women to gain independently active, which may help them in the development of their social status.

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