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Stimulating Elements for India's Women Empowerment

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Abstract

A vital component of socioeconomic development, women's empowerment is essential for inclusive growth and long-term advancement. This abstract explores the conditions that facilitate women's empowerment within the framework of India, a nation with a complicated history of gender dynamics and a diversified socio-cultural milieu.

The research looks at women's empowerment from a variety of angles in the political, social, and economic domains. It investigates the complex elements that support and quicken women's empowerment in India. Legal frameworks, healthcare, social awareness, education, and economic opportunity are important areas of concern.

As a key component of women's empowerment, education breaks down obstacles and promotes self-sufficiency. The study assesses how skill development, literacy initiatives, and educational activities affect women's empowerment and decision-making abilities.

Economic empowerment is studied through the viewpoint of employment opportunity, entrepreneurship, and financial inclusion. The study looks into how women's agency and decision-making ability are increased when they have access to financial resources and participate in the workforce.

Policies and legal frameworks are evaluated for their contribution to fostering an environment that is supportive of women. The study looks at how well-suited current laws, programs, and affirmative action are to resolving gender inequality and advancing gender parity.

Recognizing the importance of maternal care, reproductive health, and general well-being in influencing women's lives, healthcare is examined as a crucial element of women's empowerment. The study looks into how maintaining women's physical and emotional wellbeing through healthcare interventions helps to empower them.

It is mentioned that social awareness and shifting cultural norms play a significant impact in influencing attitudes regarding gender roles and creating an atmosphere that supports women's empowerment. The study examines how the media, activism, and community involvement might help dispel misconceptions and advance an inclusive society.

This abstract attempts to offer insights into the ongoing efforts and difficulties in the path towards women's empowerment in India by a thorough analysis of these enabling elements. Comprehending the complex interactions among education, employment prospects, legal structures, medical treatment, and cultural perspectives is imperative in developing efficacious policies and initiatives that can expedite women's empowerment inside the Indian milieu.

Keywords: Gender dynamics, education, healthcare, legal frameworks, social awareness, gender equality, socioeconomic development, affirmative action, cultural norms, media influence, community engagement, inclusive growth, women's empowerment, India, and gender dynamics.

Introduction

The worldwide imperative of women's empowerment is especially significant in the socio-cultural context of India. Women's empowerment has become a major force behind inclusive growth and advancement over time. With its vast diversity and intricate social dynamics, India struggles with pervasive gender inequality, which calls for a multipronged strategy to empower women.

This introduction sets the setting for an analysis of the enabling variables contributing to women's empowerment in India. The conversation covers a wide range of topics, such as social awareness, healthcare, legal frameworks, education,

and economic opportunities. Comprehending the interplay of these variables is crucial in devising policies and actions that not only tackle current issues but also clear the path towards a society that is more just and capable of empowerment.

We examine the key elements of women's empowerment in the sections that follow. We look at how education helps break down cultural barriers, how economic opportunities help women become independent, how effective legal frameworks are at promoting gender equality, how important healthcare is to overall well-being, and how shifting societal attitudes affect the environment that supports women's empowerment. We hope to provide a thorough picture of the

current struggles and obstacles in India's pursuit of women's empowerment by looking at these areas.

In recent times, financial inclusion has been accorded paramount importance in India's financial development and economic growth plans and philosophies. The provision of inexpensive banking services to a large segment of the underprivileged and low-income population is known as financial inclusion. By giving money to the less fortunate members of society, financial inclusion aims to promote better social development, which in turn encourages investment and the nation's economy to thrive. Without involving the disadvantaged groups in society, inclusive progress is pointless. Women make up half of the population, thus leaving them out makes development unjust and unacceptable and leaves things unfinished. Research indicates that women make up more than 70% of the recipients of the financial inclusion initiative. SHGs are the main force behind the financial movement in India and are one of the most important ways to involve women in the process of financial inclusion. Our investigation discovered a great deal of collaborative efforts and experiences that demonstrated how women's talent and confidence could be turned into capital, leading to a better future for both the women and their communities at large. India's recently developed "inclusive growth" ideology includes a path for empowering women to participate in their own and society's growth ^[1].

What does "Enabling Factors" Mean to You?

The terms "enabling factors" relate to the resources, situations, or conditions that favorably influence the accomplishment of a specific objective or result. Encouraging factors are those facets of society that help and encourage women's empowerment in the context of women's empowerment. These elements foster an atmosphere in which women may overcome challenges, assert their rights, and develop their potential, resulting in a rise in their agency and independence.

Factors that facilitate the ability of people or groups to modify their behavior or surroundings are known as enabling factors. Living situations, social support, and the acquisition of certain skills are examples of enabling variables ^[2].

Among the things that can facilitate women's empowerment are:

Education: Women who have access to high-quality education are better equipped to make educated decisions and take an active role in a variety of daily activities.

Economic Opportunities: Women are economically empowered through work, entrepreneurship, and financial resources, which gives them more influence over their lives and decisions.

Legal Frameworks: Gender equality and women's rights are protected by effective legal frameworks and policies, which help to foster an atmosphere in which women feel empowered to speak out against discrimination.

Healthcare: Having access to quality healthcare, especially reproductive health services, helps women live healthy lives and make decisions about their bodies and families.

Social Awareness: More inclusive and encouraging environments for women can be achieved by modifying societal attitudes, cultural norms, and stereotypes through awareness campaigns, media representation, and community involvement.

Technological Access: By giving women access to knowledge, networking opportunities, and platforms for social and economic participation, technology may empower them.

Political Participation: In order to combat gender prejudices and guarantee that policies are inclusive and representative of a range of viewpoints, women's participation in political processes and leadership positions is essential.

Building networks and support systems within communities can give women a platform to discuss their experiences and struggles as well as encouragement and guidance.

Together, these supportive elements establish a setting where women may get past obstacles and engage fully in all facets of life. Comprehending and tackling these variables is important for the successful advancement of women's empowerment throughout diverse nations and environments.

Current Indian Women's Status

The female population in India was 646 million in 2021. In absolute figures, this translates into 1.2 billion people with 48.5% female population as per Census 2011 to an expected 1.5 billion in 2036 with a marginal improvement in the female population share (48.8%)

India's women's situation is intricate and varied, with advancements being made in certain domains while obstacles still exist in others. Remember that things might have changed since then, so it's best to check more recent sources for up-to-date information. Based on past events and current patterns, the following summarizes the current state of women's affairs in India:

- i). **Learning:** With more women enrolling in basic and secondary education, significant progress has been made in the field of women's education.
- ii). But there are also differences in access to higher education and gender imbalances, especially in rural areas.
- iii). **Empowerment of the Economy:** Women's engagement in the economy has increased, yet a gender wage gap still exists, and women are often concentrated in lower-paying and informal industries.
- iv). Women are becoming more and more entrepreneurs, but there are still obstacles to overcome, like social expectations and financial availability.
- v). **Legal Privileges:** India has passed legislation prohibiting workplace harassment, dowry harassment, and domestic abuse as part of its legislative efforts to uphold women's rights.
- vi). On the other hand, difficulties with its implementation and enforcement can arise, and problems such as delayed justice continue.
- vii). **Political Representation:** Women are still underrepresented in state and federal legislatures, despite an increase in their involvement in politics and the allocation of seats for them in panchayats, the local government.
- viii). **Wellness:** Although measures of maternal health have improved, problems including maternal mortality and nutritional deficits persist, particularly in some areas.
- ix). Both urban and rural communities have different levels of access to healthcare services and information regarding reproductive health.
- x). **Abuse of Women:** Gender-based violence is still a serious issue. Reports of crimes against women, sexual harassment, and domestic abuse are still coming in.
- xi). Although there have been campaigns and initiatives to eliminate violence against women, there are still issues with cultural and societal attitudes.
- xii). **Cultural and Social Norms:** Deep-rooted patriarchal standards and gender stereotypes exist in many sections

of the country, impacting societal expectations and limiting women's options.

- xiii). Continual education and awareness campaigns are necessary to shift perceptions about women's position in society.
- xiv). **The Digital Divide and Technology:** There is a gender divide in the digital sphere when it comes to women's access to and usage of technology. For the sake of social and economic empowerment, this gap must be closed. Unfair pay, assault against women, and gender discrimination are still serious problems. Infanticide and female foeticide continue to be major concerns, especially in rural regions. Given the high number of sexual harassment and assault cases that are reported annually, women's safety and security are also major concerns^[3]. Governmental, non-governmental, and community-driven initiatives are all being made to address these issues and advance women's empowerment in India. Even if there has been progress, more work must be done to attain gender equality and raise the position of women in the nation as a whole.

In what Ways do Enabling Factors Benefit Women in India?

Women's enabling factors in India have played a pivotal role in promoting constructive transformations and augmenting women's agency. The following are some ways that important enabling elements are helping Indian women:

- i). **Learning:** Improved Access: Efforts to make education more accessible to females have helped to drive an increase in enrolment rates. Building schools and advocating for the education of girls has improved women's literacy rates.
- ii). **Awareness:** Traditional conventions and preconceptions have been challenged in part by awareness efforts highlighting the value of education for women and girls.
- iii). **Financial Prospects:** Workforce Participation: Due in part to initiatives advocating for equal opportunities and anti-discrimination laws, women's participation in the official workforce has grown over time.
- iv). **Entrepreneurship:** Women have been encouraged to create and run their own enterprises by the support of numerous programs, subsidies, and training opportunities available to them.
- v). **Lawful Structures:** Legal Protections: Women are given legal protections through laws that prohibit workplace harassment, domestic abuse, offenses connected to dowries, and other associated offenses (Vishaka Guidelines).
- vi). **Affirmative Action:** Women's reservations in panchayats, or local government, have led to a rise in grassroots political engagement and decision-making.
- vii). **Medical Care:** Maternal Health Programs: Improvements in maternal health indicators have been facilitated by government programs centered on maternal health, such as prenatal care and institutional deliveries.
- viii). **Family Planning:** Women are now more equipped to make decisions about their health and number of children because to programs that support family planning and reproductive health education.
- ix). **Social Consciousness:** Media Campaigns: By challenging preconceptions and influencing society attitudes toward women's roles, awareness campaigns

have been implemented in both traditional and digital media.

- x). **Community Engagement:** In order to undertake awareness campaigns, provide safe spaces for women, and address societal issues, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based groups are essential.
- xi). **Engagement in Politics:** Reservation in Panchayats: Women's engagement in politics has grown at the local level as a result of the allocation of seats for them in local government.
- xii). **Representation in Political Leadership:** The number of women holding state and federal political leadership posts has increased, notwithstanding the need for further development.
- xiii). **Access to Technology:** Digital Literacy Programs: By giving women access to technology and encouraging digital literacy, these initiatives have given them access to information, connections, and chances to participate in the economy.
- xiv). **Online Platforms:** Women are use these platforms for entrepreneurship, skill development, and networking.

Notwithstanding the substantial contributions made by these enabling elements, difficulties nevertheless exist. There is constant work being done to address problems including workplace discrimination, gender-based violence, and cultural norms. To build on the gains made and further empower women in India, governments, civic society, and communities must work together in a persistent and cooperative manner.

Limitations of India's Enabling Variables

The complete fulfillment of women's empowerment in India is hampered by a number of restrictions and difficulties, notwithstanding the beneficial effects of enabling factors. Several of these restrictions consist of:

Disparities in Education: Regional Disparities: Access, infrastructure, and educational quality are frequently issues in rural areas, and educational opportunities are not evenly dispersed between regions.

Dropout Rates: The efficiency of educational endeavors is limited by the high dropout rates among girls, especially throughout adolescence.

Financial Difficulties

Gender salary difference: Women frequently have a large gender salary difference, which limits their ability to take economic agency despite higher rates of job participation.

Informal Sector: A large number of women work in this field, which may not provide job stability, benefits, or legal safeguards.

Lawful Structures: Implementation Gap: Although laws are in place to safeguard women's rights, there may be irregularities in their enforcement and application, which causes a discrepancy between the intentions of policy and the actual situation on the ground.

Social Stigma: Biases and social stigmas might deter women from pursuing legal action, particularly when it comes to harassment and domestic abuse.

Healthcare Difficulties: Access Disparities: Maternal health, family planning, and general well-being may differ depending on the difficulty rural and marginalized people have in obtaining healthcare services.

Cultural Barriers: Women's healthcare decisions and access to

reproductive health services may be influenced by deeply ingrained cultural attitudes and practices.

Cultural and Social Norms: Deep-Rooted Stereotypes: Gender norms and stereotypes from the past continue to exist, restricting women's options and reiterating social expectations about their responsibilities.

Resistance to Change: Changing attitudes toward women's empowerment is difficult when there is resistance to altering cultural standards.

Differences in Technology: The persistence of disparities in technology access and digital literacy has resulted in a digital gender gap, which hinders women's capacity to take use of online platforms for networking, education, and economic opportunities.

Cybersecurity Issues: Women's use of digital platforms may be impacted by cybersecurity issues and online harassment.

Engagement in Politics: Underrepresentation: Women continue to be underrepresented in higher levels of political leadership, which limits their influence in decision-making processes, even in the face of reservations in municipal governance.

Political Challenges: Discrimination, unequal access to resources, and a lack of support systems are some of the difficulties that women in politics may encounter.

Abuse of Women: Underreporting: Due to fear, social pressure, and ignorance of legal remedies, many instances of gender-based violence remain unreported.

Normalizing: The normalizing of some acts of violence and harassment contributes to a culture of impunity.

According to a study's conclusions, the construction industry may benefit from and make changes as a result of such technology management. There has also been discussion of the different obstacles that hinder the application of ICT in construction project management. The study's conclusion outlines and denotes the procedures that should be followed in order to enhance the use of information and communication technologies in construction project management^[4].

To overcome these obstacles, extensive and ongoing work is needed. This work includes community involvement, awareness campaigns, legislation changes, and the encouragement of gender-sensitive practices across a variety of industries. In order to overcome these obstacles and establish an atmosphere that supports the comprehensive empowerment of women in India, cooperation between the government, civil society, and communities is crucial.

Solutions

In order to effectively address the obstacles and restrictions related to women's empowerment in India, a comprehensive and coordinated strategy is needed. The following are some essential treatments and methods that can help you get past these obstacles:

Reforms in Education: Investing in improving infrastructure, especially in rural regions, can improve the quality of education and alleviate access gaps.

Girls' Education Programs: Put in place focused initiatives, such as awareness campaigns and financial aid for families, to lower the dropout rate among female students.

Empowerment of the Economy: Equal Pay and Employment chances: Put laws into place that support paying equal labor to equal laborers and give women chances in all fields, including leadership positions.

Formalization of Informal Sector: Put policies in place to give women workers legal protections and job security in the informal sector.

Reforms in Law and Their Implementation: Enhanced Implementation: With an emphasis on addressing problems including domestic abuse, harassment, and discrimination, strengthen the application and enforcement of current legislation pertaining to women's rights.

Legal Awareness Campaigns: Run awareness programs to inform women of their rights under the law and the resources available to them for assistance.

Initiatives in Healthcare: Accessible Healthcare treatments: Make reproductive health treatments easily accessible and work to improve access to healthcare services generally, particularly in rural and underprivileged communities.

Community Health Education: To overcome cultural obstacles and encourage health-seeking behavior, implement community-level health education initiatives.

Sensitization to Cultural Differences: Media Campaigns: Start media campaigns to dispel myths and advance uplifting images of women in order to change societal attitudes and views.

Programs for Community Engagement: Put into action community-led campaigns that question detrimental customs and behaviors, enlisting the help of influential locals and leaders.

Digital Integration: Digital Literacy Programs: Put in place initiatives to improve digital literacy, particularly for women living in marginalized and rural areas.

Cybersecurity Measures: Take action to stop online abuse and make sure women who use digital platforms are safe and secure.

Engagement in Politics: Building Capacity: Train and develop women in politics through programs that emphasize policy advocacy and leadership abilities.

Promote Mentorship: To assist future female politicians and ease their entry into the political arena, mentorship programs should be established.

Preventing Violence: Awareness Programs: Launch programs to raise public awareness of violence against women and to promote reporting of such incidents.

Support Services: For victims of gender-based violence, expand the availability of counseling and legal aid.

Policies that are Inclusive: Gender-Responsive Policies: Create and put into effect policies that guarantee inclusion by addressing the unique demands and difficulties experienced by women in all sectors.

The intersectional approach acknowledges and tackles the issues that women experience due to several variables, including caste, class, and regional inequality.

Participation of the Community: Community Empowerment Programs: Involve local leaders, hold community talks, and implement awareness campaigns to involve communities in the transformation process.

Encourage Gender Equality Education: To encourage awareness and appreciation of gender diversity, incorporate gender equality education into school curricula.

Coordinated action between governmental and non-governmental groups, local communities, and foreign partners should be taken to implement these remedies. To determine the success of these initiatives and make the required corrections to guarantee long-term advancement in women's empowerment in India, ongoing monitoring and assessment are essential.

Indian Women aren't all that Archaic

The stereotype that labels Indian women as "backward" is a generalization that fails to acknowledge the variety of

experiences and social positions that Indian women occupy. India is a large, diverse nation with widely differing socioeconomic, cultural, and geographical circumstances. Even while there has been progress in many areas, there are still issues and differences, so it's crucial to avoid drawing broad conclusions.

Here are some important things to think about:

Variety in Experiences: The experiences of Indian women differ greatly depending on location, socioeconomic status, level of education, and cultural background. Women from different castes and communities, those who live in rural or urban areas, and those with differing educational backgrounds may face varied possibilities and difficulties.

Advancements in Specific Domains: Indian women have achieved great success in a number of disciplines. Numerous women have achieved great academic success, joined the job, and made significant contributions to the fields of politics, science, the arts, and other disciplines.

Obstacles Continue: However, issues including discriminatory cultural practices, unequal access to education, gender-based violence, and economic inequities still exist. These difficulties may exacerbate the idea that women face barriers.

Reforms in the Law: In an effort to combat gender inequity and defend women's rights, legislative amendments have been proposed. Measures to improve women's legal standing include the prosecution of triple talaq, legislation against domestic abuse, and rules governing workplace harassment.

Empowerment Programs: Women are to be empowered via a number of government and non-governmental programs that focus on financial inclusion, entrepreneurship, and skill development. Additionally, initiatives to promote menstrual hygiene and address issues like child marriage are undertaken.

Political Representation: Thanks to panchayat reservations for women, women now make up a larger percentage of the political population, especially at the local government level. More representation at higher political levels is still required, though.

Influence of the Media: The media has an impact on shifting societal attitudes and shapes how people view women. Stereotypes are challenged in part by positive representations and greater visibility of women in a variety of roles.

Medical Care: Maternal and child health indicators have improved, but there are still issues with access to high-quality care, particularly in rural regions.

Women have faced significant disadvantages compared to men for millennia, or at least since the rise of sophisticated horticultural communities. Social movements advocating for women's rights emerged in cultures all across the world over the 100 years between the mid-1900s and the mid-1900s. These are frequently regarded as "first-wave" movements, as compared with "second-wave" movements, or those emerged after the mid-1960s. Due to the interwoven processes of industrialization and urbanization, many cultures saw the beginning of significant societal changes in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Two outcomes of these processes are an increase in the level of expertise needed for many positions, as well as an increase in the middle class's size and members' free time. These modifications in turn gave rise to new and enlarged roles for women. In urban industrial cultures, women started to receive higher education in step with the overall rise in educational achievement in society [5].

It is critical to acknowledge both the difficulties that still need to be addressed and the progress that has already been made. The stigmatizing epithet "backward" may not adequately

convey the autonomy, tenacity, and accomplishments of some Indian women. The focus should be on resolving particular problems and fostering an inclusive atmosphere that encourages gender equality in all spheres of life.

How can Indian women be truly set free?

To guarantee the actual liberty and empowerment of Indian women, extensive endeavors in multiple domains are necessary. In order to work toward giving Indian women true freedom, consider the following important strategies:

Parity in Education: To eliminate gender disparities, policies and programs that ensure girls have equal access to education at all levels should be put in place.

Encourage STEM Education: Through focused programs and scholarships, inspire females to seek education and professions in the disciplines of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM).

Financial Autonomy: Equal Employment Opportunities: Promote and uphold laws that guarantee equal compensation for equal labor and open doors for women in all fields of endeavor.

Support for Women Entrepreneurs: Give women entrepreneurs access to finance, training, and mentorship programs, as well as financial and technical assistance.

Legal Strengthening: Enforce Current legislation: Ensure prompt and efficient action against those who commit acts of abuse and discrimination by reinforcing the application and enforcement of legislation pertaining to women's rights.

Legal Literacy Programs: Run initiatives to raise women's knowledge of their legal rights and available channels for legal representation.

Well-being and Health: Accessible Healthcare: Improve healthcare infrastructure, especially in remote regions, and enable access to quality healthcare services, including reproductive health care.

Mental Health Support: Take care of women who are experiencing stress, depression, or trauma by raising awareness of the concerns and offering services to help them.

Social and Cultural Change: Support diverse and positive representations of women in the media to dispel prejudices and advance stories that empower women.

Community Engagement: Hold neighbourhood-based initiatives to dismantle customs and advance gender equality by raising awareness and having conversations.

Engagement in Politics: Boost Representation: Promote greater gender parity in political leadership positions by enacting appropriate policy measures, such as quotas.

Political Education: To increase women's political participation and efficacy, offer them political education and training.

Digital Integration: Digital Literacy: To ensure that women can use technology for social involvement, economic opportunity, and education, especially in rural regions, it is important to promote digital literacy among them.

Handle Online abuse: Put policies in place to deal with and stop online abuse, making the Internet a safer place for women.

Education for Empowerment: Incorporate life skills education into the curriculum to provide females the skills and information they need to make decisions, communicate, and manage their finances.

Career Counseling: Assist women in making well-informed decisions on their educational and professional pathways by offering career guidance and counseling services.

Systems of Support: Create community-based support networks and processes so that women may talk about their experiences, ask for guidance, and be mentored.

Legal Aid Centers: Establish legal aid centers to help and support women who are going through legal difficulties or who want to have their complaints heard.

Comprehensive Policies

Intersectional Approach: Create and put into effect policies that address caste, class, ethnicity, and other social elements in order to take into account the intersectionality of the problems that women face.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): To achieve gender parity, coordinate your activities with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 5 (Gender Equality).

Men dominated the news landscape, with women making up just 14% of all programming. Similarly, women made up only 7% of the time in the hard news segment.

There was a strong bias in representation. While women were nearly always depicted in stereotypically feminine roles, men were featured in a variety of roles.

Treatment of women's issues was completely ad hoc and unstructured, and there was no code guiding its coverage.

Just one-third of the female lead characters were shown to be running successful businesses or holding positions as journalists, lawyers, fashion designers, advertising executives, secretaries, or medical professionals.

Traditionally, males were shown as struggling with both romantic and career disappointments. Contrarily, women had to deal with significantly more complicated challenges, such as the breakdown of interpersonal connections, the strangeness of children, and the ability to withstand threats of blackmail and personal attack.

The stereotype of working women included traits like being ambitious, high-strung, neurotic, peculiar in appearance or behavior, dishonest in business transactions, unable to handle relationships, and burdened with troubled kids. Some of the important themes they brought up, including parenting, marriage, and sexual harassment, were all twisted and trivialized because of how overly dramatic their portrayal was.

Girls in particular were depicted as victims of deteriorating lives, while others showed signs of psychological damage and an inability to trust friends and lovers^[6].

Government agencies, civic society, local communities, and private citizens must all continue to be committed to fostering an atmosphere where Indian women feel fully free and empowered. It entails a cultural revolution toward gender equality, the abolition of discriminatory laws, and the development of a welcoming community that upholds the rights and ambitions of every woman.

Conclusion

In summary, women's standing in India is complex and reflects a complex interplay between problems and progress. Even while women have achieved great progress in areas like political representation, economic engagement, legal reforms, and education, societal norms and enduring inequalities still stand in the way of their complete empowerment.

Women's empowerment in India has advanced thanks in large part to enabling elements such social awareness campaigns, legislative frameworks, healthcare advances, educational initiatives, and technical advancements. Positive improvements have resulted from these aspects, which have

empowered women to make decisions, be more independent, and participate in a wider range of life activities.

Nevertheless, there are still obstacles to overcome, such as differences in healthcare, education, and employment prospects, in addition to difficulties with law enforcement, cultural norms, and public opinion. It will take consistent efforts from all sectors, including people, non-governmental organizations, government agencies, and community leaders, to address these restrictions.

It is critical to keep pushing gender-sensitive laws, encouraging cultural change through awareness campaigns, and tackling particular issues like gender-based violence and economic inequality in order to make Indian women really free and powerful. A more inclusive and equitable society will result from a comprehensive strategy that acknowledges the diversity of women's experiences and tackles the intersectionality of problems.

In order to advance, cooperative efforts are required to consolidate gains, eliminate discriminatory practices, and guarantee that every Indian woman has the chance to live a life free from limitations, with equal access to healthcare, education, and economic opportunities, as well as the capacity to fully engage in social and political spheres. Gender equality aside, empowering women is crucial to building a more equitable, affluent, and sustainable society that benefits all.

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