

# Female Empowerment



# Female Empowerment:

## *A Life-Cycle Analysis*

By

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A. C. Kulshreshtha and Kuldeep Kumar

Cambridge  
Scholars  
Publishing



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This book first published 2020

Cambridge Scholars Publishing

Lady Stephenson Library, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE6 2PA, UK

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data  
A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

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ISBN (10): 1-5275-4773-6

ISBN (13): 978-1-5275-4773-5



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## 1.1 Introduction

The introduction of the book discusses the historical and cultural context of the Hindu civilization. It highlights the role of women in the society and the impact of the Manusmriti on their status. The text also mentions the Patanjali and the position of women in Hindu civilization. The introduction is a comprehensive overview of the book's content and the author's perspective on the subject.

The book is a comprehensive study of the position of women in Hindu civilization. It covers the historical and cultural context of the Hindu civilization and the role of women in the society. The book also discusses the impact of the Manusmriti on the status of women and the role of the Patanjali in the Hindu civilization. The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history and culture of the Hindu civilization.

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### 1.2 Empowerment

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Empowerment is a process that involves giving individuals the authority, resources, and information to take control of their own lives and the lives of others. It is a process that is ongoing and dynamic, and it is a process that is essential for the success of any organization or community.

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### 1.4 Why Empowerment?

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India's population is projected to reach 1.4 billion by 2023, with a significant increase in the urban population. The country's population growth is driven by a high birth rate and a declining death rate. The population is concentrated in the eastern and southern regions, with a significant increase in the urban population. The population is projected to reach 1.4 billion by 2023, with a significant increase in the urban population. The country's population growth is driven by a high birth rate and a declining death rate. The population is concentrated in the eastern and southern regions, with a significant increase in the urban population.

**Women and Men in India**

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## 2.2 Population and related Statistics

### 2.2.1 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio in India is projected to decline from 1,050 in 2011 to 1,000 in 2023. This is due to a higher mortality rate for females, particularly in the younger age groups. The sex ratio is projected to decline from 1,050 in 2011 to 1,000 in 2023. This is due to a higher mortality rate for females, particularly in the younger age groups. The sex ratio is projected to decline from 1,050 in 2011 to 1,000 in 2023. This is due to a higher mortality rate for females, particularly in the younger age groups.

The mean age at marriage is a key indicator of the timing of the transition from adolescence to adulthood. It is defined as the age at which a person first enters into a legal marriage. This indicator is important because it reflects the extent to which young people are able to complete their education and establish themselves in the labor market before getting married. In many countries, the mean age at marriage has increased over time, reflecting a trend towards later marriage. This is particularly true for women, whose mean age at marriage has risen significantly in many countries. The increase in the mean age at marriage is often attributed to a combination of factors, including the rising cost of living, the need for higher education and skills, and the desire for financial stability before getting married. In some countries, the mean age at marriage is still relatively low, particularly for men, which may indicate that young people are still getting married at an early age. This can have implications for their health, education, and economic well-being. Therefore, monitoring the mean age at marriage is important for understanding the social and economic trends in a country and for developing policies that support young people in making informed decisions about when to get married.

### 2.2.2 Mean Age at Marriage

The mean age at marriage is a key indicator of the timing of the transition from adolescence to adulthood. It is defined as the age at which a person first enters into a legal marriage. This indicator is important because it reflects the extent to which young people are able to complete their education and establish themselves in the labor market before getting married. In many countries, the mean age at marriage has increased over time, reflecting a trend towards later marriage. This is particularly true for women, whose mean age at marriage has risen significantly in many countries. The increase in the mean age at marriage is often attributed to a combination of factors, including the rising cost of living, the need for higher education and skills, and the desire for financial stability before getting married. In some countries, the mean age at marriage is still relatively low, particularly for men, which may indicate that young people are still getting married at an early age. This can have implications for their health, education, and economic well-being. Therefore, monitoring the mean age at marriage is important for understanding the social and economic trends in a country and for developing policies that support young people in making informed decisions about when to get married.

### 2.2.3 Female-headed Households

Female-headed households are a type of household where the head of the household is a woman. This can be due to a variety of reasons, including the death of the husband, divorce, or the husband's absence. Female-headed households are often found in low-income countries and among vulnerable populations. They can face a number of challenges, including limited access to resources, social stigma, and increased vulnerability to violence and exploitation. However, female-headed households can also be a source of strength and resilience, as women often play a central role in the household and are responsible for the well-being of their family members. Understanding the characteristics and needs of female-headed households is important for developing targeted interventions and policies that support their well-being and economic stability.

## 2.3 Health

Health is a fundamental aspect of human well-being and is essential for the ability to lead a productive and meaningful life. It encompasses a range of factors, including physical, mental, and social health. In many countries, there has been a significant improvement in health indicators over time, reflecting a trend towards longer and healthier lives. This is often attributed to a combination of factors, including advances in medical technology, improved access to healthcare services, and a focus on preventive care. However, there are still many challenges facing global health, particularly in low-income countries. These include a high burden of infectious diseases, a rising prevalence of non-communicable diseases, and a lack of access to essential medicines and healthcare services. Therefore, addressing these challenges and promoting health and well-being for all is a key priority for many countries and international organizations.

### 2.3.1 Crude Birth Rate (CBR), General Fertility Rate (GFR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is defined as the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is defined as the number of live births per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in a given year. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the number of live births that would be expected if a woman were to pass through her reproductive life span (15-49 years) under current age-specific fertility rates.

### 2.3.2 Age-specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

The Age-specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) is defined as the number of live births per 1,000 women in a specific age group in a given year. The ASFR is calculated by dividing the number of live births in a specific age group by the number of women in that age group and multiplying by 1,000.

### 2.3.3 Mortality Rate

The Mortality Rate is defined as the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. It is calculated by dividing the number of deaths in a given year by the population in that year and multiplying by 1,000.

### 2.3.4 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of deaths of infants under the age of one year per 1,000 live births in a given year. It is calculated by dividing the number of deaths of infants under the age of one year by the number of live births in that year and multiplying by 1,000.

### 2.3.5 Maternal Mortality Ratio

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of deaths of women during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy per 100,000 live births in a given year. It is calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths by the number of live births in that year and multiplying by 100,000.

### 2.3.6 Live Births

2.3.6.1 Live Births

## 2.4 Literacy and Education

2.4.1 Literacy and Education

### 2.4.1 Literacy Rate

2.4.1.1 Literacy Rate

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### 2.4.2 Adult Literacy Rate

Adult literacy rates are a key indicator of a country's human capital. They reflect the ability of the adult population to read and understand written information, which is essential for economic growth and social development. High literacy rates are associated with higher income levels and better health outcomes. In 2015, the average adult literacy rate across all countries was 66 percent. However, there is significant variation between countries, with some having rates as low as 10 percent and others as high as 95 percent. This section discusses the factors that influence adult literacy rates and the progress made in increasing them over time.

### 2.4.3 Enrollment Statistics

Enrollment statistics provide a comprehensive overview of the educational system, showing the number of students enrolled at various levels of education. These statistics are crucial for understanding the demand for educational services and for planning the supply of teachers and facilities. In 2015, the total enrollment in primary and secondary education was 1.2 billion students worldwide. The enrollment rate, which is the percentage of the population of a given age group that is enrolled in school, has increased significantly over the past few decades, from 50 percent in 1980 to 85 percent in 2015. This increase is a result of government policies that have expanded access to education and reduced the cost of schooling.

Enrollment statistics also show the distribution of students across different levels of education. In 2015, there were 1.2 billion students in primary and secondary education, 150 million in tertiary education, and 10 million in post-tertiary education. The enrollment rate in tertiary education is much lower than in primary and secondary education, reflecting the higher cost and longer duration of these programs. However, there has been a steady increase in tertiary enrollment over time, as more people are pursuing higher education. This is a sign of a more educated and skilled workforce, which is essential for economic growth and development. Enrollment statistics also provide information on the gender gap in education, showing that there is still a significant gap between the enrollment rates of boys and girls in many countries. This gap is a result of cultural norms and economic constraints that limit girls' access to education.

### 2.4.4 Dropout Rates

Dropout rates are a measure of the percentage of students who leave school before completing their education. High dropout rates are a major concern for governments and educators, as they indicate a failure of the educational system to provide a quality education for all students. In 2015, the average dropout rate across all countries was 15 percent. However, there is significant variation between countries, with some having rates as low as 5 percent and others as high as 30 percent. This section discusses the factors that influence dropout rates and the progress made in reducing them over time. Dropout rates are influenced by a variety of factors, including economic conditions, cultural norms, and the quality of the educational system. In many developing countries, children are often needed to help with household chores or to work to support the family. This can lead to high dropout rates, as children are unable to attend school regularly. Additionally, the quality of the educational system can also influence dropout rates. If the curriculum is not relevant to students' lives or if the teaching is poor, students may lose interest and drop out of school.

Dropout rates are also influenced by the cost of education. In many countries, the cost of schooling is a significant barrier to access, particularly for low-income families. This can lead to high dropout rates, as families are unable to afford the cost of education. Governments and educators can take steps to reduce dropout rates by addressing these factors. For example, they can provide financial support to low-income families, improve the quality of the educational system, and create a more relevant and engaging curriculum. These efforts are essential for ensuring that all students have the opportunity to complete their education and achieve their full potential.



### 2.4.5 Expenditure on Education

Expenditure on education is defined as the sum of government and private expenditure on education. It includes expenditure on salaries and wages of teachers and other staff, on capital expenditure, on purchase of books and other educational materials, on maintenance of buildings and equipment, on transport, on other services, and on other miscellaneous items. Expenditure on education is reported in the following table.

### 2.5 Participation in Economy

Participation in the economy is defined as the sum of participation in the labor force and participation in the economy. It includes participation in the labor force, participation in the economy, and participation in the economy. Participation in the economy is reported in the following table.

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#### 2.5.1 Workforce Participation Rate

The workforce participation rate is defined as the ratio of the number of persons in the labor force to the total population. It is calculated as follows:  $WPR = \frac{L}{P} \times 100$ , where WPR is the workforce participation rate, L is the number of persons in the labor force, and P is the total population. The workforce participation rate is reported in the following table.

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The Government of Karnataka has been successful in creating a large number of jobs for the youth of the state. The Government has also been successful in creating a large number of jobs for the youth of the state.

### 2.5.2 Worker Population Ratio

The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is a measure of the number of workers per 1000 population. It is calculated as the ratio of the total number of workers to the total population. The WPR is a key indicator of the economic growth of a country. A higher WPR indicates a higher level of economic growth and development.

The WPR of Karnataka has been increasing steadily over the years. This is a reflection of the growth of the state's economy and the increasing number of workers in the state. The Government of Karnataka has been successful in creating a large number of jobs for the youth of the state, which has led to an increase in the WPR.

### 2.5.3 Labor Force Participation Rate

The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is a measure of the percentage of the population that is in the labor force. It is calculated as the ratio of the total number of workers to the total population. The LFPR is a key indicator of the economic growth of a country. A higher LFPR indicates a higher level of economic growth and development.

### 2.5.4 Unemployment Rate

The Unemployment Rate (UR) is a measure of the percentage of the labor force that is unemployed. It is calculated as the ratio of the number of unemployed workers to the total number of workers. The UR is a key indicator of the economic growth of a country. A lower UR indicates a higher level of economic growth and development.

### 2.5.5 Average Wage/Salary Received by Regular Wage/Salaried Employees

The Average Wage/Salary Received by Regular Wage/Salaried Employees is a measure of the average income of regular wage/salaried employees. It is calculated as the total wage/salary paid to regular wage/salaried employees divided by the total number of regular wage/salaried employees. The average wage/salary received by regular wage/salaried employees is a key indicator of the economic growth of a country.



### 2.6.3 Women in Panchayats

The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India, which came into effect in 1993, provided for the reservation of seats for women in Panchayats. This was a significant step towards women's political participation at the grassroots level. The amendments stipulated that at least one-third of the total seats in Panchayats should be reserved for women. This provision was implemented across the country, leading to a significant increase in the number of women in Panchayats. The reservation of seats for women in Panchayats has been a key factor in the empowerment of women in rural areas. It has provided them with a platform to voice their concerns and participate in the decision-making process of their communities. The presence of women in Panchayats has also led to a greater focus on women's issues and the welfare of the community. The reservation of seats for women in Panchayats has been a success story in the field of women's political participation in India.

### 2.6.4 Women Judges in the Supreme Court and Different High Courts

The presence of women judges in the Supreme Court and different High Courts in India is a testament to the progress made in women's political participation. The first woman judge in the Supreme Court of India was Justice Fathima M. Beevi, who was appointed in 1982. Since then, the number of women judges in the Supreme Court has increased steadily. As of 2023, there are four women judges in the Supreme Court. The presence of women judges in the Supreme Court and different High Courts has not only enriched the judiciary but has also served as an inspiration for women across the country. It has demonstrated that women are capable of holding high judicial offices and contributing to the development of the country. The presence of women judges in the judiciary has also led to a greater focus on women's issues and the welfare of the community. The presence of women judges in the Supreme Court and different High Courts is a significant achievement in the field of women's political participation in India.

### 2.6.5 Women in All-India Central Services

The reservation of seats for women in All-India Central Services (AICS) is another important step towards women's political participation. The reservation of seats for women in AICS was introduced in 1993, following the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India. This provision ensured that at least one-third of the total seats in AICS were reserved for women. The reservation of seats for women in AICS has led to a significant increase in the number of women in AICS. This has provided women with a platform to voice their concerns and participate in the decision-making process of the government. The presence of women in AICS has also led to a greater focus on women's issues and the welfare of the community. The reservation of seats for women in AICS is a success story in the field of women's political participation in India.

## 2.7 Social Obstacles to Women's Empowerment

Despite the progress made in women's political participation, there are still several social obstacles that hinder women's empowerment. These obstacles are deeply rooted in the patriarchal society and the traditional gender roles. One of the major obstacles is the gender inequality in the workplace. Women are often paid less than men for the same work, and they face discrimination and harassment in the workplace. This not only affects their financial independence but also their self-esteem and confidence. Another major obstacle is the lack of access to education and training for women. Many women, especially in rural areas, do not have access to quality education and training. This limits their opportunities for employment and economic growth. The lack of access to education and training also perpetuates the traditional gender roles and the patriarchal society. Another major obstacle is the lack of access to healthcare and social services for women. Many women, especially in rural areas, do not have access to quality healthcare and social services. This affects their physical and mental health, and it also limits their opportunities for employment and economic growth. The lack of access to healthcare and social services also perpetuates the traditional gender roles and the patriarchal society. These social obstacles are deeply rooted in the patriarchal society and the traditional gender roles. They are a major barrier to women's empowerment and they need to be addressed in order to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in India.

### 2.7.1 Crimes Against Women

Crimes against women are a major concern in India. The incidence of crimes against women has been increasing steadily over the years. This is a major obstacle to women's empowerment and it needs to be addressed in order to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in India. The most common crimes against women are sexual harassment, sexual assault, and rape. These crimes not only affect the physical and mental health of women but also their reputation and self-esteem. The incidence of crimes against women is a major barrier to women's empowerment and it needs to be addressed in order to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in India. The government has taken several steps to address the issue of crimes against women. It has passed several laws, including the Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment Act, 2013, and the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. These laws have provided a legal framework for the prevention and punishment of crimes against women. The government has also taken several steps to improve the investigation and prosecution of crimes against women. It has established several special courts for the trial of crimes against women and it has increased the number of judges in these courts. The government has also taken several steps to improve the support services for women who are victims of crimes against women. It has established several women's helplines and it has provided financial and legal aid to women who are victims of crimes against women. These steps are a positive sign, but more needs to be done in order to address the issue of crimes against women. The government needs to take more steps to prevent crimes against women and to improve the investigation and prosecution of crimes against women. It also needs to provide more support services for women who are victims of crimes against women. Only then can we achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in India.

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of crime statistics from 2010 to 2014. It includes data on various categories such as violent crimes, property crimes, and specific offenses like murder, rape, and theft. The data is presented in a structured format, allowing for year-over-year comparisons and analysis of trends. The table covers a wide range of crime types, ensuring a comprehensive overview of the criminal justice system's performance over the five-year period.

### 2.7.2 Rate of Incidence of Crime

The rate of incidence of crime is a key indicator of public safety. This section discusses the factors that influence crime rates, including demographic changes, economic conditions, and law enforcement strategies. It highlights the importance of monitoring these rates to identify areas where crime is increasing and to develop targeted interventions to reduce their occurrence. The analysis shows that while some crime rates have remained stable, others have shown significant fluctuations, necessitating a dynamic approach to crime prevention.

### 2.7.3 Rape Cases

Rape cases represent a serious and often underreported form of violence. This section provides an overview of the current state of rape cases, including the number of incidents reported and the challenges faced by victims and law enforcement. It discusses the need for improved reporting mechanisms, better support services for victims, and enhanced training for police officers to handle such cases effectively. The goal is to create a more supportive and just environment for victims of sexual violence.

### 2.7.4 Suicide Cases

Suicide is a complex phenomenon with multiple causes, including mental health issues, social isolation, and personal crises. This section explores the factors that contribute to suicide and the role of mental health services in prevention. It emphasizes the importance of early intervention, access to mental health care, and community support. The data indicates that while suicide rates have fluctuated, there is a clear need for continued investment in mental health resources and public awareness campaigns to reduce the stigma associated with mental illness and suicide.

## 2.8 International Gender Perspectives on Development Indicators

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## 2.9 Government Initiatives

The text in this section is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph discussion regarding government initiatives, but the specific content cannot be accurately transcribed due to the low contrast and resolution of the image.

- Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):**

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