

Interdependence between women empowerment and economic development

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Abstract

This study I will select through now a day's role of women in Economic Development. Women are the component of our society but still they have hindrances in getting their rights. Women should be empowered with their rights of Education, Health, Security Jobs, Decision making authorities, better living of standards. Women should higher education and career opportunity. Women having education and rights are more confident and they can leads to economic development. Women empowerment reduces poverty in the economy and this made economy progressive.

Keywords: empowerment, development, economic, women, status, society

1. Introduction

Women's empowerment and economic development are closed related. In one direction, development alone can play a major role in driving down inequality between man and women, in other direction empowering women may benefit development. There is bio directional relationship between economic development and women empowerment define as improving the ability of women to access the constitution of development..... in particular health, education, earning opportunity and political participation. In India women empowerment is a recent topic which started only after 1970's which the introduction of women's Decade (1975-85). It is the integration of women into global economy by improving their stats and asserting in total development.

2. Need for Women Empowerment

"Women are the companion of men gifted with equal mental capacity" Mahatma Gandhi.

In the most countries of the world, women's role in economic development can't be undermined Although women constitute almost half of the total population f the world, confine themselves to household environs and play passive role as daughters, daughters in law, wives and mothers. They are typically considered as weaker than man. This attitude has constrained their mobility and consequently lack of opportunity for economic development.

They are the subject to discrimination and occupy lower status in domestic, political and economic scenario. They have lagged behind in the field of education, skill development and as a result their work is greatly undervalued in economic terms. According to the researcher majority of women are engaged in performing domestic and household duties. They are never paid. They are always glorified as the backbone if their families while in actual practice have less rights and more obligation to fulfill.

In most countries, women work approximately twice the unpaid time man do. Women make up 37% of the official labor force in developing countries and 46.7% worldwide.

Rural women produce more than 55% of all food grains in developing countries beside this they are not leading a dominant role in economic development.

A key stone inequality between women and man sum from the way are expected to spend their time on earning and Nursing the children. Women in developing countries are more likely to be more involved in informal work (such as running a small business) that may not be the most productive use of their time.

Women Empowerment can be achieved through educating Girls; education develops skill, knowledge and confidence in women that they can help in achieving opportunity in economy. Vocational training programs will help in providing better skills and good jobs women. Education will help women in securing their employment. Education provides information to women about their rights, house hold decision making and self-confidence. Many students' shows that by empowering women i.e. giving them their rights of education, health, job opportunity, decision making power, better living standard, removing violence, poverty reduction will bring development.

Women's empowerment in the economy increase participation of women in the Labor force and reduce poverty in the economy. Access of women farmer to the resources increases production and they can support their family, women contribute their families, societies and country financially. They meet their own and family needs and also provide support their old parents. Empirical studies find that empowering women may not just be a worthy goal in its own rights, but may in fact promote overall economic development.

3. Women Empowerment Cause Economic Development

Women empowerment is desirable shape for economic policies. The world over, Micro Credit Schemes, for example has been directed almost exclusively at women, because, it is argued. Women invest the money in goods and services that improve the well-being of families, in goods that are

conducive to developments. The education of girls would change outcomes for their children and the rest of us. Education could have an effort for example by improving their understanding of how to raise children as contraception and manage their home. Empowerment of women in a narrow sense (power or the ability to influence decision making) would also change outcomes.

3.1 Women Empowerment and Change in Family Outcomes

Many research studies has described these issues and found clear evidence of correlation between mother's education and earnings and child welfare, particularly child health. Moreover, the correlation with mother's education and earnings is always found to be stronger than the corresponding correlation with father's education and earnings.

Children might do better in countries and regions where women's political participation is grater because these places are otherwise more favorable environment. Comparison between the coefficients of husbands' and wives' education and earnings and unobserved characteristics of husbands' for two reason:- on one hand, more educated women may be able to marry men who care more about their children, one the other hand after controlling for total resources, income in the hands of men. For example, if he is progressive enough to allow his wife to seek employment, than his same progressive attitudes may make him treat his children better.

A first dimension of empowerment is educated. Education can have a range of benefits within the household. If more educated women command higher outside wages, investing more in education, rather than in men, may indeed have a more positive impact on child health. In addition, women are the primary care gives for young children, than more education may help them provide better care. Therefore may believe that there is a special need to educate girls and the educating girls would have tremendous spillover effect. Households have few ever children when the wife is more educated.

3.2 Women as a Decision Maker

All household members have different preferences and different ideas about many things, from how many children to have, how best to spend household income and each idea is given a different weight in the ultimate decision depending on each member's information set and bargaining power. Empirically a large literature has tasted whether income in hands of women has a different impact on intra household allocation than income in hands of the men.

3.3 Women as Policy Maker

Women and men will have different policy preferences, Women will prefer that better reflect their own priorities. Since, they have particularly concerned about child health and nutrition. They should prefer policies that will help them achieve these objectives. Women should be in favor of policies that will increase their bargaining power within the household. These policies improve their situation in cases of

divorce, increase their productivity in every day work or improve their chances to access the labor market. Women's political power directly affects their representation through quotes and reservation power.

Chattopadhyaya and Dufflo (2004) study the reservation policy for women in India. A constitutional amendment required states to devolve power over empowerment for local goods to village councils and to reserve a third of all council sheet. As a result, the political representation and participation of women has increased. Women invest more in infrastructure. That is directly relevant to the expressed development priorities of women leader do seem to better represent the need of women.

4. Economic development causes women empowerment

4.1 Relaxing the grip of poverty through economic development

Economic development reduces inequality by relaxing the constraints that poor household face. India has one of the largest discrepancies in gender specific mortality rates. One reason for this is that girls are treated differently when ill. Poor households are less likely to spend money on a girl's illness.

Then improve access to health services, through either health insurance for the entire family or free medical care for the poor, would help girls. Just reducing the grip of poverty on these households or helping them to deal with crises. It improves the welfare of women of all ages. Economic Development reduces poverty. It increases the ability of households to withstand crises.

4.2 Economic Development Fertility and Maternal Mortality.

Economic development potentially improves the relative welfare of women by reducing the chance that they die at each child birth and economic development goes hand in hand with a reduction in fertility. While maternal mortality depends on a number of factors, it is less likely to occur if individuals are richer (are able to deliver in a high quality facility) and if health system function better.

4.3 Economic Development and Women's Right.

Empirically there is as strong correction between economic development and women legal right. Institution such as World Bank that are interested in women's right would be well inspired to focus on programs favorable to economic develop (such as education policy). As country develops, empowerment of women will follow naturally. Women are better poised to improve their lies when they own land and other property right. Just 1% of the world's women own land. Although rights exist many women still cannot realize their rights. Research evidence demonstrates that women are better poised to improve their lives when they own land and assets.

Women Rights are important milestones for U.S. and other developed countries. Thus there is a close association between women's empowerment and development. Following table show the cross country comparison.

Table 1: Women's Ownership in Total Resources

Measure of women rights	U. S.	High income countries	Upper middle income countries	Lower middle income countries	Low income countries
Property rights					
Women access to land	1	0.92	0.83	0.79	0.30
Women access to bank loan	1	0.98	0.92	0.85	0.55
Women access to credit	1	0.93	0.93	0.89	0.52

Source: Journal of Business Studies quarterly. 5 no.4.

5. Conclusion

In this paper, we have addressed from a theoretical perspective that money in the hands of women leads to highest pending on child related goods. More resources to women and more generally to envision female empowerment age a key measure to foster economic development. Empowering women has dual benefits, first to the women and second to the society, When we empowering a women actually we are empowering family. In empowering, education plays an important role, Women empowerment reduces poverty from the society because they can spend more on their own families and don't depend on others. A society where women are having their rights is developed. Women must have access to all resources and credits. Economic activity can be expanded through women empowerment.

6. References

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