

## **MEASURES FOR ENSURING WOMEN EMPOWERMENT – CONCEPTUAL OBSERVATION**

\*SHAIK KHAJA MOIN

\*V.LATHA

\*\*T.SANJEEV KUMAR

\*\*T. SANJEEV KUMAR, Asst.pro, Gates Institute of technology, Gooty – 515401, AP E-mail: [tsanjeevmba@gmail.com](mailto:tsanjeevmba@gmail.com) mobile: 9985379547

\*SHAIK KHAJA MOIN, PG student, Dept of management studies, Gates Institute of Technology, Gooty – 515401, AP E-Mail: [shaikmoin94@gmail.com](mailto:shaikmoin94@gmail.com) mobile: 9160866028

\*V. LATHA, PG student, Dept of management studies, Gates Institute of Technology, Gooty – 515401 AP E-mail: [lathav8472@gmail.com](mailto:lathav8472@gmail.com) mobile: 7674918763

### **Abstract:-**

Empowerment is an active and multidimensional process, which enables women to realize their identity and power in all aspects of life. The need for empowerment of tribal's women hardly needs justification. Their primitive way of life, economic and social backwardness, low level of literacy, out dated system of production, absence of value systems, spare physical infrastructure in backward tribal areas and demographic quality of tribal areas make the development of tribal and tribal areas essential. Government of Indian launched a lot of Programmers for development of tribal area, viz. Tribal Sub-plan strategy, Panchayats (Extension to the Schedule Areas) Act, 1996, State / UT Minor Forest Produce Act, 2005 including other Development and Employment Programmers etc. Self Help Group – Bank Linkage Programmer of the Government of India is designed to alleviate poverty and empower women of the country.

Women and girls have restricted mobility, access to education, access to health facilities and lower decision making power and express higher rate of violence. The status of women in a society is a significant reflection of the level of social justice in that society. In tribal communities, the role of women is substantial and crucial.

Key wards: NGO'S, IRDP, TRYSEM, WOMEN ORGANISATION.

### **Objectives:-**

- To study the measures for women empowerment.
- To offer suggestion for the betterment of the scheme.

### **Introduction: -**

Now-a-days women are empowerment a lot in India. But in the rural and tribal areas they are not get any sort of development in any fields. Women need to

develop for their personal development and the family development. Women are conscious about the increasing technology. They have to be self-defensive on their lives.

Empowerment in an active and multidimensional process, which enables women to realize their identity and power in all aspects of life. The need for empowerment of tribal's women hardly needs justification. Their primitive way of life, economic and social backwardness, low level of literacy, out dated system of production, absence of value systems, sparse physical infrastructure in backward tribal areas and demographic quality of tribal areas make the development of tribal's and tribal areas essential. Government of India launched a lot of programmer for development of tribal area, viz. Tribal Sub-Plan strategy, Panchayats (Extension to the Schedule Areas) Act, 1996, State/UT Minor Forest Produce Act, 2005 including other Development and Employment Programmers etc.

They have to learn primarily for the minimum knowledge and their safety. Despite constitutional protection and assurances, even after four and a half decades, their status is found to be lower than not only that of women in the general population and the Scheduled Caste women but it also lower than the status of tribal men. Our government of India has formulated various types of policies and schemes for development of women in the rural and tribal areas. Women play a crucial role in development of a country. For the

greater development, women are very much developed and they have to the hurdles by their own.

### **Methodology: -**

I collected this data from the secondary sources such as internet and magazines.

### **THE NATIONAL POLICY FOR EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN:-**

The Government of India has declared 2001 as Women's Empowerment year. The national policy of empowerment of women has set certain clear-cut goals and objectives. The policy aims at upliftment, development and empowerment in socio-economic and politico-cultural aspects, by creating in them awareness on various issues in relation to their empowerment. The following are the specific objectives of National Policies particularly of rural folk on Empowerment of women in India.

- I. Creating an environment through positive economic and social policies for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential.
- II. The de-jure and de-facto enjoyments of all human rights and fundamental freedom by women on equal basis with men in all political, economic, social, cultural and civil spheres.
- III. Equal access to participation and decision making of women in social

political and economic life of the nation.

- IV. Equal access to women to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public life etc.,

In short, empowerment is the process that allows one to gain the knowledge, skill-sets and attitude needed to cope with the changing world and the circumstances in which one lives. Considering the literature on empowerment, this paper assumes the concept of empowerment on feminist approach and also postulates equal opportunities and status are only two dimensions of empowerment which is a way of defining, challenging and overcoming barriers in one's ability to shape up her life and environment.

#### **IMPROVES IN PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE:-**

Improving the personal knowledge explore and trust on thoughts emotions desires and experience. Recognize positive and negative characteristics. Set goals and work towards them know about positive value assertion knows self through own creative work. Credit self for her thoughts, feelings, and actions, etc.

Women entrepreneurs in Morocco are often faced with a lack of operational and managerial skills resulting in low productivity and competitiveness. Cultural constraints are an additional obstacle that

inhibits the efficient conduct of business for women. The resulting loss of productivity not only has adverse effects on their income but also on economic growth.

#### **SELF DEFINING:-**

Creating her own definition of herself rather than accept others definition of her. Views herself has a complete human person. Has the courage to try nontraditional behaviors. She define her self has a complete, whole human person, not a helpmate to man, a mother, a house wife, or server of others needs, etc.

#### **HAVING POLITICAL POWER IN SOCIETY:-**

Involved in making decisions shaping society, to exercise their own voice and to have the power to influence the decision being made in society.

#### **ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE:-**

Women must learn to understand economics and how to make money. This will enable us to be financially self-sufficient and therefore economically independent of men.

#### **Suggestions:-**

#### **DEVELOPING SCHEMES:-**

- **Integrated Rural Development Programmers (IRDP):-**

IRDP is a beneficiary oriented programmer with the objective of assisting the families below the income level of Rs.

11,000/- per year and 30% benefits are allocated for women. Under the programmers, income generating assets are being provided to the beneficiaries with a package of assistance consisting of subsidy from the District Rural Development Agencies besides term loan from the bank.

- **Centrally Sponsored Schemes:-**

The following Rural Development Programmers' are initiated by the Government of India being implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies in Andhra Pradesh.

1. Integrated Rural Development Programmer (IRDP)
2. Training for Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)
3. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

- **Women Technical Training Institute (WTTI):-**

This is a state wide institution which conducts diploma course in Civil Engineering, Agriculture, Computer Engineering, Electronics and Instrumentation for girls belonging to economically backward classes. The candidates are selected by the Director of Technical Education through common entrance tests for admission into women polytechnics. The sanctioned strengths is 50.

- **Craft Training Centers:-**

In these centers, training in local crafts is imparted to the women belonging to low income group to enable them to prepare to gainful employment. During the training period, they are paid a stipend of Rs. 100/- per month. In these centers, the vocations taught are tailoring, mat-weaving, printing and dyeing of fabrics etc.,

### **Regional Tailoring Centers:-**

In these centers, unemployed women are given job – oriented training tailoring to appear for technical examination in tailoring and to enable them to take up craft instruments jobs or to set up their own tailoring units.

### **The Panchayat:-**

Women are coming to have a more visible role in the panchayat. Villagers regard the panchayat as the official 'agency of the government' that mediates government instructions and works. The study notes that the panchayat is an ideal organization for undertaking infrastructures development on behalf of the Government, but should not be viewed as representing village wishes and ideas. Thirty – three per cent of the panchayati raj is reserved for women, resulting in five to seven women members. The president, or panch, of the panchayat is elected from among the tribal, with the vice – president

occasionally elected from non-tribal. On occasion, women compete with men for the panch, and do get elected. There are panchayat presidency posts expressly reserved for women, but the study found that even in those panchayats, the women seemed to be acting only as figureheads who conduct the affairs of the panchayat. The women presidents whom the researchers met were completely marginalized and did not even know the number of existing members in their panchayats. In one case, the female president was conveniently deaf and dumb. Generally, the study found that women consider the panchayat and the gram Sabah to be male dominated, and to not adequately consider their point of view.

### **MahillaSangatan (Women's organizations):**

The traditional MahillaSangatanare self-formed women's associations. They can be registered or unregistered. Their original role is singing gaura, or marriage songs, and they may meet once a fortnight or so to practice. However, these days some MahillaSangatanare beginning to represent women's concern at the village level, such as men's drinking. The study notes that the dynamism and power of women's organizations are highly dependent on strong women leaders. In at least a few cases, such traditional women's associations are taking on income-generating programmes'. In one instance, they applied for and received funds from

the block office and started manufacturing various goods from forest products. In that case, a literacy volunteer had been a key facilitator.

### **Locally Originating Women's Action Groups:-**

In addition to the preceding, some villages also have other often temporary women's group's which are never registered. These are usually set up by the women themselves in response to their common concerns over a given social or economic problem. Examples of such groups are those motivated by local schoolteachers or forest guards to fight for causes such as the scarcity of drinking water or roads.

### **Changing Attitudes to Women's Political Participation:-**

Considerable attitudinal changes towards women's traditional exclusion from political participation at both the community and higher levels are evident among the settled tribes. Three major processes have contributed to such change. Perhaps the most significant ones have been the Political struggles of the tribes themselves. During the most dynamic phase of the Jharkhand MuktiMorcha's movement in the mid-1970s in the Chotanagpur plateau, women were

encouraged to form women's associations in every village to fight against the internal enemies of polygamy and rampant alcoholism among men to revitalize tribal society. Large numbers of women were active participants in this struggle.

empowerment of tribal's women hardly needs justification. Their primitive way of life, economic and social backwardness, low level of literacy, out dated system of production, absence of value systems, sparse physical infrastructure in backward tribal areas and demographic quality of tribal areas make the development of tribal's and tribal areas essential.

### **CONCLUSION:-**

From the above discussion I concluded that a measurement for women empowerment plays a major role. Women empowerment programmers society for human development carries.....

Empowerment is an active and multidimensional process, which enables women to realize their identity and power in all aspects of life. The need of

### **References:-**

- [www.fao.org/docrep/007/ae393e/ae393e00.htm](http://www.fao.org/docrep/007/ae393e/ae393e00.htm)
- Broach\_en.pdf
- Ackerly, B.A., 1995, Testing the tools of development: credit programmes, loan involvement and women's empowerment, in Getting Institutions Right for Women in Development, IDS Bulletin, 26 (3): 1-57.
- Bhagyalakshmi, J., 2004, women's empowerment: Miles to go. Yojana, 48:38-41