

Socio-Economic and Political Development of Women

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Abstract

In our beloved country, there is an immense upturn in awareness about women rights among all sector of society. The developmental programs and policies give priority to improving women's social status. Instead of urbanisation and industrialisation, our culture and economy are largely agrarian and rural based. Empowering women may provide to promoting rural areas and the economy of India which could be gained through social developments. On the basis of every set of indices of development and socio-economic status, women have coped worse than men in all regions and in all layers of population in India. Women's increased political participation has produced positive results not only for women but also for their families and communities. This study tested the unfortunate conditions of women in our country and analysed that women are imperative in national development and that unless women are empowered as partners, sustainable development will be impeded. The need to empower Indian women socio-economically and politically for progress in India became a development out of very great necessity. Thus the above entailed this paper.

Keywords: Positive result, unfortunate, imperative, impeded.

I. INTRODUCTION

Women Empowerment plays a vital role in Socio-economic and political development, which are considered as the three pillars of sustainable development. There are so many efforts taken by Government to achieve the same. Women are the primary depletors of the society especially in the rural areas due to the socio-economic and political activities. Culture is the biggest barrier for women in India. The major hindrances of women empowerment are acts of violence against women, threats, cultures and unenlightenment.

Social Development

A special measure is taken to eliminate illiteracy, universal education, terminate discrimination, create gender sensitive education system to amplify quality education which is useful to women for a life time development. Another important element which affects women's empowerment is health. Women's health is easily affected of her life style, she cares only her family and does not bother about her own health. Government intensed on women's health through The Accredited Social Health Activities (ASHA), a health plan for each village by village health committee and implemented district health missions including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene etc.. So many impressive measures are taken to women's health issues such as the reduction of infant motherly e and maternal mortality through National Population Policy (NPP),2000 and National Health Policy,(2002). The cause of women bias in India is the people's life and the norms alongwith. Education and literacy make women and girls to analyse their situations critically. Illiteracy is found more in women of many factors that includes cultures, politics, economic and social factors. Here is a necessary of transparency in fund. The Ministry of Women and Child introduced the concept of gender budgeting which is in need to be strengthened and operationalised by keeping in mind that the role of education is most important element for women's empowerment. Women's education nourishes the endemic knowledge in Socio-economic and political development. The violence against women is not yet controlled eventhough so many provisions are there, it lies in the hands of the society where she lives in. If it is not so, the empowerment of women is not possible. As an Indian citizen everyone must think about our pledge "All Indians are my brothers and sisters" from the depth of everyone's heart then the rape rate will be reduced. At present people says that women are equal to men but in real it is not so. To obtain the same the society has to empower women. The societal behaviour towards the girl and women must be changed, such as parent's attitude towards daughter and son is different, husband do not consider and respect his wife equally and think her as a doll which dances for his tune.

Economical Development

Women play an predominant role in food processing, electronics, information technology, agro- industry and textiles. Government also boosted up women through some measures like right to education, equal pay, education for all, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act,2005, National Rural Livelihood Mission which aims to lessen poverty as the women's population comprised of below the

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poverty line, Maternity benefits, Mahila Kisan Shasaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), which aims to improve the present status of women in agriculture, Indira Awaas Yojana for fulfilling the need for rural housing particularly for the poorest, Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) and etc. are the backbone of the economical empowerment for women. The efforts and the above schemes must be reached to the women properly and it must be checked. Women services like childcare facilities including creches at work places and education institutions, homes for the disabled and aged must be enlarged. Self-help concept is most useful to women for their economical empowerment and it must be extended to mass-based organization of women, working to help each other. Women's devoted participation must be acknowledged in the formal and informal sectors.

Political Development

The early years of Independence of our Country's governance was in the hands of the elected people and the official machineries. Women's devoted and increasing political participation has made the positive results, including health, nutrition, family income and education. Women's decision making areas are lack of human and financial resource for training and advocacy in political career, gender sensitive perspective towards women in society, lack of responsibility of elected officials and political parties and women's participation in public life. The legislative enactments have increased women's access to decision making structures in recent years. The seventy third and seventy fourth constitutional amendments provide 33 % of elected seats for women at different levels of local governance in rural and urban areas. And also one-third reservation for SC/ST women communities. There have been efforts made to socially, economically and politically empower women but the lack of teamwork or coordination or teamwork between these activities, the above ends in vein

II. CONCLUSION

The changes have been absolutely received in the 21st century especially in the metropolitan cities where women are socially and economically independent, highly educated and also the decision makers in their respective fields. But considering the overall developments for women percentage in India is very meagre. Women's greatest enemy remains the society where she lives in. Women have a pitiful position in each and every nook and corner. Everywoman belongs to society as a group in socially, economically and politically disadvantaged position on account of several factors such as barriers and impediments. Through their actions, men should teach respect, dignity, love, courtesy and partnership to boys which leads to change the socio-economic and political status of women and improve women empowerment. Hence, women have much contribution towards socio-economic and political development but they are perpetually and unjustly denied by the social and the cultural setup which is comfortable for men to maintain their status quo. It is certain that unless men think, accept and work with women as partners, women empowerment will remain as a dream.

III. REFERENCES

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