



WOMEN EMPOWERMENT



*Educating a man means educating individual but
Educating women is educating two families.*

~Dr.B.R.Ambedkar

BY A.SUSHMITHA

INTRODUCTION:

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT refers to increase the spiritual, political, social, educational, gender or economic strength of individuals and communities of women.



Women's empowerment in India is heavily dependent on many different variables that include geographical location(urban/rural), educational status, social status(caste , age).

NEED OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

"Women are worshipped as goddess in India, but not given her true position."

Women are deprived of:-

- *Decision making power.*
- *Freedom of movement.*
- *Access to Education.*
- *Exposure to Media.*
- *Domestic violence .*



WOMEN EMPOWERMENT HAS FIVE COMPONENTS:

- *Women's sense of self worth.
- *Their right to have their determined choices
- *Their right to have access to opportunities and resources.
- *Their right to have the power to control their own lives, both within and outside the home.
- *And their ability to influence the direction of social change to create a more just social and economic order, nationally and internationally.



WOMEN IN THOSE DAYS

1) SATI SYSTEM

*The **SATI or SUTTEE** was a historical practice found chiefly among Hindus in the pre-modern regions of South Asia, in which a widow sacrifices herself by sitting in atop her deceased husband's funeral pyre.



CHILD MARRIAGE

*Child Marriage is defined as a marriage of of a girl or a boy before the age of 18 and refers to both formal marriages and informal unions in which children under the age of 18 live with a partner as if married.



A Human's right violation ,child marriage directly impacts on the girl's education, health, psychologic well being, and the health of the offspring.It increases the risk for depresiion, sexually transmitted infection etc.,

*In the 19th century Raja Ram Mohan Roy abolished SATI PRACTICE in 1829.

*Ishwar Chandra VidyaSagar established Widow Remarriage Act in 1856.

*Keshab Chandra Sen who abolished Child Marriage was persuaded the British Government to pass the special Marriage Act in 1872.





Queen of Jhansi
INDIAN REBELLION OF 1857



KALPANA CHAWLA FIRST WOMEN OF INDIAN
ORIGIN TO GO TO SPACE



ANNIE BESANT 1st
FEMALE PRESIDENT OF
INC-1917



SAROJINI NAIDU
1st INDIAN FEMALE
PRESIDENT OF INC-1925

KIRAN BEDI 1st INDIAN IAS
OFFICER in 1972

Indira Gandhi launched the Indra Mahila Yojna when UNDP(united nation development programme started by UN).

Its primary functions were following:-

- 1.Educational problems.
- 2.Social problems.
- 3.Gender prejudice.
- 4.Low confidence.
- 5.Lack of unity.

Principles of women empowerment

- * Establish high-level corporate leadership for gender equality.
- * Treat all men and women fairly at work - respect and support human rights and discrimination.
- * Ensure the health and safety and well-being of all women and men workers.
- * Promote Education, training and professional development for women.
- * Implement enterprise development, supply chain and marketing practices that empower women.
- * Promote equality through community initiatives and advocacy.
- * Measure and publicly report on progress to achieve gender equality.

ACTS FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

**Hindu Widows Remarriage Act,1856*

**Indian Penal Code-1860*

**Indian Evidence Act-1872*

**Hindu Marriage act-1955*

**Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act,1952*

**Hindu Succession Act-1956*

**Hindu wives and children under Hindu*

Adoption and maintenance act 1956

**Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1956*

**Dowry Prohibition Act*

**Maternity benefit act 1961*

**Medical termination and pregnancy act*

**National commission for women act*

**Domestic violence act 2005*

PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

- *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (22 Jan,2015)*
- *One stop centre scheme(1 April 2015)*
- *Women Helpline Scheme(1 April,2015)*
- *UJJAWALA (Dec,2007)*
- *Working Women Hostel (Introduced in 1972-73 and after amendment re-launched on 6 April 2017)*
- *SWADHAR Scheme(A scheme for women in difficult circumstances)(2001-02)*

THANK

YOU

