



PRIORITISE & FOCUS ON UPDATING SELF AND CREATING MASS AWARENESS OF BASIC RIGHTS, PROVISIONS AND ACTS FOR MAXIMUM WOMEN EMPOWERMENT!

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Abstract

Women empowerment includes empowerment of women in the various fields or say various grounds right from position, right for decision making / taking to position at Job or carrier /profession. Women empowerment is strengthening the abilities, skills, esteem, efficacy, supplying support, bestowing rights what they own, basic facilities to improve the condition of the women and making her ready to healthily compete with equal power with opposite gender, males in the society.

Women empowerment is not one day struggle. For women empowerment to take place or be successful on a large scale or on a larger platform or say to the maximum population or at the fullest capacity, there have been contributions of many activists, contribution of our Indian constitution , civil code the government, the community so that these women rights, their position is strengthened in the society. Various articles, rights, acts, concessions, provisions are there laid down for the empowerment of women population. Some of the articles, acts those very common and just for basic introduction, will be skimmed later on in the introduction section.

To check the awareness of women population about basic articles, rights, concessions, provisions, for which the researcher / author just made a small scale and tried to check their awareness of the women population about the same.

Keywords: *Women Empowerment, Concessions, Provisions, Articles, Indian Constitution*

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INTRODUCTION:

All women population are not aware of the concessions, provisions laid down for their empowerment. There is various constitution laid provisions, acts, articles laid to support women and to empower her to the maximum. Women empowerment means empowering the women with all the necessary basic needs, rights, priorities, positions, supporting her to excel in her life, profession, status by giving her freedom in decision

making, rendering her financial supports, emotional, social support. Women empowerment is of basically seen, found been categorised as Social empowerment, educational empowerment, economic empowerment, political empowerment and psychological empowerment. Progression of women in all the spheres, accepting them, and including them in decision making process.

Here below is just list of few rights/ articles/ Acts



which have been and will prove a boon for Women empowerment. As such there are many more, but here only focussed and pointed out a few of basic importance and awareness most of the common have.

Articles/ Rights/ Acts of significance for women's empowerment:

- Article 14- The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Article 15(3) – It mentions nothing shall prevent state from making any provision for women and children
- Article 16- 16 (1) guarantees equality of opportunity in matters relating to 'appointment' or 'employment' to any post under the State. It is applicable only to offices or employment relating to or held by the Government/State. ; 16(2) states that no citizen shall be discriminated against in any employment or office under the State on the basis of race, caste, gender, place of birth, residence, or descent.
- Article 21- No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to a procedure established by law."
- Act 2013 - Sexual harassment of women at workplace (prevention, prohibition and redressal) act, 2013
- Act 2005- The protection of women from domestic violence act, 2005
- Equal Remuneration Act - Act provides for payment of equal wages for work of same and similar nature to male and female workers and for not making discrimination against female

employees in the matters of transfers, training and promotion etc. Central Government is the appropriate Govt. in respect of industries/establishments for which it is appropriate Govt. under the Industrial Disputes Act. 1947.

The author wanted to study awareness about the basic rights, acts, concessions, provisions made by the government, stakeholders of the country for women empowerment. Are all women population or can say Indian Women population are aware of these, basic rights, acts/ articles? Should the author presume, assume that all women population, not all at least maximum of women population are aware of their rights or is there need of awareness.

For a better study and researcher/ author wanted to study the basic awareness researcher had planned a small survey and their findings has been listed by the researcher/author. Among the basic two categories, illiterate population and literate population, researcher has taken the literate population as the sample for the part of the current survey. Here researcher gave the tool only to part of population. Convenient sample was used for feasibility, to check the awareness of the provisions, acts/ rights. Researcher did survey on 100 randomly selected, easily available women sample, to conduct this small study on awareness of provisions, articles, and acts for women empowerment.

There were Limitations of the study as small study to support the paper researcher only circulated the tool among 100 participants. Also another limitation was the study was conducted on sample that were literate and had basic knowledge of reading English as it was an e-tool and simple percentage was used for analysis and for graphical presentation of the

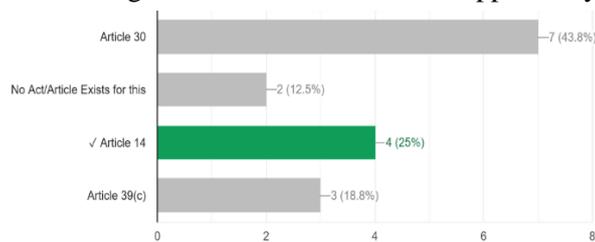
findings of the study, researcher employed bar graph. Here below are presented the findings of the survey undertaken by the author/ researcher.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

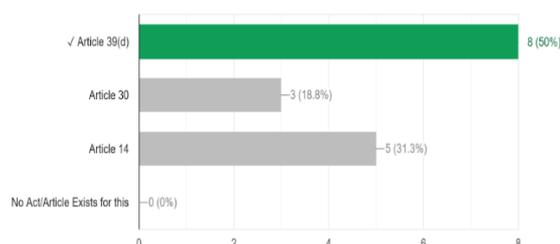
Findings of the study are as follows. To study various concessions researcher made a small scale self-made

consisting of 10 statements worded in such a form to have deep thinking and realisation. Statements were framed to test the awareness about the following acts/ rights/ principles.

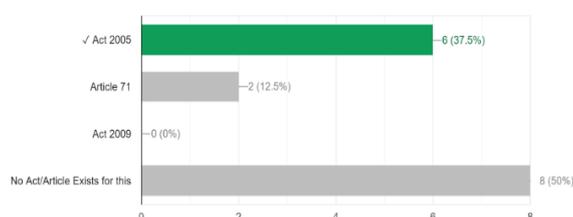
1. 75% of the respondents were unaware about the article 14, its importance. No school can deny any one from receiving education, irrespective of various differences. Advantage should be taken and girl population should be enrolled more and more in the schools. There are many facilities, study resources available for all to get educated and every non-school goer learner should take the opportunity can get enrolled in the school.



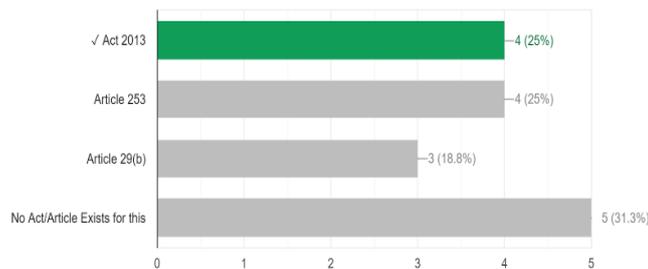
2. 50% of them responded that they are aware of equal wages right. Equal remuneration act, Act 1976 or article 30, all connected to right on equal WAGES. All Women who so ever working , should be aware of articles, rights on equal wages so that no employer exploits just on the basis of gender and equal treatment is offered to them by the employing organisation.



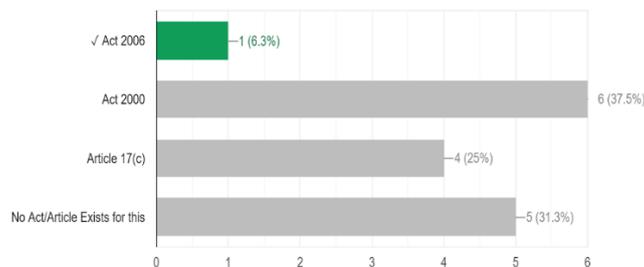
3. It was bit worrying to see the responses, institute of so much awareness, they women literate population unaware about their protection, domestic violence is a crime and women can be protected from this crime based on this article. There are so many organisations talking, discussion, so many movies,, shows on TV, news paper articles , news channel keep talking of this, but still our women population is unaware of this right of protecting self from domestic violence of Any type in their house. Protection of women from domestic violence 2005



4. Only 25% of women population were aware of sexual harassment at work place i.e. aware of related Act passed in Dec 2013. What about the rest. Why the women population don't get self-updated. Why women population are not sensitised or they them self-do not know about this. At least 50% of the population should have positively responded to this.



5. Only 6% were aware of child marriage act. Infact every girl, every school going girl should be aware fo this and snesitisation should be created about this act so that girl students are aware of this act and they make their parents, members of scoiety, community about this. In fact mass medioa shluod start bmaking all the common public aware of this though scrolling lkines, messages etc on the tewlevision. There are many serilas which have been coming up and even many movies released sensitising the youth ansd adults prevention of eraly marriage act.



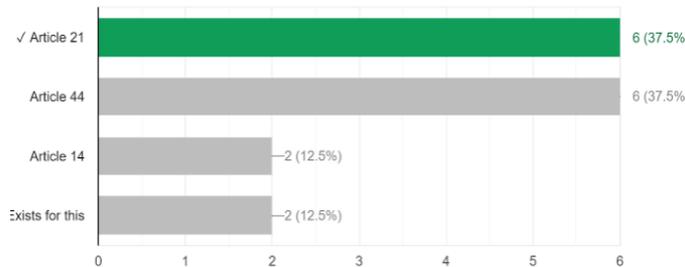
6. Again onely 50% of the womne reponded that they are aware that caste remains the same even after marriage and there is no change in the caste of the person after marriage.



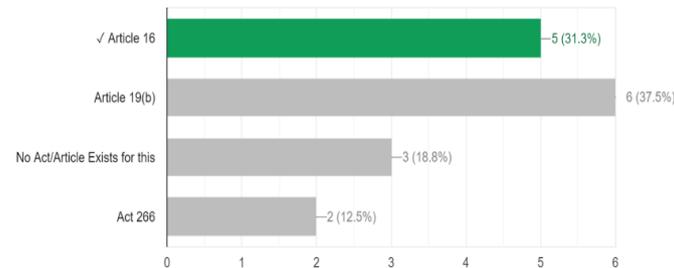
7. Only Approximate 38% of the population were aware of the article 21 , that concentrates or speaks about right on personal liberty to all. All be it men , be it women should have the awareness about this right , this article on personal liberty.



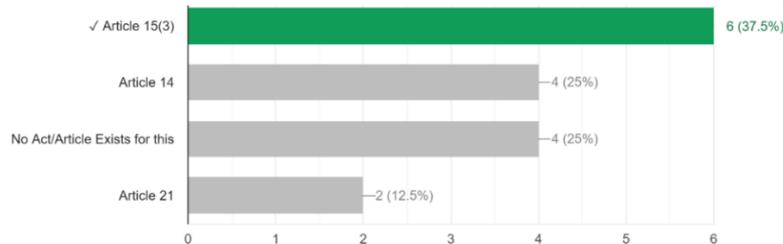
Original Research Article



8. Very few respondents were aware of the article relating to employment of people. Freedom to choose any profession, take opportunity of public employment. Only 31% were aware about this. What about the rest 70% of the population. They are unaware about the freedom of equal opportunity to employment.

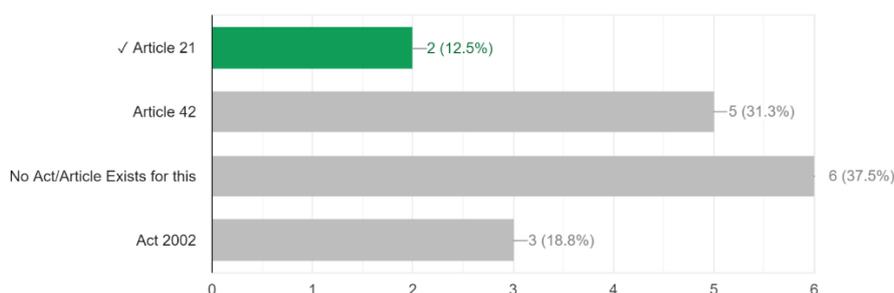


9. Only approximately 37-38 % responded that they are aware of the Article 15(3) where state can make provisions as per the state feels. So this is an additional opportunity for the state and in fact all, irrespective of men, e=women or other all of us should be aware of the special provision, i.e. under special circumstances state can make special provision as per the need.



10. As per under article 21 , every one has choice , freedom for making ppersonal decisions, hoices and no one can foce any one agianst it , without slef will to it. Only 13% of respondents were aware of thisd article.

27 10 correct responses





Women need to update themselves and get well acquainted about their rights, articles responsible, significant and of their use for their EMPOWERMENT. Infact, really why so less positive responses. It was such a study as was studying the findings researcher can conclude very less women are really aware of articles, rights, concessions, provisions, their RIGHT. Really they need to learn, unlearn, relearn, know about these rights so that they are not abused, exploited, ill treated.

CONCLUSION:

If we see the will power of women is very high, the energy, the adjustment capacity, the mental hygiene as compared to men and the ability and capacity to fight the challenges, obstacles and overcoming of the weakness. Only needed by all of us is the support a little push. Our Indian constitution, the rights, have supported the women population to face all and uplift themselves. For supporting, empowering and uplifting and making women to be at equal status with men a lot of efforts are being taken. Many articles, our constitution, the various rights articles all have contributed for the same. Only women need to be aware of them, keep self-updated about these concessions, provisions acts so that no one abuses, takes them for granted and they can fight their own battle, struggle, face, compete and achieve success and climb the top pedestal and be in equal power with men.

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