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SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN PUNJAB**AMANDEEP KAUR****ASTT. PROFESSOR****DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT****GURU NANAK COLLEGE****BUDHLADA****DR. NIRMAL SINGH****ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR****NIILM UNIVERSITY****KAITHAL****ABSTRACT**

In past decades, Indian women face discrimination in every segment like economically, socially. The importance of individual provided on basis of sex. The females are treated very badly in boundary of their houses and gave low living standard. But in the consideration of changes, society adopts change toward the role of women in society. In percent time, Indian female protected by Indian constitute and other factors such as education etc. these determinants encourage women to share equally household resources. Progressive assumptions create developing environment for them. Punjab governments develop policies to upgrade their living and social deals. This study identifies the actual condition of woman due to several facilities which given government including decision making capability.

KEYWORDS

women education, socio-economic empowerment of women.

INTRODUCTION

Empowerment is historic term covering all type of empowerment such as education, financial, social, politics, and legal emotional and social empowerment of women. The planet declaration throughout world meeting in 1990 laid emphasis on "education of most lays pressure on universalizing entry and advertising equity both the issues that are vital to be able to empowerment associated with women". Due to past period, women survived under critical conditions like economic disorder. Changing scenario of society shows different image of women in current period, these facilities involving more involvement in decision making, raising self-confidence, progress ratio in employment etc. Government of Punjab, NGO introduced numerous schemes to empower women economically, socially, financially. The Indian Constitution provides equal rights and privileges for women and men. A series of provisions regarding woman improve status of women in India. Various welfare and development plans have been introduced to improve the living conditions of women and capable them to access and to control on economic and social resources.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Dr. Ansuman Sahoo has reviewed about SHGs which have become a substantial movement in India. The Self-Help Collection (SHG) movement in India has become working within the right course in strengthening women along with eradicating poverty within the rural and urban areas. Many women in Asia strongly rely on the movement and hold it accountable for improving their particular livelihoods. Nonetheless, women remain not empowered as per the requirement. The present study is usually an attempt to research the part and effectiveness of SHGs to advertise women's empowerment in Cuttack Section of Odessa. The wide objective with the study would be to analyze the operating-system of SHGs pertaining to mobilization of saving, delivery of credit towards the needy, repayment of loans along with in increasing of view of SGH customers regarding increase within the power of decision making. Both main and supplementary data are usually collected along with age, family process and amount of dependents within the family, and so on., are reviewed in demographic information. The analysis focuses on the role of SHGs in women empowerment, social solidarity along with socio-economic betterment with the poor for their consolidation.
- Amtul Waris offers evaluated that the gender equality is considered a critical take into account achieving interpersonal and institutional change that leads to sustainable development using equity along with growth. Inequalities between men and women manifest themselves in most areas of development. Inequalities are biggest in: health insurance and education, monetary development, violence against women, participation in public areas life along with policy-making along with social attitudes and sexual category stereotyping.
- H. S. Ogato has analysis that critically assessed the sexual category equality along with women's empowerment efforts in lowest developed international locations (LDCs) along with proposed policy and tactic measures pertaining to achieving millennium development targets (MDGs) in Ethiopia. Ethiopian women are in the economy, socially, culturally along with politically disadvantaged within the enjoyment of equal rights, in being able to access opportunities, decision-making processes, and fundamental resources. Basically, although many policies are usually emerging in which support along with encourage women's contribution in growth, women's use of and command of successful resources, facts, training along with education, job and in decision-making are usually limited. The typical objective on this paper would be to assess the pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment in least developed countries to accomplish MDGs along with identify policy and tactic implications pertaining to Ethiopia. This document adapts a new human ecological approach and a comprehensive assessment and analysis with the existing novels was made so that you can obtain both equally theoretical experience and supplementary data on the review styles.
- Soumitro Chakravarty offers analyzed regarding the women's Empowerment, which has become an issue of enormous discussions along with contemplation over the last few generations world-wide. This just as one agenda has become over the lists on most government strategies & programs also. Efforts happen to be made all the time across nations to deal with this issue and improve the socio-economic reputation of women. However, it is observed that almost all of the policies along with programs see empowerment within the economic impression only in the belief that economic self-reliance allows women ignoring other factors like wellbeing, education, literacy and so on. This doing the job research document attempts to recognise the thought of women empowerment on a holistic groundwork and severely examine the particular efforts started towards strengthening women using special concentration upon the particular Self Aid Groups (SHGs) based upon empirical function undertaken within the Ranchi region of Jharkhand state in Asia. It even more aims in the direction of understanding the particular linkages concerning SHGs & women empowerment along with proposing recommendations to accelerate the empowerment push paying due care about the community level area specific factors for the developing state like India which have a critical impact when region certain women empowerment practice and thereby point how for even more research in the area.
- M. Nagaraja relates to "empowerment of women" in India along with throws light-weight on particularly bureau approach "to gauge women empowerment. Separated into about three sections, this document presents the particular illustration of modern way of empowerment in Section-I; an breakdown of the efforts put in India pertaining to empowering women in Section-II along with analyses the amount of accomplishment of empowerment by means of adopting

a number of the modern indicators in Section-III. This document hinges mainly on secondary sources of data linked to India, published by Nationwide Family Well being Survey, National Taste Survey Firm and a number of the research reports.

- Dr. Vinisha Bose has looked at about Function of Entrepreneurship growth agencies to advertise women Entrepreneurship: a study of Kerala which have become a substantial movement in India. This paper will be based upon a probe completed to severely analyze the pluses and minuses of different measures initiated from the state, central governing bodies and loan companies for the particular promotion of women entrepreneurship in Kerala. Methodology - The analysis is a new field amount investigation done one of the women entrepreneurs as well as the officials with the various companies rendering help to women entrepreneurs. The analysis revealed that the reality upon ground regarding the development procedures for endorsing women entrepreneurship will not match the particular blueprint with the programme in official creating. This implies that women entrepreneurship development within the state is still in a new rudimentary state and adequate measures can be initiated in promoting women entrepreneurship which can be a very important necessity pertaining to mitigating the particular mounting joblessness problem. The analyze gives many constructive suggestions for making changes within the existing systems of support, launching fresh schemes along with making helpful relations concerning officials with the agencies along with women internet marketers. We also reviewed another research articles such as Mirielle. R. Singariya to analyzed that Dr. Ambedkar – the particular determined fighter and a deep scholar has created significant work to guide the society on the path of Liberty, Equal rights and Fraternity. Dr. Sahab Singh offers studied upon Empowerment of rural women has emerged just as one important issue in these days. The monetary empowerment of rural women will be regarded right now as an incredibly popular indicator of progress for the country, hence the challenge of monetary empowerment of women is really a paramount importance towards the Economists, Politics thinkers, Sociable scientists along with economic reformers.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the impact of education on the economic decision making capability of women in Punjab.
- To evaluate the freedom of mobility and power of women utilizing the education quotient and identify problems to take higher education.
- To identify the response of society towards government's schemes that develops the women.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is based on primary data. The data was collected from 300 respondents and four cities budhlada, mansa, bathinda, bareta (malwa region) covered for filled questionnaires. Data collected through close ended questionnaire.

ANALYSIS

To identify economic freedom, the question filled by respondents such as Female has freedom to accumulate capital or buy a house or similar or empower yourself or your family by her salary.

TABLE 1: ANSWER GIVEN BY RESPONDENTS

	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
Strong Agree	55	18
Agree	122	41
Neutral	81	27
Disagree	42	14
Strong Disagree	00	0
Total	300	100

The above table shows that, 122 (41%) respondents are agree and 55 are strongly agreed with this statement and gave positive response to enjoy freedom of accumulating capital according to their own choice. They said majority of women enjoy the right of financial decision taking in their families and outside home. But 14 % respondent gave their views in negative order because of male dominating society, some has obliged to take permission from their male members.

TABLE 2: MORE OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM ENJOYED BY WOMAN AS COMPARISON PAST

	No. of Respondents	% of respondents
Strong Agree	68	23
Agree	170	56
Neutral	60	20
Disagree	2	1
Strong Disagree	0	
Total	300	100

The above table shows that the majority of 170(56%) interviewee gives their feedback in positive way in order to agree with statement that today's women are having more economic freedom then past time. In modern period, women have more involvement in banking sector as comparison previous period. In that period, they were not having rights to make any economic decision without the consent of male family members. Today women are independent and can take their mutual decision even without the consent of male member of the family. Out of 300 only two respondents have given negative response for the economic freedom of women in present time. They said there is not a bigger difference in the position of women in the present or in past. they are of the view that it is very difficult for women to go out because of many criminal surroundings.

TABLE 3: WOMAN HAS FREEDOM FOR MOBILITY IN PRESENT TIME

	No. of Respondents	% of respondents
Strong Agree	77	26
Agree	169	56
Neutral	42	14
Disagree	11	4
Strong Disagree	1	0
Total	300	100

In the above table, 169(56%) of the respondents said that women have the mobility in the present times as compare to the past times in which women are not given any right or they are not having any mobility to work or not having any freedom to go out for work. While out of the total respondents, one of the respondent responded that women are not given any freedom to go out even in the present times, she gave her views in negative way because according to her some part of society pose some restrictions on females and not allowed them to go out alone. While many 77(26%) of the respondents are strongly agree with the statement of freedom to females and they said in present times, women are given a freedom to great extent than in the past times.

TABLE 4: SEVERAL SOCIAL AND CULTURAL FACTORS POSE SERIOUS PROBLEMS BEFORE GIRLS TO TAKE HIGHER EDUCATION

	No. of Respondents	% of respondents
Strong Agree	62	21
Agree	180	60
Neutral	43	14
Disagree	15	5
Strong Disagree	0	0
	300	100

The above table shows that 180 (60%) respondents are agreed with this statement that several social and cultural factors pose serious problems before girls to take higher education that the reason behind it, culture of family, surroundings and environmental changes discourage the parents to allow the girls to go out for study at long distance. To improve this problem, government established specially girls' schools in local areas and in 12th plan govt. makes compulsory the primary education for children's to develop the nation. Some of them are disagree with that statement because they said in modern time educated families never bound the girls to take higher education from anywhere from any hindrances.

TABLE 5: GOVT. TAKES VARIOUS STEPS TO DEVELOP HIGHER EDUCATION

	No. of Respondents	% of respondents
Strong Agree	47	16
Agree	176	59
Neutral	49	16
Disagree	21	7
Strong Disagree	7	2
	300	100

The above table shows the agreed response of respondents. Out of 300, 176(59%) respondents gave positive response that Punjab govt introduced several policies for the higher education namely Kanya Jagriti Jyoti scheme. Under this scheme BPL families are covered to give free education. Balri Rakshak Yogyna, under this scheme single girl child family are supported to free education to their daughters. But 21(7%) are disagreed with this statement according to them those family which are not able to offer education to their children's but belongs to general categories, they do not take benefits of these scheme.

CONCLUSION

Due to development, social environment facilitates women at large extent and offer better financial status. Punjab government has department that ease female and children to give facilities for their better future. Many policies like mai bhago scheme introduced to give employment and create entrepreneurial environment. But Indian woman also face some obstacles in their growth path and to adopt profession. The published data shows women involvement in political field like they have a poor 11% representation in India's Lok Sabha and 10.6% in the Rajya Sabha. The less awareness regarding their rights develops problems for them.

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