

1 Women Empowerment in Tamil Nadu Emerging Trends and 2 State Initiatives

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7 **Abstract**

8 Women have had a long history in asserting their rights. It is a commonly accepted view that
9 the male-dominated patriarchal society and power structure would usually keep the position of
10 women low. This powerless situation of women has itself made them to look for a way out and
11 liberation. Reformation thinking, feminist movements, freedom struggle have all contributed
12 in awakening their consciousness. Women empowerment refers to strengthening women's
13 position in social economic and political power structure of the society. It also implies
14 capacity building with the leading role plagued by the State and non-state organizations.

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16 **Index terms**— structure would usually

17 **1 Introduction**

18 Women have had a long history in asserting their rights. It is a commonly accepted view that the male-
19 dominated patriarchal society and power structure would usually keep the position of women low. This powerless
20 situation of women has itself made them to look for a way out and liberation. Reformation thinking, feminist
21 movements, freedom struggle have all contributed in awakening their consciousness. Women empowerment refers
22 to strengthening women's position in social economic and political power structure of the society. It also implies
23 capacity building with the leading role plagued by the State and non-state organizations.

24 **2 II.**

25 **3 Modern State and Women Empowerment**

26 The modern state realized later that the women must be given their due. This state of development did not
27 come up suddenly, there were a number of movements, struggles and society and the state. These led the modern
28 states to upload equality of citizens and non-discrimination interims of gender. Besides, they follow protective
29 discrimination for the welfare of the women. Modern states gradually realized the fact the women are powerless
30 in relation to men in social, economic and political spheres. The emphasis is shifted from the concept of welfare to
31 development and further to empowerment. Empowerment has its own economic, social and political dimensions.

32 The concept of women empowerment has been given much attention all over the world. Debates and writings
33 are proliferating at global, national and local levels. International institutions, nations and nongovernmental
34 organizations have formulated policies, programmers and schemes for empowering women. They have found
35 their own way for implementation with the support of the government. The state has abundance of policies that
36 seek to achieve gender equality and to ensure empowerment of women, it seems that the source of empowerment
37 remains confined to the domain of government A change in the social attitude towards women is also required for a
38 meaningful achievement of empowerment of women. The subjugation of women to the oppressive order of society
39 is clearly visible through different forms in both traditional and modern societies. During the eighteenth century,
40 the west voices in Europe first paved the way for demanding women's rights. Since then a debate has been on
41 between feminists and the state about the necessity of giving women their due civil, legal and political rights.

7 A) WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN TAMIL NADU

42 By prolonged and intense struggle by women organizations in Europe and America throughout the nineteenth
43 and early twentieth centuries those women's demands have been met.

44 4 a) Women's Liberation and Empowerment in India

45 Movements in the West did affect India as well. Some of the liberal ideas like women's education were accepted.
46 Reformist organizations such as the Brahmo Samaj, the Prarthana smaj, the Arya Samaj and the Christian
47 Missionaries all sought for women's liberation. As early in the nineteenth century, the colonial administration
48 itself favored women's liberation within its agenda. Inspired by nationalist ideology, Indian women organized
49 themselves into mahilla smites. The Indian National Congress itself organized women's wing and send delegation
50 of women to England. In 1917, the congress session at Calcutta was presided over by Annie Besant and addressed
51 by Sarojini Naidu with the presence of 400 women. The first national level women's organizations have become
52 an imperative after that. Throughout the national movement, women's rights were addressed sympathetically.
53 After independence and the end colonial rule, the new republic with written constitution assures equality of rights
54 and special protection to women during the civil disobedience movement that the historic Karachi session of the
55 INC in 1931 adopted a resolution of fundamental rights committing to the principal of equality to all its citizens
56 irrespective of caste, creed or sex. This resolution was incorporated in the Constitution of India adopted in 1950.
57 A report on women's role in planned economy was prepared under the guidance of Nehru as early in 1939.

58 A part from these developments, there was a general legal solution for the oppression of women in India.
59 Women's welfare legislations in India were landmarks Empowerment. The sati Abolition act of 1829, the Hindu
60 widow remarriage act of 1856, the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929. the Hindu women's Right to property
61 act of 1937, the Hindu Marriage act of Year 2013

62 1955, the Hindu Succession act of 1956, the suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women & Girls act of 1956-57,
63 the Dowry prohibition act of 1961, the equal remuneration act of 1976. These legislations are the key instruments
64 for improving the status of women in India. But most of them are limited to the Hindu women as Muslim women
65 are limited to the Hindu women as Muslim women are governed by their own personal law. In fact, these measures
66 set the Indian women in a better position as compared to the traditional society.

67 5 III.

68 6 Agenda for Empowerment

69 The United Nations declared 1975 as the International women's year. Subsequently the decade 1975-1985 was
70 declared as International women's Decade. This led to a renewed interest in women's issues. The emergence of
71 women's studies as an academic discipline is one of the achievements during this period. In 1979, the UN adopted
72 a convention for the of discrimination against women. This not only an international bill of rights for women,
73 but also an agenda for action by countries to guarantee the enjoyment of these rights. As one of the signatory
74 nations, India was bound to follow the recommendations by suitable legislative and administrative action. The
75 National Perspective Plan for Women in 1988 and the formation of National Commission for Women in 1992
76 are some of the steps in this direction. Since 1995, the Human Development Report has introduced Gender
77 Development Index to measure the development of women in any country.

78 In 1992, women were given 33 percent reservation in local bodies through the 73 rd and 74 th Constitutional
79 amendments. However, another effort for providing same amount of reservation in State Assemblies and
80 Parliament is yet to be materialized. International agencies and Nongovernmental organizations are taking
81 leading participation in the empowerment process. They play a prominent role as mediators between the state
82 and the grassroots women. The democratic institutions smoothly adopt the NGOs for implementing the schemes.
83 In 2001, national policy for the empowerment of women was formulated. It increasingly involves the NGOs in
84 the empowerment process. The emergence of self help groups and women entrepreneurs are the consequences of
85 empowerment process. There is a qualitative shift from the elitist approach which was a characteristic during
86 the preindependence era.

87 7 a) Women Empowerment in Tamil Nadu

88 Tamil Nadu, a southern State of India having more than 30 million women, has had significant developments
89 in the position of women. In ancient times women in general enjoyed dignity. They served as homemakers,
90 literary and spiritual personalities, and rulers as well. They also performed as good advisers for their spouse-
91 kings. Till thirteenth century there was no caste discrimination. Most of the social evils prevailed in north
92 India against womenfolk were absent in Tamil Nadu. Later, caste discrimination and gender inequality gradually
93 infiltrated in the society. Consequently unequal power structure developed between men and women. The
94 global and national women liberation thinking have had their corresponding impact on Tamil Nadu as well.
95 Apart from the mainstream national movement, the so-called Dravidian Movement stressed women's liberation
96 in broader perspective. As early in 1931, a Bill was introduced in the Madras Legislative Council by Dr.
97 Muthulakshmi Reddy to abolish Devadasi system (a kind of immoral traffic by religious sanction) Prevailing in
98 Madras Presidency.

99 8 b) Empowerment in Progress

100 The State government has been set in impressive way to empower women through its policies, schemes and its
101 liberal principles in involving nongovernmental organizations. The State extends its welfare activities to women
102 through the Department of Social Welfare. In 1983, a separate Corporation was established for the development
103 of women (TNCDW), with a view to empowering the rural women. Since July 2006, this Corporation has been
104 brought under the administrative control of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department in order to bring
105 better coordination in implementing schemes meant for self help groups. In Tamil Nadu 30 per cent of seats are
106 also reserved for women in education and employment since 1989.

107 Started in 1989 with the assistance of International Fund for Agricultural Development, the number of self
108 help groups exceeds 3 lakes covering 50 lakes women. Following its success, 'Mahalir Thittam' was introduced in
109 1997 and is being implemented in partnership with NGOs and banks. Under this scheme, SHGs are formed and
110 monitored through NGOs affiliated with the TNCDW. There are at present 638 approved NGOs under Mahalir
111 Thittam. Training for the members and the group is given regularly. This women's development project focuses
112 on the poor and disadvantaged women for providing social empowerment, economic empowerment and capacity
113 building. Entrepreneurship development training programme is also in progress. The NGOs are also trained by
114 the government. With the assistance of the World Bank, empowerment and poverty reduction programmes are
115 being implemented. In Indian society, women and children have significant priority in all development efforts. In
116 patriarchal societies, the quality of life of women will be determined by the economic factors as well as social and
117 cultural factors, owing to their gender, they could not reap fruits of development on par with men. The plight of
118 a rural women is far worse than that of an urban women more cover, the excess burden of poverty has been borne
119 by women because of responsibility of the survival of the household rests on the women. Under these conditions
120 women has to work for longer hours paid as well as unpaid and cut down her own consumption. Formulation and
121 implementation of relevant strategies are needed to face the challenge of feminization of poverty. c) NABARD
122 (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development)

123 NABARD is set up as an apex development bank with a mandate for facilitating Credit flow for promotion
124 and development of agriculture, small-scale industries, and cottage and village industries, handicrafts and cottage
125 and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts. It has the mandate to support all other allied economic
126 activities in rural areas, promote integrated and sustainable rural development and secure prosperity of rural
127 areas.

128 9 d) Rural Development Activities NABARD'S Towards

129 Self-Help Groups In 1976 Prof. Mohammed yusuf of Chittagong University in, Bangladesh introduced the concept
130 of 'Nijienkori' means literally 'we do it ourselves' or 'self-help' stated the women's group and create thrift and
131 savings among them. Now it has developed into a bank named Bangladesh Grameen Bank. These movements
132 become a silent revolution within short span in the rural credit delivery system in many parts of the world. In
133 Indian, NABARD has taken initiative to set up an action research project in 1987. This was aimed at providing
134 financial services to the marginalized and neglected poor. In 1987 NABARD developed a delivery mechanism
135 that encompasses financial relationship between informal organization of the poor like the selfhelp groups (SIGs)
136 and formal organizations like banks. Consequently in 1992 like banks NABARD gave a fillip to the movement
137 when it started the SHG-Bank linkage programme. This was the first major attempt to like the mainstream
138 financial institutions with the informal groups thereby linking them with the market. Later on with the needed
139 backup policy support from the reserve bank and the central Government, the SHG-Bank Linkage programme
140 was launched by NABARD as a pilot project in February 1992. Encouraged by the success pilot project, the
141 government of India also accorded importance to the programme of self-help groups as a tool for empowerment of
142 rural people, increasing, outreach of the banking system and alleviating poverty. The deposit and credit linkage
143 program of NABARD actively engages themselves with facilitation group formation and group linkage for savings
144 and deposits.

145 The self-help group has been defined by NABARD "as a group of about 20 people from a homogeneous class
146 who come together for addressing their common problems. They are encouraged to make voluntary thrift on
147 a regular basis. They use their pooled resource to make small interest bearing loans to their members. The
148 process helps them imbibe the prioritization of needs, setting terms and conditions and accounts keeping. It is
149 gradually builds financial discipline in all of them. They also learn to handle resources of a size that is much
150 beyond individual capacities of any of them. The SHG in certain multiples of the accumulate savings of the SHG.
151 The banks loans are given without any collateral and at market continue to decide the terms of loans to their
152 own members. Since the groups own accumulated savings are part and parcel of the aggregate loans made by
153 the groups to their members, peer pressure ensures timely repayments".

154 Forming and nurturing small, homogeneous and participatory self-help groups (SHG) of the poor has today
155 emerged as a potent tool for human development. This process enables the poor; especially the women form the
156 poor households, to collectively identify and analyses the problems they face in the perspective of their social
157 and economic environment. It helps them to pool their meager resources, human and financial, and prioritize
158 their use for solving their own problems.

159 **10 Year 2013**

160 In 2006-07 witnessed the spread of the MF programme in resource poor regions of the country indicating a marked
161 shift from the initial concentrations in the southern region. The cumulative share of Non southern regions rose
162 from 29% as on March 2001 to 48% as on March 2007. In order to reduce the regional imbalances in the spread
163 of the SHG-bank programme, NABARD identified 13 states, which have a large proportion of the poor for
164 focused attention. The Cumulative member of Shag's credit linked in these 13 states increased from 10.05 laky
165 in 2005-05 13.75 laky in 2006-07, the number of Shag's credit linked in 13 priority states Constituted 53.9%
166 in the all India credit linkage of 6876408 Shag's The concept to SHF has fully honored the needs, wisdom and
167 discipline particularly of low income women, who were living under extreme economic pressure and uncertainties
168 to manage their financial operations according to their day to day as well as their income generating needs.
169 NABARD has enabled self help groups have become agents of empowerment promoting agencies in rural India.
170 They have gained the momentum as a movement and they can make sustainable development a reality in rural
171 areas. There should not be any discrimination among the members based on caste religion or political affiliations.
172 Empowerment among rural women through self-help groups can be significant step and a milestone in the history
173 of rural development in our country suggestions.

174 IV.

175 **11 Conclusion**

176 The emerging trends reveal certain significant development in the sphere of women empowerment in Tamil Nadu.
177 With the help of state initiatives and the NGOs the empowerment process assumes positive achievement. The
178 following points are obvious in the process of women empowerment in Tamil Nadu. Both tradition and modernity
179 historically played a significant role in deciding the status of women in Tamil Nadu. Global and national policy
180 decisions have had corresponding impact on the policy decisions of the state government. Tamil Nadu has its
181 own social, economic, and political conditions apart from global and national trends for making policy decisions
182 in empowering women. Non-governmental organizations have played a major role in implementing the policies in
183 relation to women's empowerment. Empowerment of women is a level playing of various factors such as individual
184 efforts, social attitude. State's initiative and the work of non-governmental organizations.

185 **12 Notes & References**



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