



INTERNATIONAL LAW
JOURNAL

**WHITE BLACK
LEGAL LAW
JOURNAL
ISSN: 2581-
8503**

Peer - Reviewed & Refereed Journal

The Law Journal strives to provide a platform for discussion of International as well as National Developments in the Field of Law.

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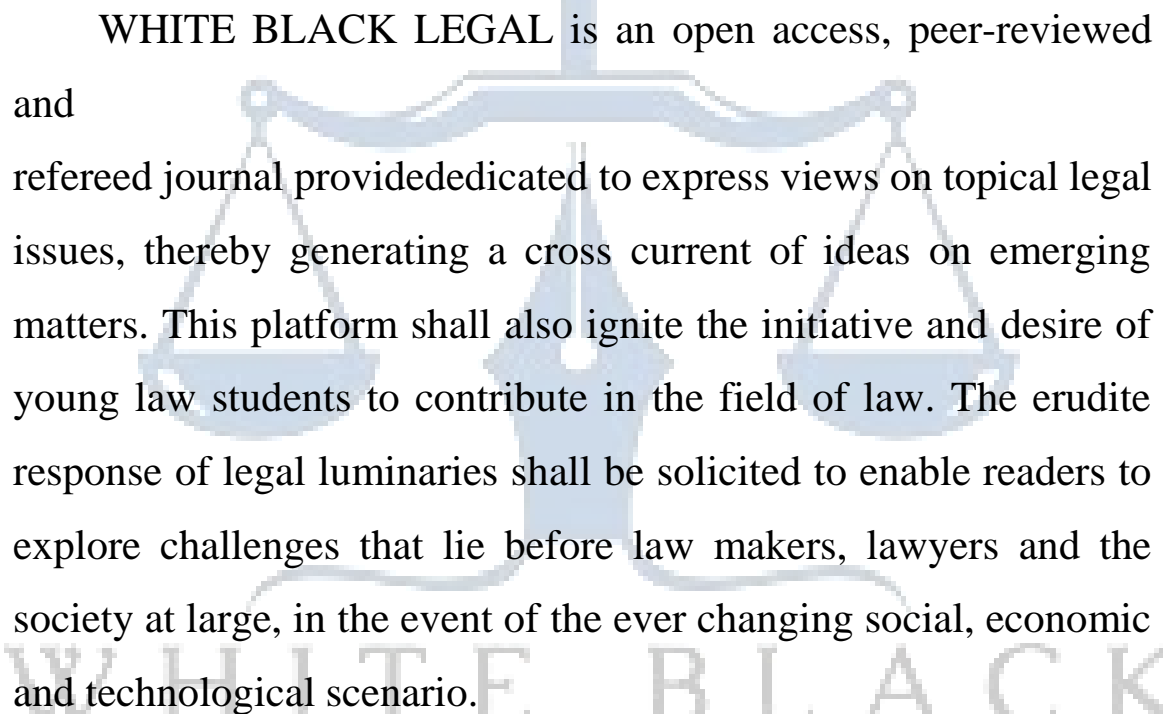


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WHITE BLACK LEGAL is an open access, peer-reviewed and refereed journal providededicated to express views on topical legal issues, thereby generating a cross current of ideas on emerging matters. This platform shall also ignite the initiative and desire of young law students to contribute in the field of law. The erudite response of legal luminaries shall be solicited to enable readers to explore challenges that lie before law makers, lawyers and the society at large, in the event of the ever changing social, economic and technological scenario.

With this thought, we hereby present to you

PUBLIC OPINION ON ECONOMICAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

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Public Opinion On Economical Empowerment Of Women

One of the most important steps toward achieving gender equality and, more broadly, women's empowerment is the economic empowerment of women. In 2025, the yearly GDP would increase by USD 28 trillion, or 26%, if women and men participated in the economy equally. The potential economic impact is greatest in poorer nations. However, focusing solely on women's economic empowerment will not necessarily result in greater gender equality; it is necessary to also address broader aspects of power imbalances in society and delve into the underlying factors that contribute to disparities. One such instance that prevents advancement on this front is the disproportionate distribution of unpaid care tasks. Additionally, it's important to comprehend how policies and programmes could have unexpected negative effects and introduce new hurdles for the most marginalised and vulnerable women and girls. When a woman has the potential for economic success and advancement as well as the authority to make and implement financial decisions, she is considered to be economically empowered. To prosper and grow economically, Women require fair and equal access to economic institutions as well as the knowledge and tools necessary to compete in markets. Women must be able to make decisions, take action on those decisions, and manage resources and earnings if they are to have the authority and agency to gain from economic activity.

Women can assist expand businesses and markets if they have access to the correct chances and skills. Women who are financially successful provide more to their families, society, and

economies. It has been demonstrated that women who earn more money spend it in their children, paving the way for sustained development.

KEYWORDS:

Economic Empowerment, Independence, Discrimination, Social Advancement, Opportunity

INTRODUCTION:

Essentials such as Health, Education, Welfare. Over the past five years, various organizations have devoted themselves to the goal of empowering women economically. These organizations recognize that women's economic empowerment is a win-win situation that benefits not only women but society as a whole. It reduces household poverty, boosts economic growth and productivity, increases efficiency, and empowers women to achieve their rights and well-being. Research reveals compelling reasons to emphasize women's economic empowerment in development programs. Economic empowerment is one of the most important and powerful tools for women to reach their potential and advance their rights. As women make up the majority of the world's poor, achieving poverty reduction goals will require addressing women and their economic empowerment. Discrimination against women is economically inefficient. National economies suffer when large segments of the population fail to compete fairly or reach their full potential. It makes economic sense to work with women. If women have the right skills and opportunities, they can help grow businesses and markets. Financially strong women contribute more to their families, societies and economies. By investing additional income in children, women have been shown to pave the way for sustainable development.

OBJECTIVES:

The aim of this study is:

- To study the economic status of women in India
- To analyze the economic development of women in India
- To study the factors affecting women's economic independence

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Women's economy in India Economic Empowerment is an attempt by **Adoho F.S.Chakrabarty (et.al), 2014** to emphasize the importance of women's economic empowerment. A woman's growth is the development of her family, society and nation.

Women's empowerment depends on economic empowerment. When empowered financially, women have the sky as their limit. Her great potential, knowledge, skills, integrity and dedication will bring better outcomes for everyone. Governments should take the necessary initiatives to protect, support and guide their participation. A major goal of women's empowerment is to create more equitable and participatory structures in which women can control their lives. Empowerment of women is therefore a process of controlling their power and enhancing their vitality. Suguna, 2002

Aker J.(et.al), 2011. It's a process that creates an atmosphere where you can achieve...perfectly. Empowerment gives women the opportunity to influence decision-making processes, planning, implementation and evaluation.**Attanasio (et.al), 2011;** Harshitha & Shetty, 2016

It expresses the bold notion that all human beings are entitled to social regulation that protects them from the worst forms of abuse and deprivation and guarantees their freedom to live with dignity. doing. It is also a process of human empowerment to expand each person's potential so that they can live with respect and gratitude for Chauhan.et.al. can lead 2002; Harshitha & Shetty, 2016. They can share all the responsibilities of life.It is not surprising that men and women have been likened to the wheels of the same chariot. Empowerment means giving individuals the legal and moral powers essential to human survival and development in all areas of social, economic, political, psychological, religious and spiritual life. To do. In a broader sense, empowerment is nothing less than a religious, cultural and legal struggle against oppression, injustice and discrimination. Harshitha & Shetty, 2016. It turns out that over 70% of his research focuses on developed countries. A recent review by Ellsberg and his colleagues (2015) also noted significant gaps in understanding this topic in LMICs, largely due to the lack of rigorous impact assessments. Much of this literature, including the study discussed by **Ashraf (et.al), 2006**, focuses on how different programs and development-oriented interventions influence the incidence of violence. For example, **Ganeshmurthy V.S, 2008**,found that IPV causes absenteeism in workers, resulting in economic losses of 1.27% and he 1.28% in Uganda and Bangladesh respectively. Similarly, **Geetha Sulur Nachimuthu and Bharani gunathan, 2012**, estimated that 0.85% of Colombia's GDP was lost to violence against women, and Pronyk and colleagues (2006) found that South Africa's microfinance programs I discovered that I reduced my IPV by 50%. The occurrence of sexual violence against a woman has a direct impact on a woman's LFP. According to Sabia and colleagues (2013), LFP was her 6.6%, followed by her 5%.

10% pay cut. Violence against women therefore has a direct impact on individual and overall economic productivity **Shiva .M 2001**. On the other hand, Blattman and her colleagues (2013) found no impact on her IPV or WEE of cash transfers targeting women in northern Uganda. After reviewing the IPA literature, Vyas and Watts (2009) conclude that there is, at best, mixed evidence about the impact of rising women's income levels on their vulnerability to violence. Understanding the causes and consequences of violence against women requires a thorough understanding of the particular social context that True (2012) called "the political economy of violence against women." **Simon,B.L 1994** quotes a garment worker in Bangladesh who would feel safer with an abusive husband than with one professional wife. Nevertheless, measuring the economic cost of violence has received much attention in the literature, especially through innovative empirical methods for arriving at specific dollar values **Srivastava, R.S.2001**. Driven fundamentally by fear of victimization, these de facto restrictions prevent women from engaging in any economic activities within the public domain that hurt productivity **Sushama, S 1998** For instance, women employed in regular day jobs are unable to take second jobs due to restricted physical mobility at night. This is one clear mechanism through which violence adversely affects material well-being at the household level, in turn affecting macro-level economic productivity. In fact, Vyas and colleagues find mixed evidence as to whether paid work outside the home increases women's net vulnerability to violence. Meanwhile **Tiwari, R.S 2001** discussed about the social and gender related norms which are pre-dominantly influencing a parent decision of an adolescent girl out of fear for social rejection and parent generally prefers boys over girls to invest on education and expectation for more involvement in household activities resulting unfavorable condition at home causing lower retention of girls at Secondary level. The most common problems are menstruation, rituals and restriction to stay for a longer period is also one of the reasons for low retention of girls at Secondary level. As we know that extra household workload and noncompliance with homework followed by fear from teachers also produced dropout among girls

The researchers also highlighted in their study that the, there is no relation for adolescent girls to continue their studies with their parent's qualification or financial condition and the important factor came out that aspiration of father and mother is the most crucial factor. According to the **Wallerstein, N.1992** explained how collectively various factors resulting in dropout by depicting journey map of girl child and identify the connect points like home, parent, community, school and the time in between home and school. The noble laureate **Wezel, C.2003** said that if there is an arrangement of post schooling sustainable income for girls and

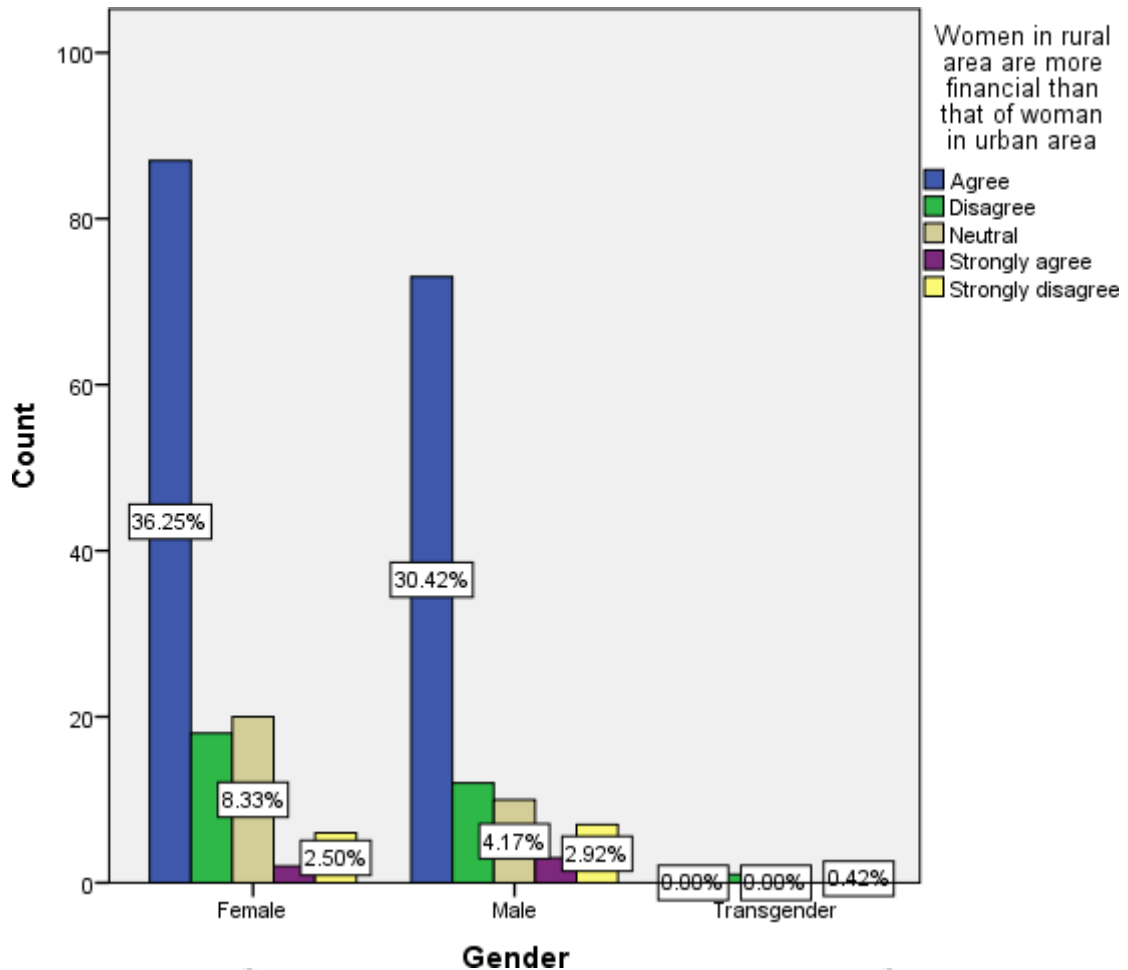
visible to the parent, this economic value will help the parent to invest for girl's education. This study also talked that those girls students weak in study than the family surrendered and never tried hard, teachers were never proactive to teach a student who were lagging in studies. **Whitemore, E 1998** described overall status of Secondary education of all the district of WB on Gender Parity Index (GPI), In the same way, he emphasized the need and importance of universalization of Secondary education to improve overall health of the secondary education in **Zimmerman, M.A.1995** said that emphasized on school s and teachers' role as a guide and counselor for the girl students and parents to make them understand the value of education. They also highlighted that the, lacking proactive measures from the school, poor households' condition, and early marriage and pregnancy cumulatively forced those girls to quit schools at Secondary level. Benefits of women education is utmost important to build a healthy nation and basic hygiene factor like separate toilet for girls also causing resulting high dropout among adolescent girls. Sometimes access to school with Secondary and Higher Secondary facilities also impacted the high dropout rate among girls **Rupali Jitendra Khaire 2011.**

METHODOLOGY:

The research method used here is an Descriptive research method. A total of 241 samples were collected. All samples were collected by a convenient sampling method. Here, sampling frames were acquired in public areas around Chennai Tamil Nadu. The independent variable or age-gender, occupation, educational, qualification, place of residence. dependent variable is to understand the concept of women's education. To study the factors affecting women's economic empowerment in India. The statistical tools used here are bar charts. Hypotheses were tested using the chi-square test.

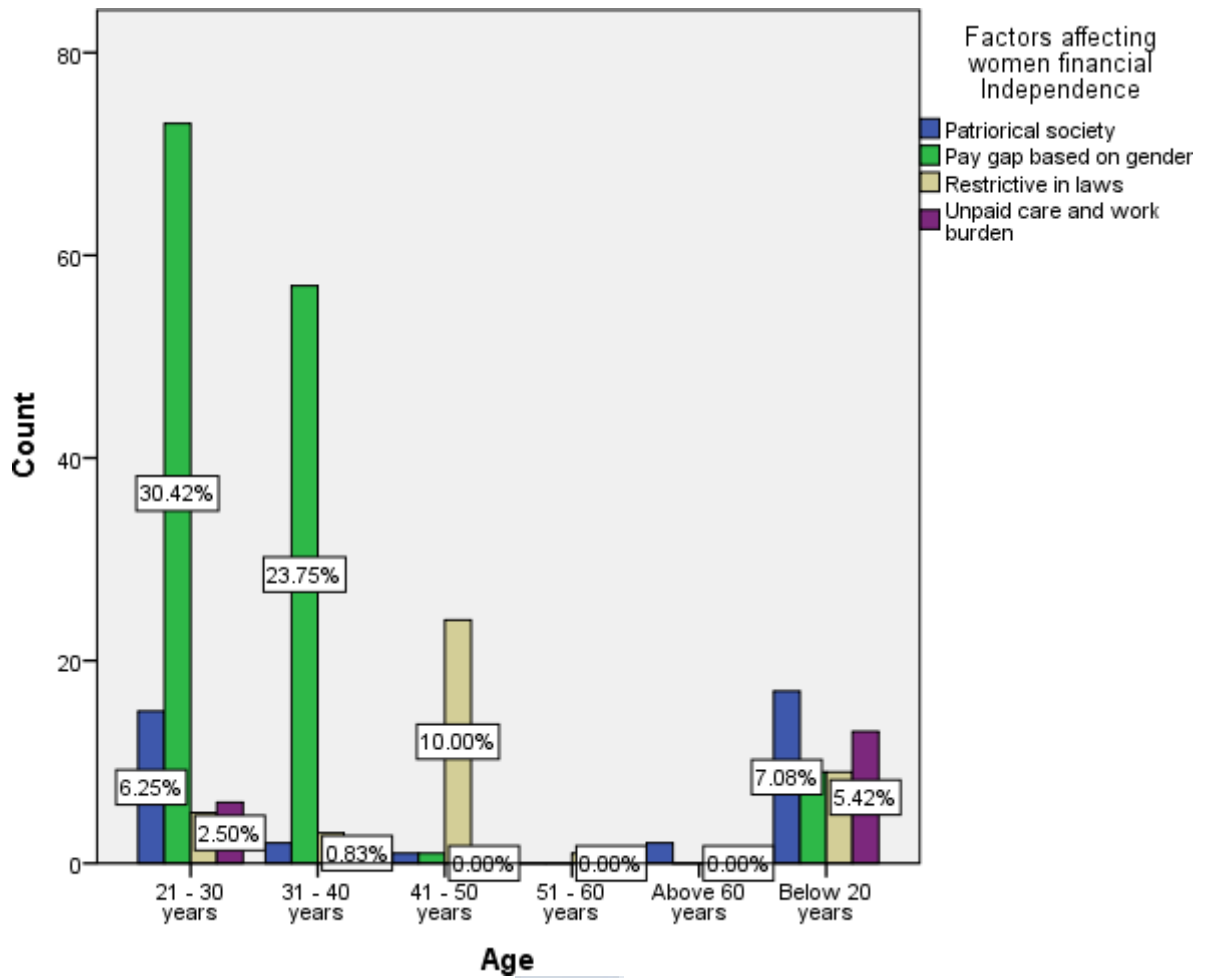
ANALYSIS:

Figure 1



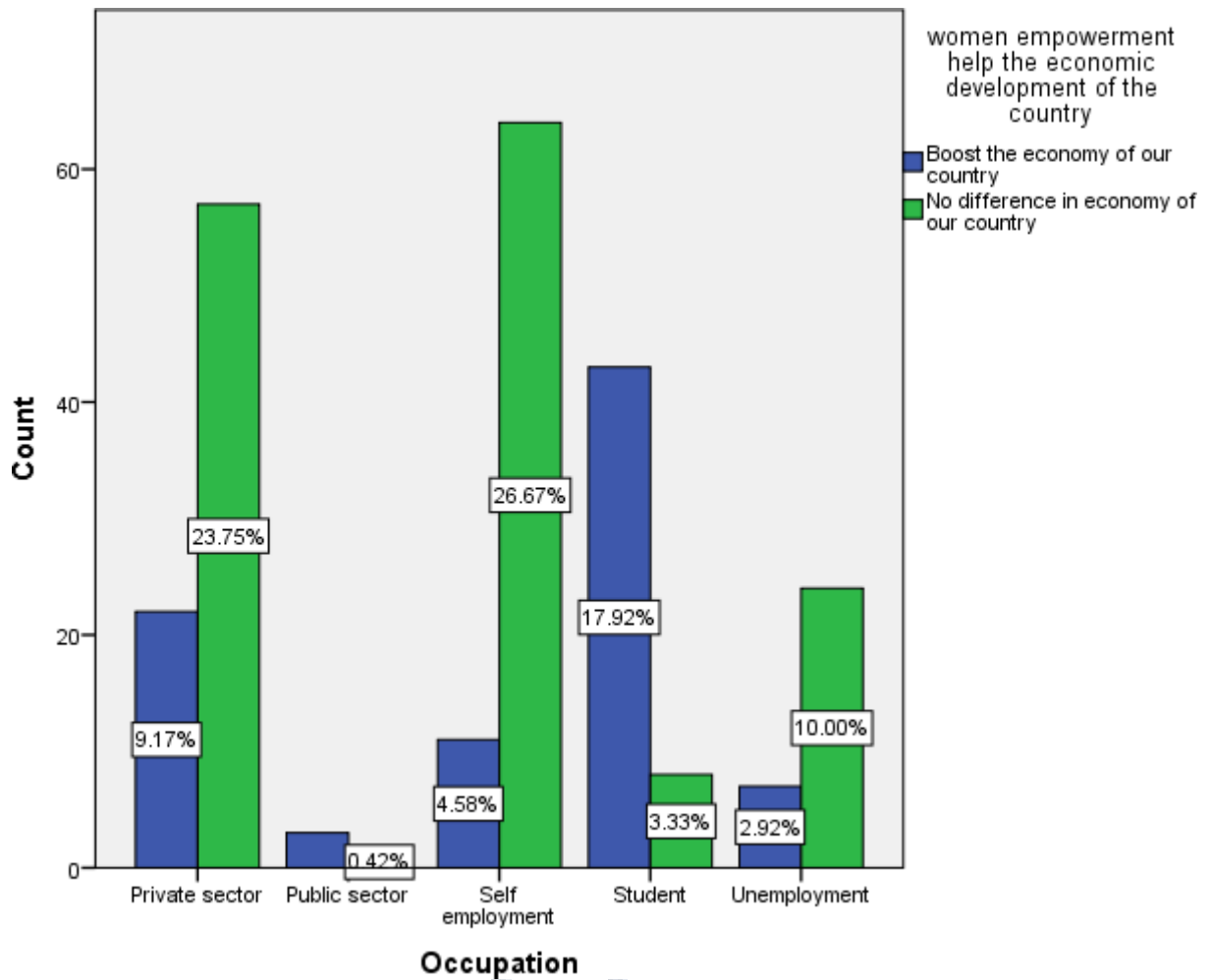
Legend: figure 1 shows that the opinion of sample respondents on women in rural area or more financial than the woman in urban area

Figure2



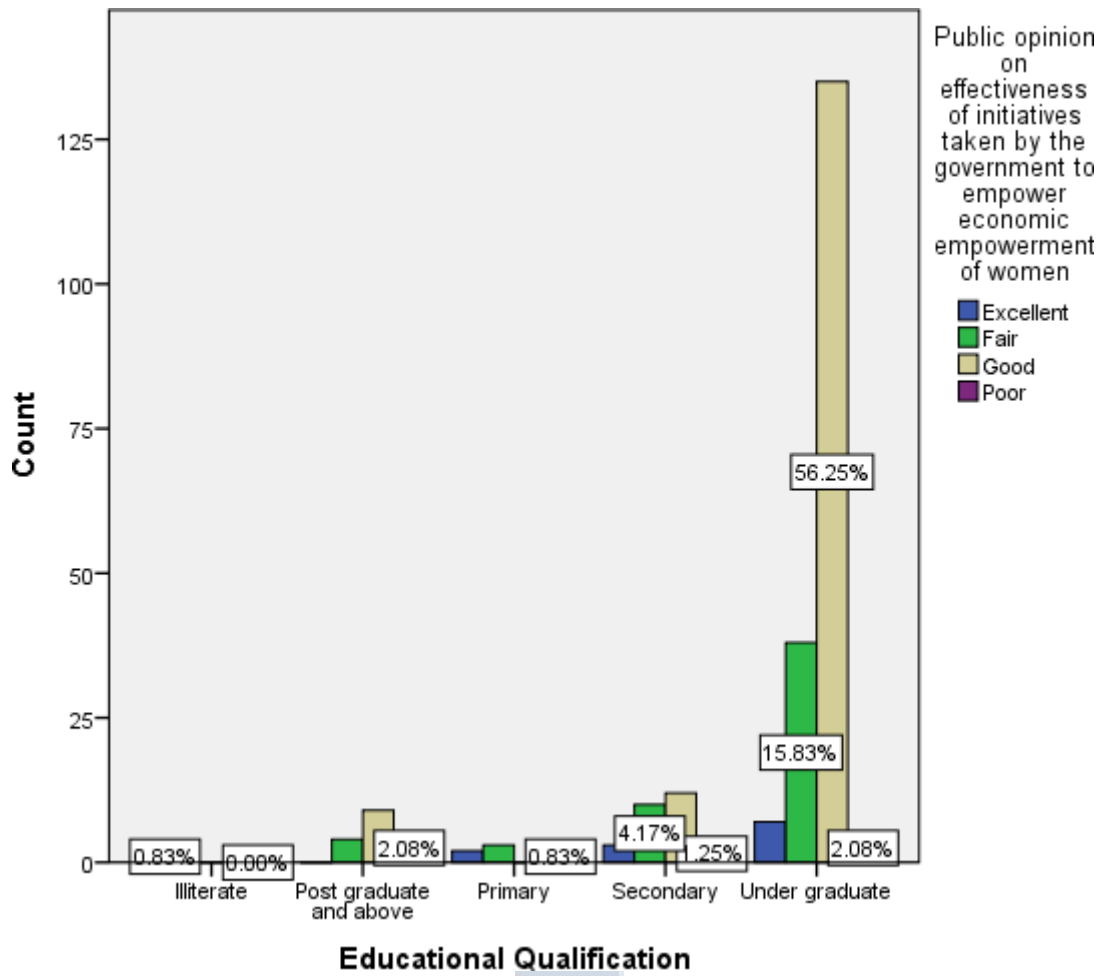
Legend: figure 2 shows that the age of the sample respondents and their opinion on the factors affecting of woman financial independence

Figure 3



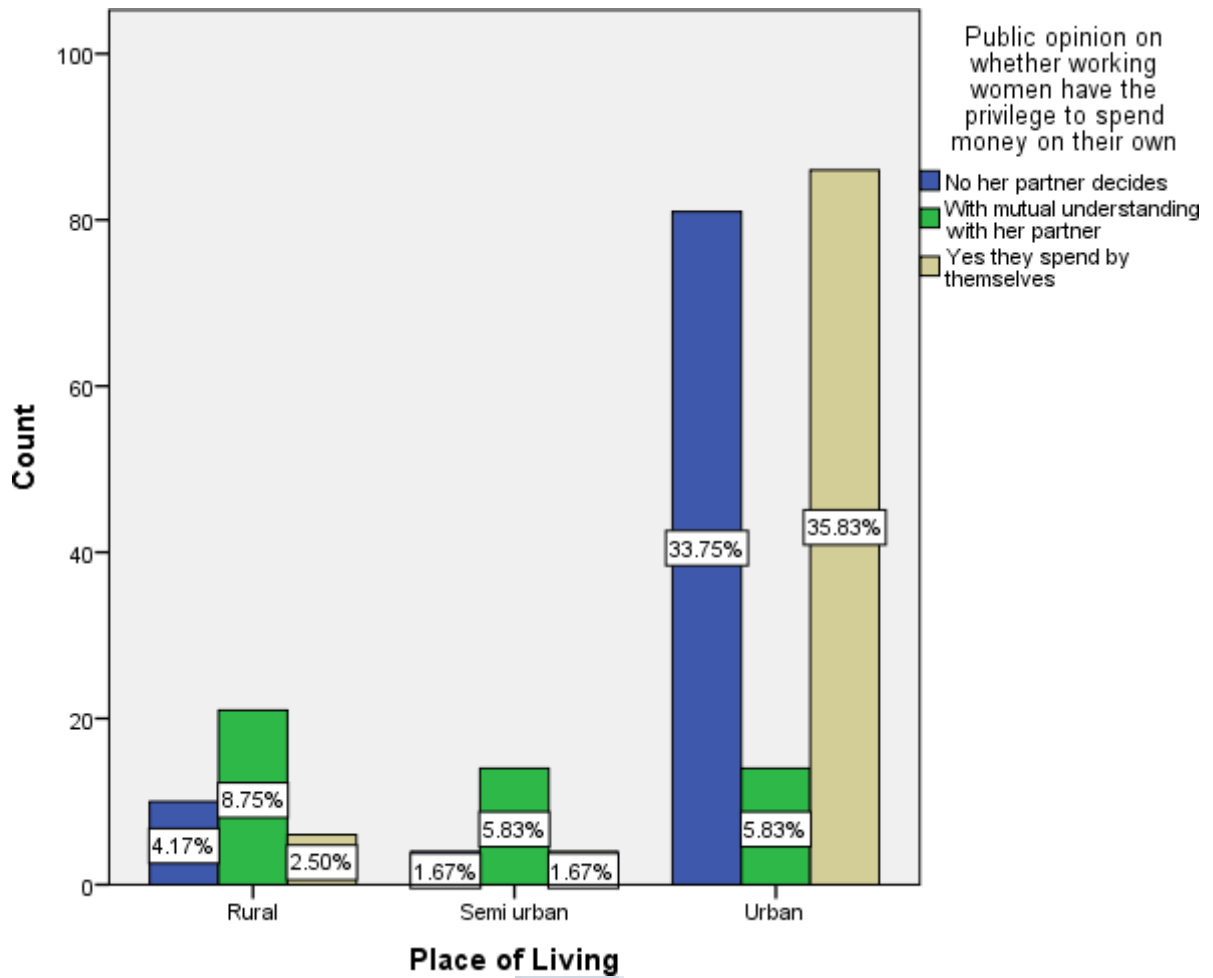
Legend: figure 3 shows that the occupation of the sample respondents and their opinion women empowerment help the economic development of country.

Figure 4



Legend: figure 4 shows that the educational qualification of the sample respondents and there opinion on effectiveness of initiatives taken by the government to empower economic empowerment of women

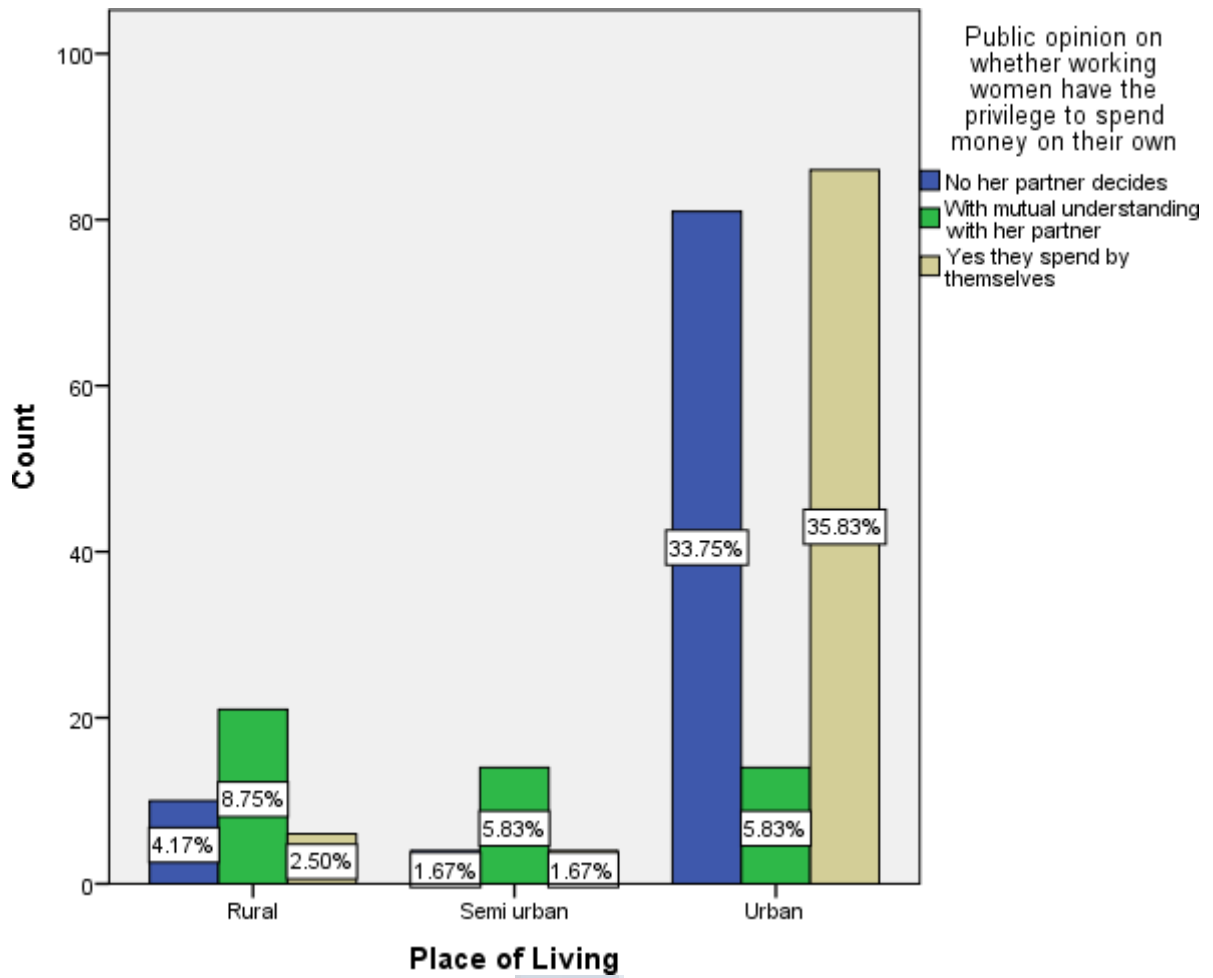
Figure 5



Legend: figure 5 shows that place of living of the sample respondents and opinion on working woman has the privilege to spend money on their own

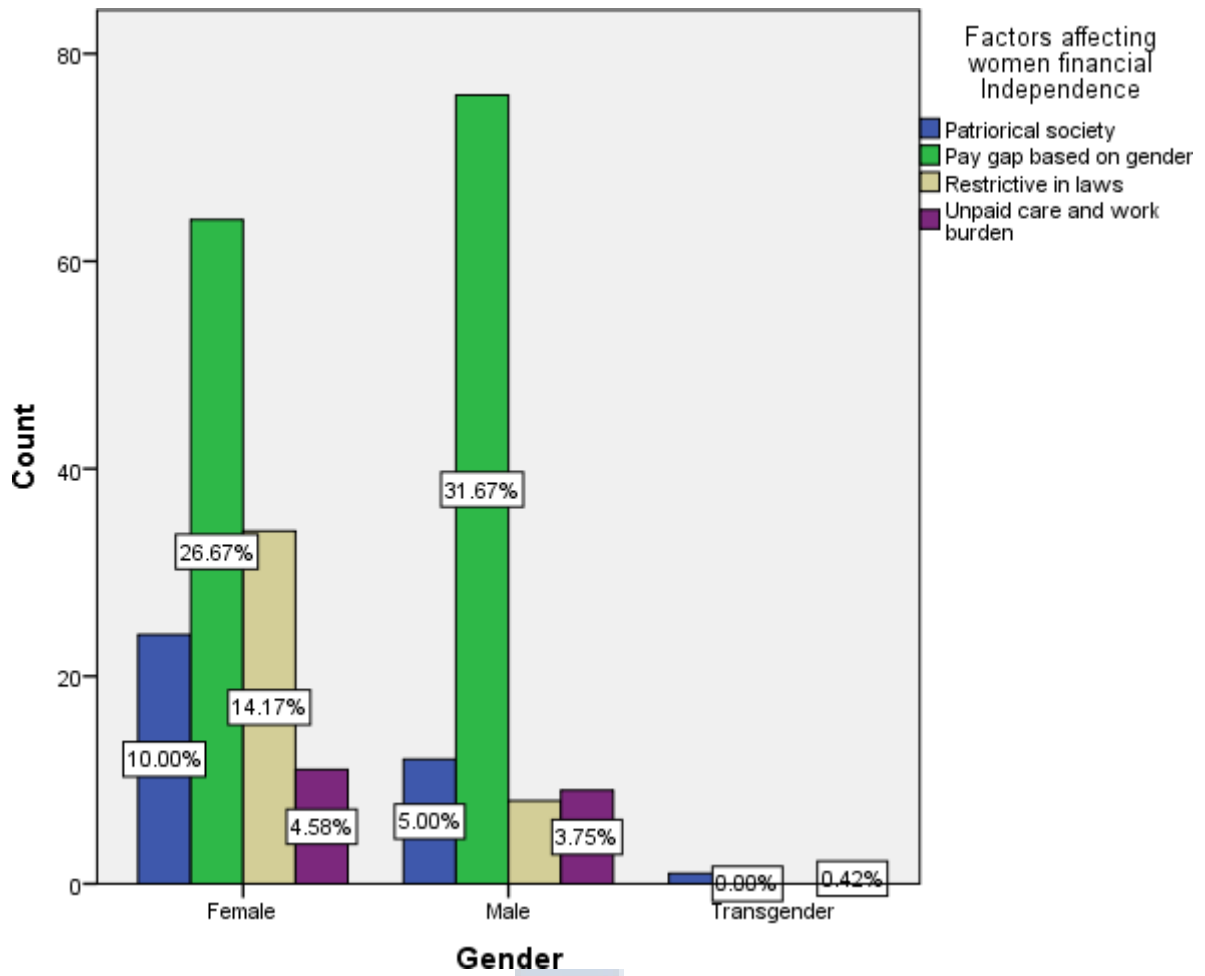
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Figure 6



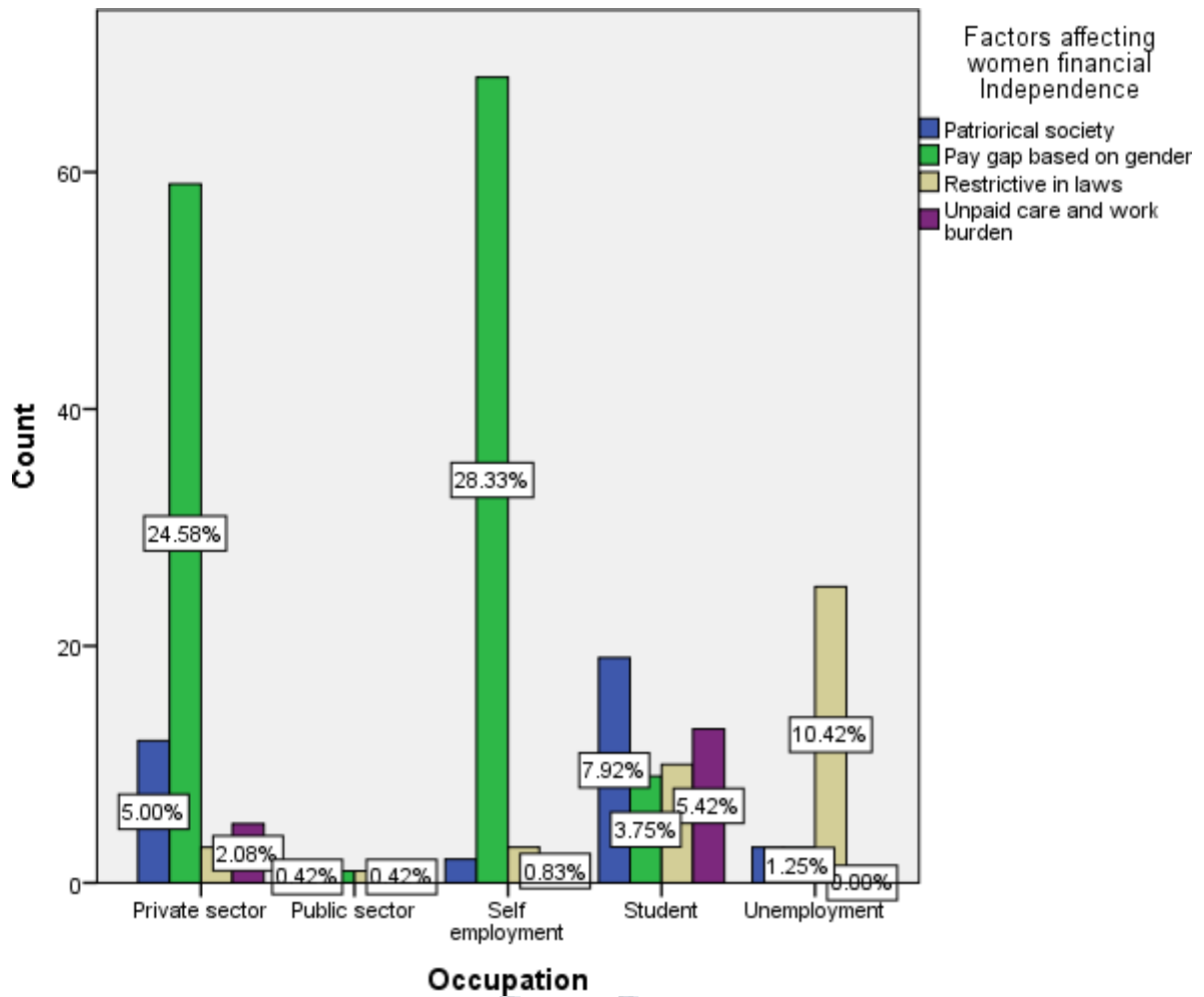
Legend: figure 6 shows that the place of living of the sample respondents and their opinion on whether working woman have the privilege to spend money on their own

Figure 7



Legend: figure 7 shows that the gender of the sample respondents and their opinion on the factors affecting woman financial independence

Figure 8



Legend: figure 8 shows that the occupation of the sample respondents and and their opinion on the factors affecting women financial independence

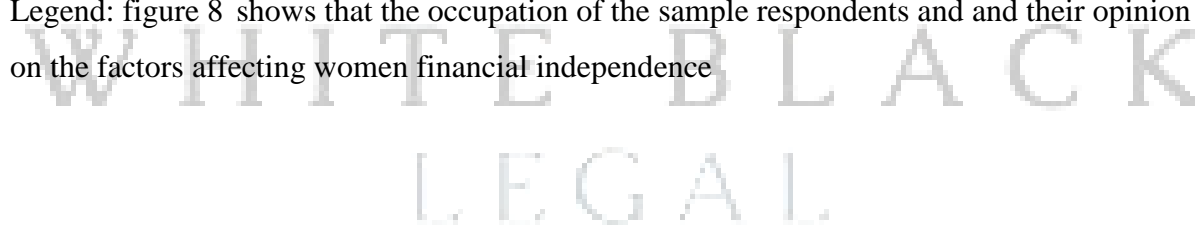
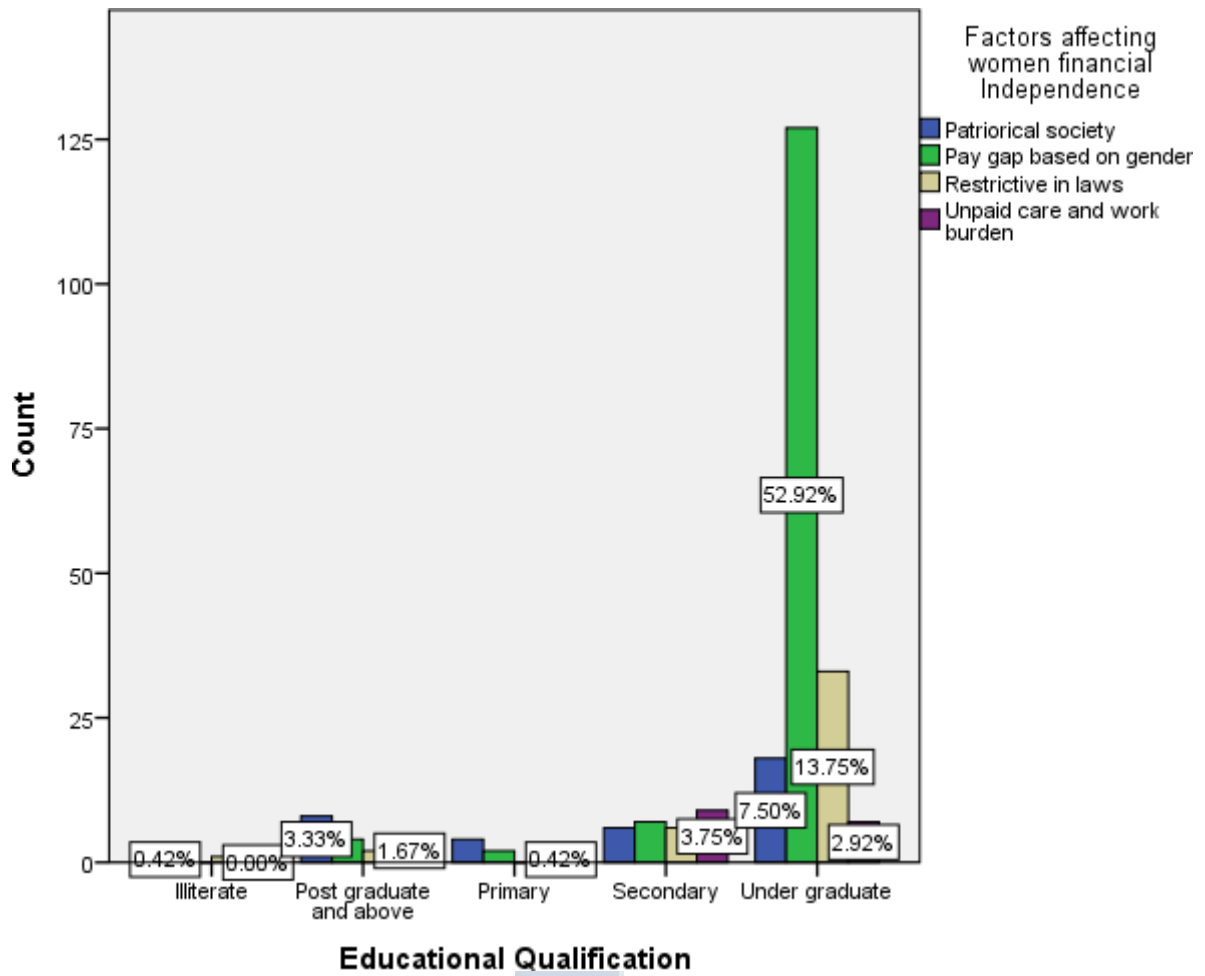
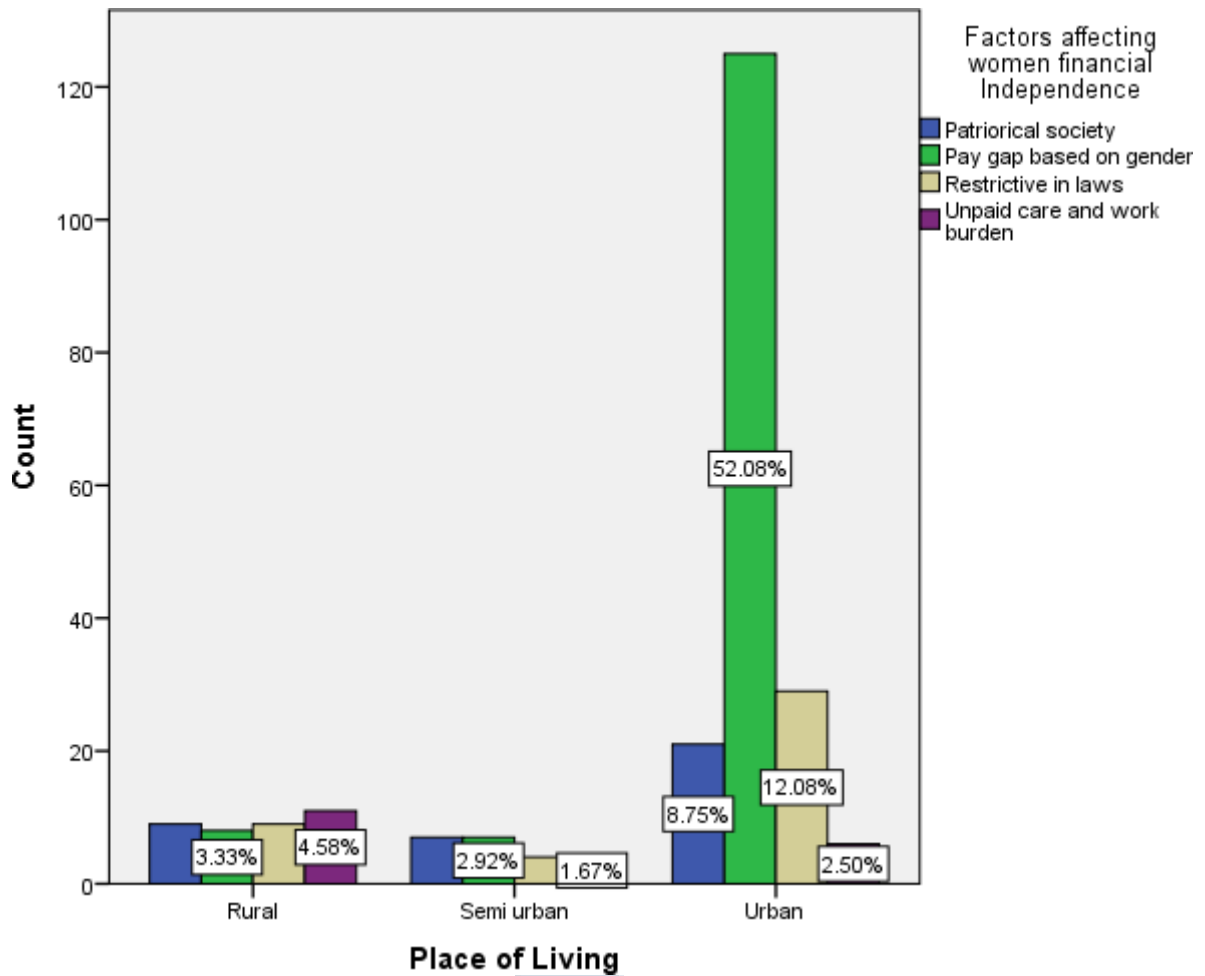


Figure 9



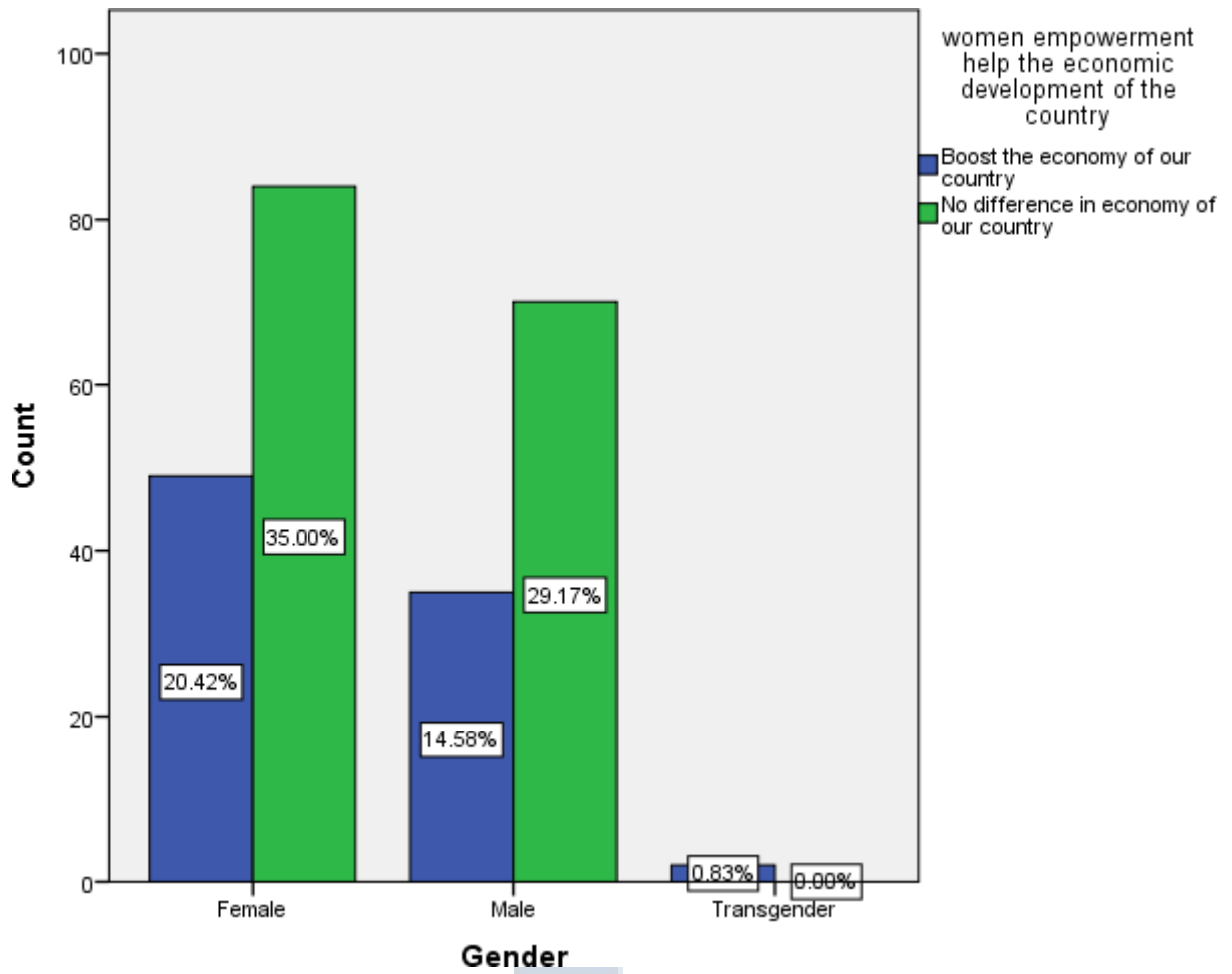
Legend: figure 9 shows that the educational qualification of the sample respondents and their opinion on the factors affecting woman financial independence

Figure 10



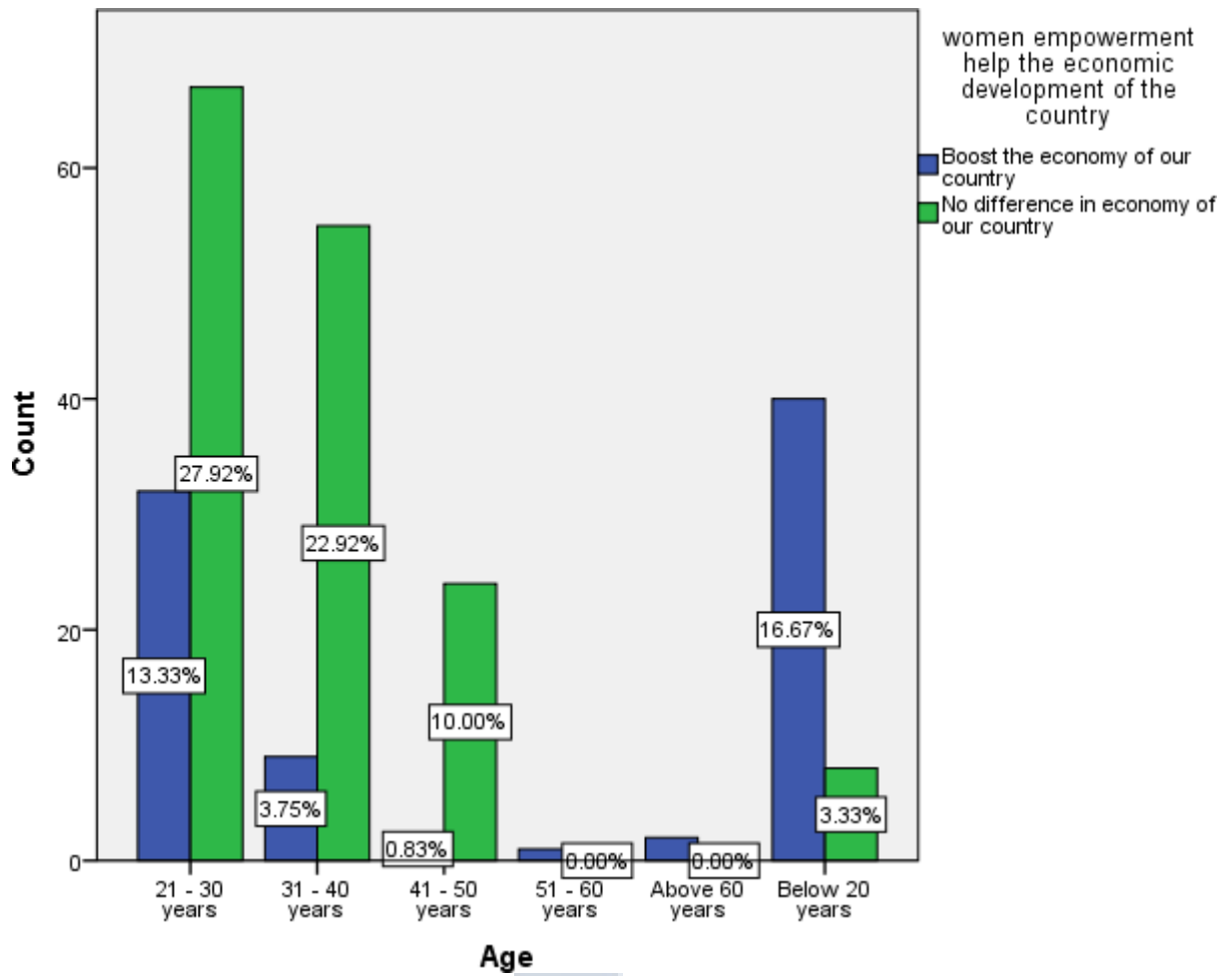
Legend: figure 10 shows that the place of living of the sample respondent and their opinion on the factors affecting women financial independence

Figure 11



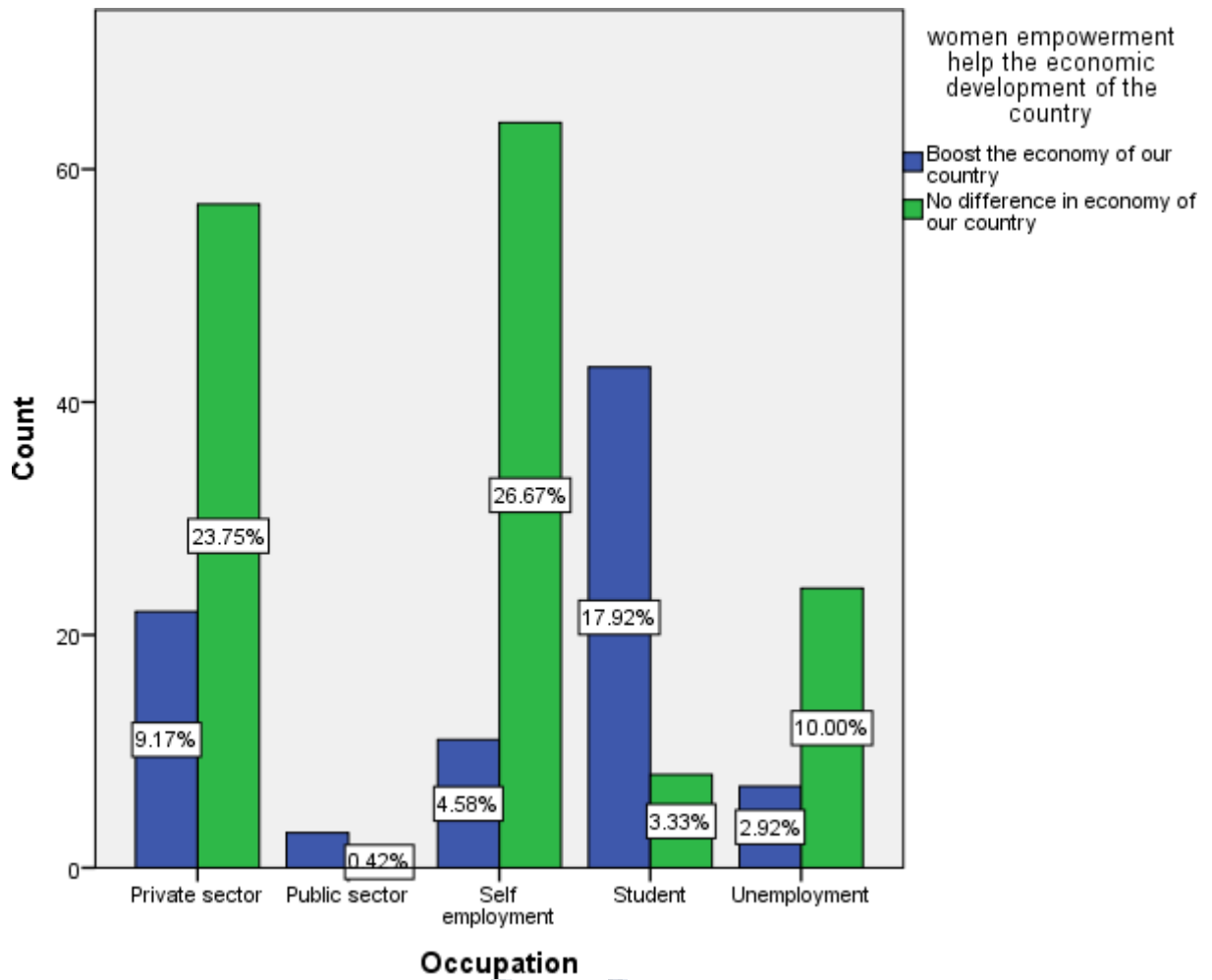
Legend: figure 11 shows that the gender of the sample respondents and their opinion on the women empowerment help the economic development of the country

Figure 12



Legend: figure 12 shows that the age of the sample respondents and their opinion on the women empowerment helps the economic development of the country

Figure 13



Legend: figure 13 shows that the occupation of the sample respondent and their opinion on women empowerment helps the economic development of the country

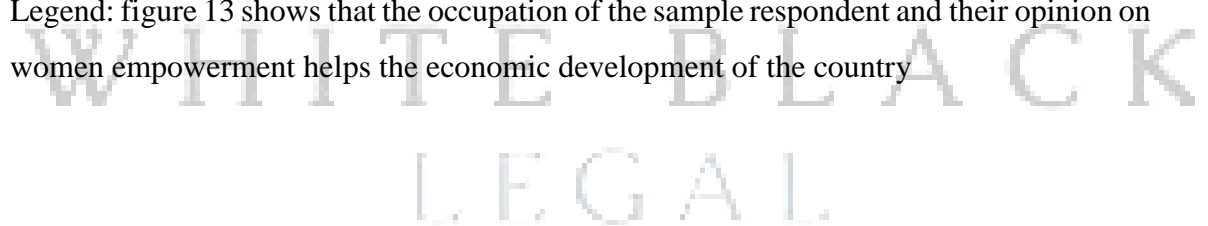
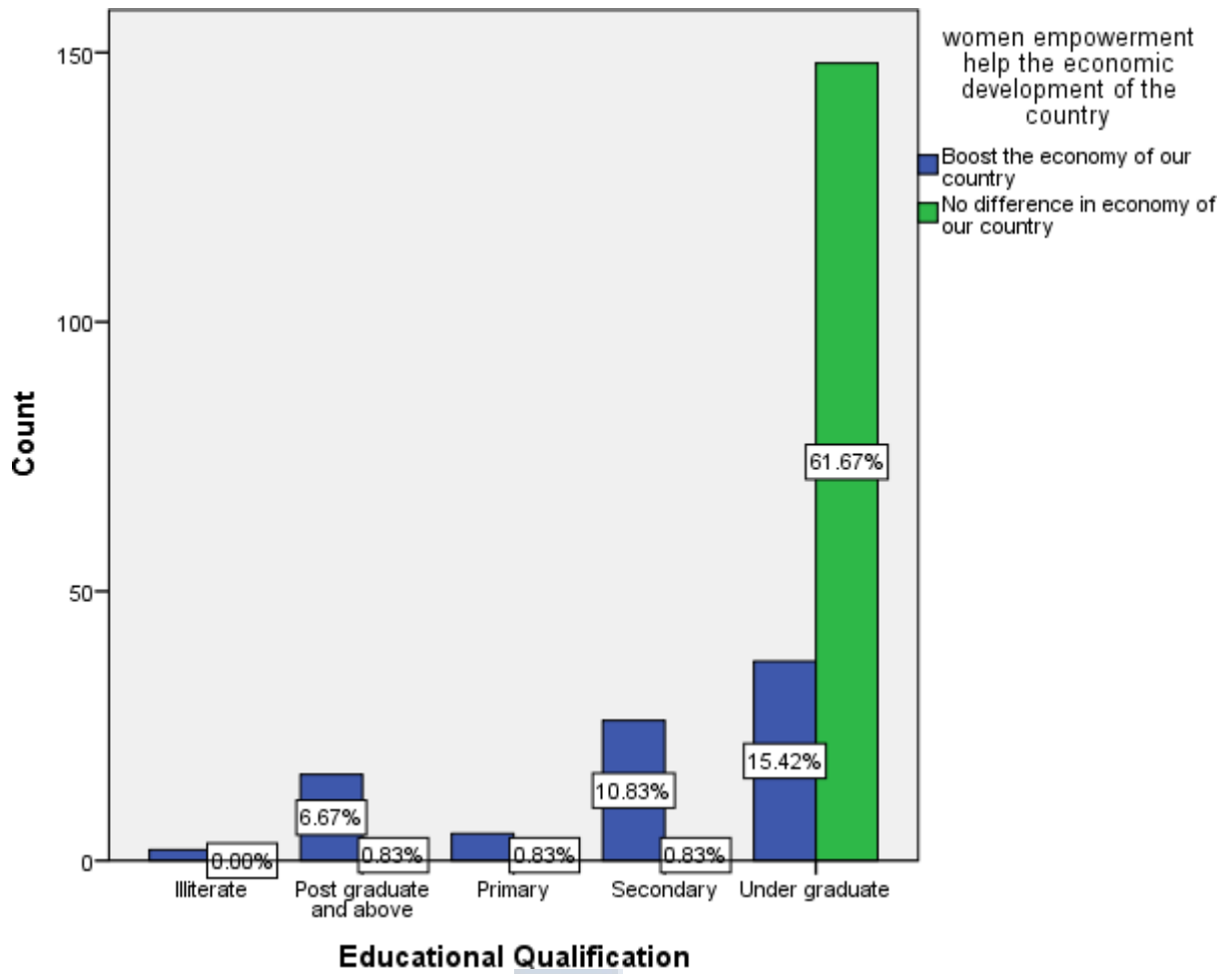
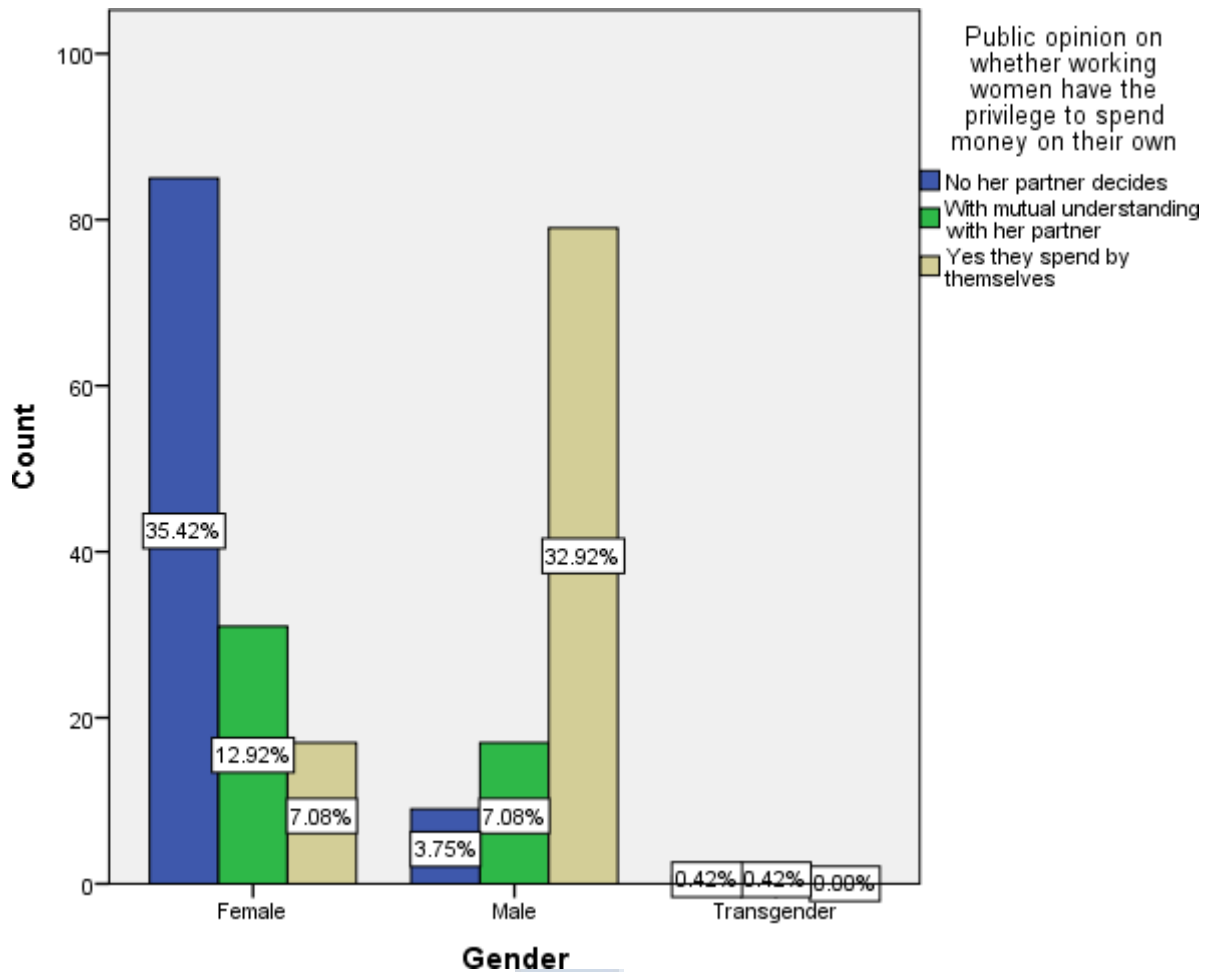


Figure 14



Legend: figure 14 shows that the educational qualification of the sample respondent and the opinion of women empowerment help the economic development of the country

Figure 15



Legend: figure 15 shows that the gender of the sample respondents and their opinion on whether working women have the privilege to spend the money on their own

RESULTS:

It is revealed that the 8.33% of female respondents and 4.17% of male respondents neutrally agreed upon women in rural area are more financial than that of women in urban area (fig1)

It is revealed that 30.42% of sample respondents were in the age category of 21 to 30 years and 23.75% of sample respondents won the age category of 31 to 40 years and 5.42% of sample respondents who are in the age category of below 20 years have chosen gender pay gap based on gender is the factor affecting women's financial independence. (fig2)

It is revealed that 23.75% of sample respondents were working in the private sector and 26.67% of sample respondents who are self-employed and the 3.33% of sample respondents were students and 10% of sample respondent were unemployed said there is no difference in economic of our country is the thing that women empowerment helps the economic development of the country. (fig3)

It is revealed that 56.25% of sample respondents who are doing their under graduate and 0.25% of sample respondents who are in secondary level of education and 2.08% of sample respondents who are doing a post graduate house have said that it is good to effectiveness of initiative taken by the government to empower the economic empowerment of women(fig4)

It is revealed that 35.83% of sample respondents who are living in urban area and 2.50% of sampled respondents who are living in rural area women have chosen that they spend money by themselves (fig5)

26.67% of sample respondents who are female and 31.67% of sample respondent were male has chosen the pay gap based on gender is the factor affecting woman financial independence (fig6)

24.58% of sample respondents who are working in private sector and 28.33% of sample respondent was self employed and 3.75% of sample respondents who are student have chosen the pay gap based on gender is the factor affecting woman financial independence (fig7)

52.92% of sample respondent who have completed their under graduate and 3.75% of sample respondents in their secondary level of education and 0.42% of sample respondents who are in primary level of education and 1.67% of sampled who are in their Post graduate, have chosen that pay gap based on gender as the factor affecting women, financial independence.(fig8)

52.08% of sampled respondents who are living in urban area and 2.92% of sample respondent were living in semi open area and 3.33% of sampled respondents who are living in rural area have chosen the pay gap based on gender as the factor affecting woman financial independence. (fig9)

29.70% of sampled respondents who are male and 35% of sample respondents have told that

no difference in economy of our country 20.42% of sampled respondent was female and 14.50% of sampled respondents have chosen the boost the economy of a country (fig10)

27.92% of sample respondent won the age category of 21 to 30 years and 22.92% of sample respondents who are in the age category of 31 to 40 years and 10% of sampled want to 50 years and 3.33% of sampled respondent's below 20 years said that there is no difference in economic our country (fig11)

23.75% of sampled responding for working in private sector and 26.67% of self-employed and 3.33% of sample respondents who are student 10% of Sample respondents who are unemployed have chosen no different in economic of our country by the woman empowerment. (fig12)

61.67% of sample respondents who are doing there under graduate, have chosen no difference in economy of a country by the woman empowerment and 15.42% of sampled and 10.83% of sampled respondents doing their secondary level of education have said that it boost economy of a country by the woman empowerment.(fig13)

35.35.42% of sampled respondents of female and 7.8% of sample respondents and who all me their opinion on whether working women have the privilege to spend money on their own with mutual understanding with partner(fig14)

5.83% of one and one and 21 to 30th and 11.25% of 28 and 0.83 and said that their opinion on whether working women have the privilege to spend money own with mutual understanding with her partner and 33.33% of sampled respondents 21 to 30 years and 5.83% of sample respondents below 20 years their opinion on whether working women have the privilege to spend money on their own is yes, they spent by themselves. (fig15)

DISCUSSION:

Women work participation scenario in rural and urban India In an international comparison of the work participation rate of urban women in 38 countries made by Collyer and Langlois, India was fourth from the bottom; the rates were much higher in USA, countries of Western Europe, Japan and other developed countries .According to the Press Trust of India (PTI), the

WPR of women in urban India is significantly lower and needs improvement. The present study also reveals a vast difference between rural and urban women's work participation rates in India. The proportion of women engaged in the workforce is double in rural India than the urban. Reddy in 1979 also extracts similar results that rural female activity rates are significantly higher in all parts of India except in Punjab and the extent of inter-state variation is wider in the case of rural female activity than that of urban female activity rates. The reasons behind urban-rural differences in female activity rates identified by him are differences in the occupational pattern, variation in the educational requirements for entry into jobs and disparities in income levels. Engagement in economic activity is one of the prime criteria for becoming empowered. Sinha in 1971 has found that the opportunities of higher wages in urban areas is a responsible factor for the lower participation of urban women. He stated that the relatively high wages offered to male workers in most activities in urban areas might reduce the economic pressure on women's work. The census data in this study points towards the more economic empowerment of rural women than the urban one, which means in India, rural women's work participation is higher than that of urban women.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

Convenience sampling method has been used in this study.

CONCLUSION:

This paper highlights the importance of women's economic empowerment. It is an attempt to emphasize sexuality. A woman's growth is the development of her family, society and nation. Women's empowerment depends on economic empowerment. Women have the sky as their limit when it comes to financial power. Her great potential, knowledge, skills, integrity and dedication will bring better outcomes for all. Governments must take the necessary initiatives to protect, support and guide, in turn.

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