



Empowering Women - Unlocking the Potential of Half the World

DR. MALTI GARG

HOD B.A. DEPT.

Abstract: In recent decades, the topic of women's empowerment has gained Significant attention worldwide. Recognizing the Potential talents and abilities of women is not only a matter of fairness but also a crucial step: towards building a more inclusive and prosperous Society Empowering women is an ongoing Process that involves dismantling gender-based barriers, Promoting equal opportunities and nurturing an environment Where women Can Thrive. This article explores the importance of women's empowerment, its benefits for individuals and Society and the Various Strategies that Can be employed to foster gender equality. Keywords – equitable, thrive, gender equality

Introduction: - People of India used to Say this Country as Bharat Mata however never realized the true meaning of it. Bharat Mata means a mother of every Indian; whom we have to Safe and respect. Women Population is around 50% of the total population of world. Reflecting into the Vedas Puran of Indian Culture Women are being worshiped such as Luxmi Ma, goddess of wealth, Saraswati Maa for wisdom, Durga Ma for Power. Practically women empower is still an illusion of reality. We observe in our day to day Life how women become victimized by Various Social evils. Women empowerment of women is essentially the Process of uplift-mint of economic Social and Political Status of women, the traditionally under – Privileged Over, in the Society. Women empowerment encompasses numerous aspects including economic, social Political and educational empowerment When women are empowered they are better able to Participate fully is Society make informed decisions and excessive Consol over their lives. By providing women with equal access to education health care employment opportunities and Leaderships, roles, Societies can unlock the immense Potential that lies within half their Population empowered women can contribute to economic growth, reduce Poverty, improve health Care outcomes Promotes Social cohesion and drive positive change across Various domains.

Women are now clearing the Sociopolitical rights (right to work, right to education, right to decide etc.) for there

The Parliament of India to have passed various legislations to save women various forms of injustice and discrimination to empower women there are some following laws: equal Remuneration Act-1976, Dowry Prohibition Act-1961, Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act-1956, Medical termination of Pregnancy Act-1971, Maternity Benefit Act-1961, Commission of sale. Prevention Act-2006, Pre conception and Pre natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act-1994 and sexual Harassment of women at work Place (Prevention, Protection and) Act 2013.

More recently, In the wake of Nirbhaya Case Involving the rape of and brutal murder of Paramedical student in Delhi, the govt. has Passed the juvenile justice Case and Protection of Children Bill, 2015. The Act Makes a significant departure from the earlier juvenile justice (Case and Protection of Children) Act 2000, as the juvenile age inviting Punishment for offence now Stands reduced from 18 to 16 years.

The most famous Pearl of wisdom said by the Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is to awaken the People; it is the women who must be awakened. Ounce She is on the move, the Family movies, the Village movies, the nation movies. In India to empower the women, first it needs to kill all the demons killing women's rights and Values in

Society Such as dowry System, illiteracy, Sexual harassment, Inequality, female infanticide and domestic Violence against women, rape, Prostitution, illegal trafficking and other issues. Gender discriminator in the nation brings cultural, social economic and educational differences which Push Country back.

The Significance of women empowerment - Women empowerment encompasses numerous aspects, including economic Social, Political and educational empowerment. When women are empowered. They are better able to Participate fully in Society, make informed decisions and exercise control over their lives. By providing women, with equal access to educational, health case, employment opportunities and leadership's roles, Societies can unlock the immense Potential that lies within half their population. Empowered women can contributed to economic growth, reduce Poverty, improve healthcare outcomes, Promoter Social Cohesion and drive Positive change across various domains.



Benefits for individuals:-Empowering women has a transformative impact on individual lives. When women are educated and economically empowered they can break free from the cycle of Poverty, achieve financial independence and improve their overall well being. Women's empowerment enables them to make choices regarding their health, family Planning and Personal development. It enhances Self Confidence Self esteem and a sense of agency, allowing women to pursue their aspirations, fulfills their Potential.

Benefits for Society: - Gender equality and women empowerment are not only advantageous for individuals but also for society as a whole. Empowered women contribute to stronger economics by participating in the Labor force, starting business and driving innovations, when women are given equal opportunities in political, decision making. They bring diverse perspectives and priorities, Leading to more inclusive policies and Governance empowering women also helps in reducing Gender based violence, Promoting Social justice and fostering Sustainable development. Moreover Empowered women serve as role models for future generation inspiring young girls to dream big, overcome obstacles and create Positive change. Constitutional provisions for women in India According to the provisions of the constitution in India, it is a legal point to grant equality to women in the society in all spheres just like males house. The women are given a

top place in India from the ancient time however they were not given empowerment to participate in all areas. They need to be strong, aware and alert every moment for their growth and development. Empowering women is the main motto of the development department because on empowered mother with child make the bright future of any nation.

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the India constitution in its preamble, fundamental rights, fundamental duties and Directive principles. The constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the state to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favors of women. Within the framework of democratic policy, our laws, development policies, plans and programmer have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. Gender equality includes protection from sexual harassment and right to work with dignity which is universally recognized basic human rights.

A-Constitutional provisions:- The constitutional of India not only grants equality to women but also empowers the state to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favors of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio economic, education and political disadvantages faced by them. Fundamental rights, among others, ensure equality before the law discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and guarantee equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters relating to employments. Articles

14,15,15(3),16,39(a),39(b),39(c) and 42 of the constitution are of special importance in this regard.

Constitutional Privileges:-

- No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. Article 14
- According to Article 14, The state shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territories of India.
- (Article 15) protection of the discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Article 15(1) the state shall not discrimination against any citizen on grounds only on religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Or any of them.
- Article 15(3) the state to make any special provision in favors of women and children.
- Article (16) equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- Article (16) 1. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state.
- Article (19) Freedom of speech and expression.



- Article 19 (a) 1. States that, all citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression.
- Article (39) Directive principles of state policy.
- Article (39) a. the state of direct its policy towards securing for men and women equality the right to on adequate means of livelihood.
- Article (39) d. directs the state to secure equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
- Article 39(A) To promote justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and provide feel legal and by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.
- Article (42) of the constitution incorporates very impotent provisions for the benefit of women. It directs the state to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.
- Article 51(A)e is related to women. It states that, it shall be the duty or every citizen of India, to promote harmony and the spirit of people of India transcending religion, linguistic, regional or sectional diversities to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

Article 243D. Reservation of seats:- Article 243 D(1) seats shall be reserved for – a- The scheduled caste and b-

The scheduled tribes

Article 243D(2) Not less one- third of the total number of seats reserved under clause (1) shall be reserved for women belonging to the scheduled caste and the scheduled tribes of the total number of seats to be filled by direct elections in every panchayat to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a panchayat.

Article 243D(4) not less than one-third of the total number of offices of chair persons in the panchayat at each level to be reserved for women.

Article 243T: Reservation of Seats:- Article 243 T (3) Not less than one-third (Includes the number of seats reservation for women belonging to the scheduled castes and the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every municipality to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Municipality

Article 243T(4)– Reservation of offices of chairpersons in Municipality for the scheduled tribes and women in such manner as the legislature of a state may by law provide.

B-Special Initiatives for women – National commission for women, In January 1992, the Government setup this statutory body with a specific mandate to study and monitor relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women, review the existing legislation to suggest amendments wherever necessary etc.

Reservation for women in local self-government. The 73rd constitutional

Amendments Acts passed in 1992 by parliament ensure one-third of the local seats for women in all elected offices in local bodies whether in rural areas or urban areas.

The National plan of action for the girl child (1991-2000). The plan of action is to ensure survival, protection and development of the girl child with the ultimate objective of building up a better future for the girl child. National policy for the empowerment of women (2001) the department of women and child



Development in the ministry of Human resources Development has prepared a National policy for the empowerment of women in the year (2001) the goal of this policy is to bring about the advance meet development and empowerment of women in socioeconomic and politicocultural aspects, by creating in them awareness on various issues in relation to their empowerment.

Government Enactment- The National commission for women has in the last few years introduced several new bills in the parliament from line to time towards eradication of many social are mentioned below-

Beti Padao beti bachao vojana

The Dowry prohibition Act-1961.

The Hindu widow Remarriage Act of 1856.

The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 – This Act has recognized the equal rights of men and women in the matters of marriage and divorce. Under the provision of in the traditions at Hindu society there was a tradition at widow remarriage. It is one of the most important evils from which women in the traditional Hindu society suffered a lot. This act allowed widow to remarry and section 5 of this Act ensured her to enjoy all the rights, which married women did. The child marriage Restraint Act of 1929 – The practice of child marriage was another social evil from which women in traditional Hindu society suffered a lot. Age at marriage for girls was 9 or 10 and after passing this act the minimum marriages age of women was fixed to 15 years later. This age was increased up to 18 years.

The Act either the men or woman.

Can present a petition in a court of law for divorce, wife has got equal right to divorce husband.

Conclusion – The emancipation of women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st country not only at national level but also at the international level. It helps to make the society and world a better place to live in and march forward on way to inclusive participation. It means increase happiness for the family and the organizations where women make a difference Govt. entitles above would not be sufficient to achieve this goal. Society must take initiatives to create a climate in which there full opportunities of self decision making and participating in social, Political and economic life of the country with a senses of equality. Women empowerment will be real and effective only when they are endued income and property so that they may stand on their feet and built up their identity in the society. Let take the oath that we want to egalitarian society where everybody whether men or women get the equal opportunity to express and up lift one's well being of the society as whole. If we want to bring about women empowerment in the true senses, there is a crying need for the elimination of the male superiority and patriarchal mindset. Also, women need to be given equal opportunities for education and employment without any sense of discrimination. **References.**

1. [Helps/www.iaspaper.net/women empowerment –in- India/amp/](https://www.iaspaper.net/women-empowerment-in-India/)
2. [http://www.business-standard.com/article current affairs/domestic. Violence tops. Crimes against women-says-report-115/2020013/html.](http://www.business-standard.com/article-current-affairs/domestic-violence-tops-crimes-against-women-says-report-115/2020013/html)
3. [http://inwikipedia.org/wiki/women in India](http://inwikipedia.org/wiki/women_in_India)
4. [http://wed.wed.nic.in/schemes listing 12405.](http://wed.wed.nic.in/schemes_listing_12405)
5. [http://www.indiacelebrating.com/easy women empowerment.](http://www.indiacelebrating.com/easy_women_empowerment)