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# Analyse to Redesign the Women Empowerment Scenario by the Application of Knowledge Reposition

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**Abstract** - Empowerment is defined as “the improvement of benefit and capacity of various individuals and groups to capture, impact and clasp responsible the organization which influence them empowerment of women is the precondition to change a grow country into a developed country. The text provides women empowerment normally in five parts: firstly, women’s feeling of self- value, secondly, their right to have the ability of control their personal lives, both within and outside home, and lastly, their ability to effect the way of social changes to generate a just social and economic order nationally, internationally and universally. Educational achievement and economic involvement are the key voter in protect the empowerment of women. The economic empowerment of women is a essential component of powerful economic extension in any country. Empowering women increase their capacity to effect changes and to create a better society. Other than educational and economic empowerment, changes in women’s strength and social interaction and changes in intra-household decision-making are necessary. They equal to men in all aspects. Women are more in the power to create, nurture and transform.

**Keywords** - *Women and Empowerment in contemporary India*

### I. Introduction

Within our socio-economic scenario, the rural poverty and the unmitigated sufferings of rural women have been a firsthand experience for a long period. The rural poverty is very shocking due to repeated failure of monsoons, cruel usury, lack of continuous job opportunities, seasonal nature of occupations, the poor wages, mechanization of agriculture, skyrocketing prices of agricultural inputs like artificial and chemical fertilizers, pesticides, hybrid and sophisticated genetically modified seeds and machinery, lack of basic requirements like potable water, health, housing, clothing etc. The rural women,

disadvantaged of basic education, health facilities, lack of general awareness, dependence on the men folk, lack of basic civic facilities like potable water, electricity etc, are always at the receiving end. They are exploited at three levels in gender as women, in economics as a labourer and in society disadvantaged group. Development in rural and urban areas, have taken place due to the initiatives taken at state, national and the international levels. Multifarious schemes and plans are declared and implemented, albeit half heartedly, with a view to remove rural and urban poverty.

## **II. Concept of Women Empowerment**

Empowerment which means “becoming powerful” is a process by which individuals, groups and communities are being able to take control of their situation and attain their goals. It authorize them to work towards help to empower themselves in educational, economical. Psychological, social and political aspects.

Women’s empowerment has become a significant topic of discussion in development and economics. It can also point to the approaches regarding other trivialized genders in a particular political or social context.

Women’s economic empowerment refers to the ability for women to enjoy their right to control and benefit from resources, assets, income and their own time, as well as the ability to manage risk and improve their economic status and well being.

## **III. Objectives**

1. To analyse and find out the social profile of rural women.
2. To analyse and find out the economic condition of rural women.
3. To analyse the demographical features of respondents.
4. To analyse and find out different avenues of welfare facilities as provided by corporate sector.
5. To analyse the traditional and customary results towards the well-being of rural women.
6. To analyse the contribution of knowledge sharing process to accommodate a well-designed and practical empowerment programme.

## **IV. Research Methodology**

This is a descriptive research paper based on secondary data. Data have been collected through books, various websites, magazines, newspapers and publications of recent research papers available in different websites. Research articles, Research journals, E-journals, RBI report and Report of NABARD etc.

## V. Evolution of Women Empowerment in India

**H.SUBRAHMAYAM (2011):** Compares women education in India at present and past. Author has specially emphasized that there has a good progress in all-inclusive enrolment of girl students in school. The term empowers means to give legal power or authority to act. It is the process of obtain some activities of women.

**M.BHAVANI SAUKARA RAO (2011):** Has focussed that health of women members of SHG have surely taken a turn to better. It clearly shows that health of women members consider between themselves about health related problems of other members and their children and make them aware of various government provision particularly meant for them.

**DOEPKE H. TERTILT M. (2011):** Does female empowerment promote economic development? This study is a factual analysis suggesting that money in the hands of mothers benefits children. This study developed a sequence of non-cooperative family bargaining models to understand what kind of abrasion can give rise to the notice actual relationship.

**VENKATA RAVI AND VENKATRAMAN (2005):** Focussed on the effects of SHG on women participation and utilizing control above decision making both in family matters and in group activities.

## VI. Identifying Different Aspects

Before going to develop a worthwhile platform of women empowerment, the different aspects concerning of it is given here:

**1. Family profile:** The shatter of joint family started with civilization wealthy castes has finally reached the rural areas where the joint family had endured somewhat in understanding. With the urbanization process having reached the semi-rural areas, the deconstruct of the joint family is almost complete. It specifies another sociological reason. With the breaking up of joint families in the rural areas, among the socially disadvantaged groups, the levels of poverty is increased, as the familial support is no more available.

**2. Demographic:** The demographic aspect corresponds to a 20-30 year period in a country's demographic change when the part of working age population compared to the number of person who relies on another increases fast. This change in the age structure can conduct to an extra economic improve through increased savings and private investment.

**3. Social Aspects:** It is seen that out of the samples collected the maximum members are from the most un-progressive castes. It is interesting to note that the most un-progressive castes status was accorded to certain communities to improve their economic status. One of the most important objects of microfinance is to raise the people below poverty line. Hence, the micro finance has helped the most un-progressive castes to ascend the economic scale in a modest way.

**4. Cultural:** Expectations about ascribe and behaviours suitable to women or men and about the relations between women and men-in others words, gender-are shaped by culture. Gender individuality and gender relations are censorious aspects of culture because they shape the way daily life is lived in the family, but also in the broad community and the workplace. In most societies there are clear patterns of "women's work" and "men's work" both in the household and in the broad community- and cultural explanations of why this should be so.

**5. Economic:** India is the world's largest democracy and fastest growing economy, home to 1.2 billion people from various socio-economic backgrounds and cultures. The country has made good promotion on poverty reduction, education and HIV, but progress still needs to be made in reducing imbalance and hunger, better maternal temporality rates and authorize greater access to water and sanitation for the large majority of its people. Women's involvement in the work strength is completely low, and has been drop over the last few years.

**6. Employment:** Economic empowerment is the volume of women and men to join in give to and advantage from growth processes in ways which identify the value of their benefaction respect their status and make it possible to arrange a fairer distribution of the benefits of the growth. Economic empowerment increase women's entrance to economic resources and opportunities including job, financial services, property and other fertile assets, skills development and market information.

**7. Life Style:** Bring multiple roles every single day; women are doubtless the backbone of any society. Adore daughters, caring mothers; capable fellow worker and broad range of many other roles are played by women around us perfect. However they've also been ignored a small or tiny part of the society in many parts of the world. This is in turn, has creation women at large to carry the force of imbalance, financial dependability and other social wickedness. For centuries now, women have been living under slavery that limits them from achieving professionals as well as personal heights.

## VII. Knowledge Management

It is most desirable to create and develop a learning organization aims to get the purification of knowledge and different proactive information within present social & economic profile of women, it is strongly stated that the concepts, ideology thoughts & approaches must have to change about the status & recognition of women belongs to urban & rural areas. A wide & dimensional framework may be launched to "reshape" the overall scenario of women empowerment. Knowledge management proves to be learning and cognitive approaches towards making a milestone of deprived section of society women at their life scenario. Addition and connecting of microfinance to the socially disadvantaged piece must continue to help them to convert the microfinance in to a source of livelihood. Thus , it would continue to be a benefit for the abandon women, eligible widows caption households, women who are owing no land and engage in unskilled work, women heading household because of male sickness, settled single women & women with disabilities, women unskilled labourers without access to land, elderly women in poverty communities.

## VIII. Knowledge Repositions

While we are discussing about the concept and viewpoints in respect of the status and contribution of women in our society there are several changes have been taken place. The concept about the portfolio of women have been changed and modified. Presently the new avenues & concepts must be initiated to redesign the status & contribution of women in our society. As such the suggestion view- points may be summarize here:

**1. Conceptual Framework:** The expansion in women's ability to make strategic life choices in a context where this ability was previously denied to them. Today there is needed to make new concepts a new learning scenario. Ability to participate in formulating and executing

decisions on domestic affair, child-welfare, health care and seeking including children's education, pregnancy planning etc.

**2. Ability to make choice life:** Ability to share or control over the decisions regarding domestic financial affairs, either minor or major household expenditures including buying or selling of property, expenditure on clothes etc.

Freedom to travel necessary places without being escorted, going out alone for medical help.

**3. Emotional Behaviour:** Emotions are part of our existence as human beings, and they play a task even at our work place. When the going gets tough, the truth is, the tough doesn't get going; instead, the norm is to break down and have emotional outbursts- be it tears, anger of frustration. The ideal of a non-emotional workplace becomes unrealistic when expectations are high and resources remain low.

**4. Participation in business:** Women's equal participation in public administration and decision making and can also be viewed as a necessary condition for women's interests to be fully taken into account and properly addressed.

**5. Logical aspect:** The empowerment and autonomy of women and the improvement of their political, social, economic and health status is a highly important end in itself. The full participation and partnership of both women and men is required in productive and reproductive life, including shared responsibilities for the care and nurturing of children and maintenance of the household.

**6. Recognition, Securities:** We have discussed some securities related to women's are there:

- . Violence against women and girls
- . Gender inequalities in control over resources
- . Women's human rights
- . Women as actors, not victims

**7. Self Sufficiency:** Being self sufficient women in India, first and leading, means living more "confident". For the majority of women who develop in a safety domain which teaches them subtly, or not so subtly, that they will proceed on from their father to their husband to their son, a well bank balance can actually throw open their minds to the rotate idea of living independently and looking after themselves.

## IX. Conclusion

The brief conclusions of this attempt are briefly stated here:

1. Women's right to have and to regulate their choices.
2. Women's right to have entrance to equal opportunities and all kinds of resources.
3. Women's ability to give in generate a more just social and economic order. Thus, women empowerment is nothing but identification of women's basic human rights and creating an environment where they are treated as equals to men.

4. There is an improvement in women's empowerment due to self-esteemed life, the ability to make decisions, confidence & due to their active participation in social activities.
5. In terms of economic empowerment, religion becomes an inactive factors but active (independent life and participation in community) in terms of social empowerment.
6. In general through the availability of loan upon saving status, availability of employment, increase in income & the fulfilment of economic needs, 67% of women have been poverty free.
7. Generating women's sense of self-worth.
8. Women empowerment does not only depend upon religion.

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