



POLITICAL PARTICIPATION ON INNOVATIVE IN WOMEN EMPOVERMENT

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ABSTRACT

Recent years women have worked been new ideas and women's engaged continues work place. Innovation through new ideas, products and practices increasingly is seen as a force for social change. At the same time, there is growing consensus that empowering the millions of women who live in poverty is essential both for their intrinsic human rights and broad benefits for global development and economic growth. An increasingly wide range of institutions from business, civil society and government have committed resources, rhetoric and political capital to promote women's empowerment. Panchayat development work motivated women through providing employment opportunities.

KEYWORDS : women's empowerment , business, civil society and government.

INTRODUCTION

As new players enter the global development domain with different approaches, perspectives, solutions, products and services that may not hold women's empowerment as an explicit objective, gender transformative effects of innovation none the less emerge. For example, improvements in water, sanitation, energy and transportation infrastructure, or changes in access to information and communication, agricultural and medical technologies have precipitated shifts in gender relations. Virtuous circles of change can be sparked by women's use of a seemingly simple technology; a shift in social attitudes about what is possible for women; or increased access for women to employment opportunities, savings and credit.

Creativity and women's empowerment are rarely discussed within the parallel context but each has need value for human function. There is significant document that progress on poverty reduction and human development are related to advancements in both innovative capacities and gender equality. Both innovation and gender equality under pin all of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Both innovation and women's empowerment require thinking "outside the box" and acting beyond existing, predefined parameters and traditional interventions.

Most importantly, the Pill was developed and diffused during a time of significant social, economic and political changes in the United States. It had a profound ripple effect in

facilitating new ideas about women's roles in American society. By allowing women to plan their reproductive lives, it opened up opportunities in education, employment and politics; changed sexual relations; and led to shifting power relations in the family and workplace.

JUSTICE OF WOMEN

Over the last couple of decades, the international community has invested substantially in programs aimed at strengthening the rule of law in developing countries. Yet despite this investment, the rule of law continues to mean very little for the vast majority of women and girls. Many women are simply unable to access and navigate their way through formal legal institutions. This can be due to structural as well as cultural barriers, including women's inadequate knowledge of rights and remedies, illiteracy or poor literacy, and lack of resources and time to participate in justice processes, especially given the heavy burden of labor that women bear for their families.¹¹ These challenges are even greater for women who are subject to multiple forms of discrimination based on factors such as being part of indigenous or ethnic minority communities, religious minorities or sexual minorities, or for disabled women, migrant workers, and women living with HIV/AIDS.

Informal justice systems operate alongside formal justice systems in a wide variety of nations across the globe. The use of informal justice systems has been noted in countries in the Pacific, South America and South and South East Asia, as well as in Africa. Such systems can cover extensive parts of the population within the society. For example, customary tenure is said to cover 75 percent of land in most African countries, with such figures increasing to 90 percent in Mozambique and Ghana.

CAPITALIZING ON INNOVATION FOR EMPOWERMENT

The process from innovation to women's empowerment and gender equality is dynamic and complex. That said, there are common approaches, or levers, that can be engaged and brought into the process to provide catalytic change. Based on the analysis of past innovations, our research identifies seven core levers that are instrumental for innovation to catalyze women's empowerment and ultimately gender equality.

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

Broad-based partnerships that break boundaries are a critical ingredient in driving successful innovations for women's empowerment. Different players—government, private sector, civil society—lead innovations, and no single sector has the unique pathway to success.

Innovations that involve women in the design and diffusion processes are better poised to ensure that they address women's needs and produce positive and potentially significant impacts on women's empowerment. Women played an important role in every innovation examined. The Pill, gender quotas.

Male champions mobilize cooperation, commitment and resources. Support from powerful male authority figures or other high status men is often essential for breaking down resistance to challenging the status quo and altering social norms.

REASONS FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

Today we have noticed different Acts and Schemes of the central government as well as state government to empower the women of India. But in India women are discriminated and marginalized at every level of the society whether it is social participation, political participation, economic participation, access to education, and also reproductive healthcare. Women are found to be economically very poor all over the India. A few women are engaged in services and other activities. So, they need economic power to stand on their own legs on par with men. Other hand, it has been observed that women are found to be less literate than men. According to 2001 census, rate of literacy among men in India is found to be 76% whereas it is only 54% among women. Thus, increasing education among women is of very important in empowering them. It has also noticed that some of women are too weak to work. They consume less food but work more. Therefore, from the health point of view, women folk who are to be weaker are to be made stronger. Another problem is that workplace harassment of women. There are so many cases of rape, kidnapping of girl, dowry harassment, and so on. For these reasons, they require empowerment of all kinds in order to protect themselves and to secure their purity and dignity. To sum up, women empowerment cannot be possible unless women come with and help to self-empower themselves. There is a need to formulate reducing feminized poverty, promoting education of women, and prevention and elimination of violence against women.

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