

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS



Open Access, Refereed Journal Multi Disciplinary
Peer Reviewed Edition :

www.ijlra.com

DISCLAIMER

No part of this publication may be reproduced or copied in any form by any means without prior written permission of Managing Editor of IJLRA. The views expressed in this publication are purely personal opinions of the authors and do not reflect the views of the Editorial Team of IJLRA.

Though every effort has been made to ensure that the information in Volume 2 Issue 7 is accurate and appropriately cited/referenced, neither the Editorial Board nor IJLRA shall be held liable or responsible in any manner whatsoever for any consequences for any action taken by anyone on the basis of information in the Journal.

Copyright © International Journal for Legal Research & Analysis

IJLRA

EDITORIAL TEAM

EDITORS



Megha Middha

Megha Middha, Assistant Professor of Law in Mody University of Science and Technology, Lakshmangarh, Sikar

Megha Middha, is working as an Assistant Professor of Law in Mody University of Science and Technology, Lakshmangarh, Sikar (Rajasthan). She has an experience in the teaching of almost 3 years. She has completed her graduation in BBA LL.B (H) from Amity University, Rajasthan (Gold Medalist) and did her post-graduation (LL.M in Business Laws) from NLSIU, Bengaluru. Currently, she is enrolled in a Ph.D. course in the Department of Law at Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur (Rajasthan). She wishes to excel in academics and research and contribute as much as she can to society. Through her interactions with the students, she tries to inculcate a sense of deep thinking power in her students and enlighten and guide them to the fact how they can bring a change to the society

Dr. Samrat Datta

Dr. Samrat Datta Seedling School of Law and Governance, Jaipur National University, Jaipur. Dr. Samrat Datta is currently associated with Seedling School of Law and Governance, Jaipur National University, Jaipur. Dr. Datta has completed his graduation i.e., B.A.LL.B. from Law College Dehradun, Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar, Uttarakhand. He is an alumnus of KIIT University, Bhubaneswar where he pursued his post-graduation (LL.M.) in Criminal Law and subsequently completed his Ph.D. in Police Law and Information Technology from the Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research University, Udaipur in 2020. His area of interest and research is Criminal and Police Law. Dr. Datta has a teaching experience of 7 years in various law schools across North India and has held administrative positions like Academic Coordinator, Centre Superintendent for Examinations, Deputy Controller of Examinations, Member of the Proctorial Board



Dr. Namita Jain



Head & Associate Professor

School of Law, JECRC University, Jaipur Ph.D. (Commercial Law) LL.M., UGC -NET Post Graduation Diploma in Taxation law and Practice, Bachelor of Commerce.

Teaching Experience: 12 years, AWARDS AND RECOGNITION of Dr. Namita Jain are - ICF Global Excellence Award 2020 in the category of educationalist by I Can Foundation, India. India Women Empowerment Award in the category of "Emerging Excellence in Academics by Prime Time & Utkrisht Bharat Foundation, New Delhi.(2020). Conferred in FL Book of Top 21 Record Holders in the category of education by Fashion Lifestyle Magazine, New Delhi. (2020). Certificate of Appreciation for organizing and managing the Professional Development Training Program on IPR in Collaboration with Trade Innovations Services, Jaipur on March 14th, 2019

Mrs.S.Kalpana

Assistant professor of Law

Mrs.S.Kalpana, presently Assistant professor of Law, VelTech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R & D Institute of Science and Technology, Avadi. Formerly Assistant professor of Law, Vels University in the year 2019 to 2020, Worked as Guest Faculty, Chennai Dr.Ambedkar Law College, Pudupakkam. Published one book. Published 8 Articles in various reputed Law Journals. Conducted 1 Moot court competition and participated in nearly 80 National and International seminars and webinars conducted on various subjects of Law. Did ML in Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Administration. 10 paper presentations in various National and International seminars. Attended more than 10 FDP programs. Ph.D. in Law pursuing.



Avinash Kumar



Avinash Kumar has completed his Ph.D. in International Investment Law from the Dept. of Law & Governance, Central University of South Bihar. His research work is on "International Investment Agreement and State's right to regulate Foreign Investment." He qualified UGC-NET and has been selected for the prestigious ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship. He is an alumnus of the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Formerly he has been elected as Students Union President of Law Centre-1, University of Delhi. Moreover, he completed his LL.M. from the University of Delhi (2014-16), dissertation on "Cross-border Merger & Acquisition"; LL.B. from the University of Delhi (2011-14), and B.A. (Hons.) from Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi. He has also obtained P.G. Diploma in IPR from the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi. He has qualified UGC - NET examination and has been awarded ICSSR - Doctoral Fellowship. He has published six-plus articles and presented 9 plus papers in national and international seminars/conferences. He participated in several workshops on research methodology and teaching and

learning.

ABOUT US

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

ISSN

2582-6433 is an Online Journal is Monthly, Peer Review, Academic Journal, Published online, that seeks to provide an interactive platform for the publication of Short Articles, Long Articles, Book Review, Case Comments, Research Papers, Essay in the field of Law & Multidisciplinary issue. Our aim is to upgrade the level of interaction and discourse about contemporary issues of law. We are eager to become a highly cited academic publication, through quality contributions from students, academics, professionals from the industry, the bar and the bench. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS ISSN 2582-6433 welcomes contributions from all legal branches, as long as the work is original, unpublished and is in consonance with the submission guidelines.

LEGAL VIEWS ON WOMEN **EMPOWERMENT**

AUTHORED BY - MS. KAVITA R. SANDBHOR

& MS. VAISHALI KAMBLE

SNBP Cllege of Arts, Commerce, Science and Management Studies

ABSTRACT

Being legally literate is essential to stopping violence against women. India was the birthplace of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act-2005 and other legislation meant to empower women. Each national news item about domestic and workplace assault against women includes information about women's legal awareness, which is important. Although the Indian government has enacted a number of laws to protect and defend women from violence, these laws are nonetheless ineffectual because the majority of the country's female population is unaware of them. The current study looked at how much legal information women with different incomes, occupations, and educational backgrounds had, as well as how that knowledge affected their day-to-day experiences with violence. The findings show a substantial relationship between professional activities, incomes, education, and legal expertise. It was also found that victimization and legal knowledge were negatively correlated with women.

INTRODUCTION

The sad truth is that women have been oppressed in all societies throughout history and India is no exception. Ironically, in our country, violence against women exists in every aspect of life and they are respected by being called 'Shakti'. He was treated as property or a slave. When his pride and dignity were not removed from outside, he was subjected to torture and other evils within the same walls. They are considered sex products for men for reproductive purposes. They are really bad in society.

they face discrimination on two levels: one due to gender and the other due to extreme poverty. Dijkstra and Hanmer (2000) stated that women's empowerment is about enabling women to make decisions about their lives and work and ensuring their equality in all areas, including personal, social, economic, political and legal. When it comes to women's empowerment, women today

work side by side with men in workplaces. Women also need to balance family, home and work responsibilities. It is both easy and difficult to be a professional at work by juggling many roles such as mother, sister, housewife, etc. Today, crimes against women are limited to the Vedas and Puranas and are getting worse day by day. Women empowerment is a controversial issue across India and India is no exception. Following are the various aspects of legal knowledge:

1. Economic Empowerment
2. Confidence boosting
3. Freedom to work
4. Legal Remedies awareness
5. Social Empowerment
6. Political Empowerment

The standing of ladies has changed altogether in later a long time, both emphatically and adversely (Schüler, 2006). The Indian government has been working ceaselessly to decipher all correct obligations, and security from a de jure to a de facto status, determining quality from the sacred promises. It comes about in an increment in inside capability, a boost in self-assurance, and an inside modification of awareness that creates it conceivable to overcome impediments (Nilesh & Gajjar, 2017). This perspective centers essentially on two significant factors. To begin with, it may be a control to achieve destinations but not a control over individuals. Moment, strengthening is more pertinent to those who need specialist, in any case of sex, gather of individuals, course, or caste. Indeed in spite of the fact that self-determination isn't particular to ladies, it is special since it cuts across all castes, classes, and indeed inside houses and families. Ladies need money related assets and are dependent on men to form a life. She had to perform all housekeeping obligations, which were not recognized or compensated, as women's business is as often as possible confined to the household segment. Numerous ladies are entering the workforce nowadays, but they must bear a twofold burden: to begin with, they must perform their work obligations, and moment, they must perform all family obligations. In expansion, they are the final to be enlisted and the primary to be terminated since they are seen as being less beneficial than their male partners (Haque et al., 2011). Her standing has for the most part been moo and unrecognized within the family and society. So, women's strengthening comprises exclusively of reorganizing women's essential rights, cultivating an environment where they are treated similarly to men, and expanding people's capacity to form key life choices in circumstances where such capacity was already denied to them.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Heaton et al. (2005) examined that the consensus on terminology and research methods is given the gravity of violence against women and domestic abuse as a violation of human rights and public health concerns. Women's safety and health are in danger. For laws and policies to be effective, they must be supported by grounded research, a compelling and trustworthy database that is context-specific, comparable nationally and internationally, and informed by an epistemic framework that takes gender into account.

The prevalence of violence against women is a global issue rooted in unequal power distribution between men and women. As a result, women frequently experience severe physical, emotional, sexual, and economic abuse. This understanding must be reflected in laws and policies.

Chaudhary et al. (2012) found that women continue to battle nationwide for the rights to freedom, equality, and dignity guaranteed by the constitution. Improving a woman's social, financial, political, religious, and mental state is primarily involved in empowering women, especially those from underprivileged backgrounds. From both a national and global viewpoint, this article discusses various women's difficulties, challenges, and related answers using legislative provisions and judicial approaches. Primarily focusing on women's rights and how the legislation works in this area, the book will be relevant to a broad readership. It will be a reliable source of knowledge that will pave the way for more in-depth study in this area.

Isran & Isran (2012) said that the current study aimed to evaluate the dynamic impact of legal awareness on women's empowerment by controlling the two demographic factors that have been the subject of substantial research (education and age). Legal education could be a catalyst for accelerating the empowerment of women. The findings also suggest that general education programs and policies to increase women's legal awareness of their rights will empower them in various spheres of life and help advance the economy.

Khan & Maan (2008) found that the Discrimination against Indian women has been and continues to be experienced in silence. Their courage and nobility are self-sacrifice and self-denial, yet they have experienced all injustices, indignities, inequality, and prejudice. It is understood that societal attitudes and institutional changes cannot happen quickly despite constitutional protections and robust legal backing for women's rights. Nevertheless, it is

imperative to quicken this change process via conscious and prepared efforts to ensure that the poisonous societal ill of gender disparity is buried far beneath the earth. Black-and-white laws are insufficient to stop evil. The current situation calls for a communal consciousness awakening. Making women more independent in every way—from their minds and thoughts to their rights and decisions—includes removing them from all social and familial constraints. Also, it will bring about equality for men and women in all spheres of society. Women must be given more influence if the family, community, and country are to have a successful future. Men still have to travel a long way to be treated equally in society with women. It is necessary to improve women's social, economic, educational, and social position in addition to passing several laws and regulations.

Moni and Uddin (2004) said that In the total sense of the word, entrepreneurship primarily refers to the establishment of a setting where they can claim and obtain their legal, equal, and opportunity-based standing as citizens, where they can make free choices regarding their personal lives, and where they can be expected to treat as true equals in society. In the context of women's empowerment, a relatively straightforward approach is proposed in this paper, with particular reference to "Women & Law." This essay suggests a novel approach to the practice of law that would assist women in formulating policies to eradicate violence against women, reduce feminized poverty, and advance education and prevention. The germ of education for learner empowerment has been sown, and that much is evident. There are numerous issues. A better knowledge of these problems will enhance the program's effectiveness, ultimately supporting the promotion of female students as "empowered" members of society.

Sultan & Bould (2004) revealed that there is a pressing need to raise awareness of the rights, government services, and programs for improving status that are available specifically for women in rural areas. The time has come for women to be aware of their rights and watchful. India's future and present both belong to its women. In the modern world of the twenty-first century, women have excelled in every field and enjoy a higher quality of life; they are in no way inferior to males. Women have a great history in India, having held positions as President, Governor, and Prime Minister. Today, women can become doctors, lawyers, and prominent government officials.

Roy & Niranjana (2004) found that in order to empower women, one must first increase their

spiritual, political, social, educational, gender, and economic strength. In India, a number of factors, such as physical location (urban vs. rural), educational attainment, social standing (caste and class), and age, have a significant impact on how empowered women are. There are national, state, and local (Panchayat) policies on women's empowerment in several fields, including health, education, economic opportunity, gender-based violence, and political engagement.

Tarequeet al (2007) revealed that while discussing the current situation of women in India, a number of indicators of women's empowerment are examined using information from a number of sources. The indicators of household decision-making by women, financial independence, freedom of mobility, acceptance of unequal gender roles, media exposure, access to education, and domestic violence experiences by women, among others, are given the most weight.

The position of Indian women is generally lower than that of men, and they are generally less empowered. Despite all of the efforts made by the government and NGOs, the situation is not satisfactory right now. The process of empowerment cannot be aided by merely having access to jobs and education. They are the instruments or enabling elements that enable the process to proceed more quickly. Yet, mindset has a bigger role in achieving this goal. Without a change in attitude toward the acceptance of uneven gender roles by society and even women themselves, women will not be able to make use of the opportunities made available to them by constitutional provisions, laws, etc.

CONCLUSION

In any case of an individual's position or lesson, marriage, settlement, and separate issues are broad all through all societies in India. Even among exceedingly taught people, those who hold respectable occupations, are affluent, and those who claim satisfactory genuine domain and resources, these factors of marriage, settlement, and separate sometimes happen. These issues are ordinarily brought on by ravenousness, want, and seethe. On the other side, rustic masses, weaker parcels of the community, and socioeconomically distraught components of the society ordinarily accept in inter-caste weddings since they are destitute and need assets and belonging, and they need cash and products when they wed off their kids. It can be said that keeping up peace, companionship, and concordance between life partners will be made simpler by means of the application of instruction, mindfulness, data, and information as well as the foundation of standards, directions, and approaches both within the open circle and inside the domestic.

Relationship issues do sometimes emerge between companions, but whether exceedingly taught or not, everybody ought to learn to fathom their issues calmly, be justifiable, sound, and coherent in their considering, hone viable communication, and free their conclusions from sentiments of seethe, covetousness, and crave.

Objective of the Study:

- To explore the various facets of empowerment of young Indian women as a results of legal awareness

Methodology

The study was based on secondary data. Data collected from different websites and papers.

SL. No.	Item	Mean Value
1	Legal awareness boosts the confidence	4.33
2	Legal awareness makes young women comfortable at workplace	4.02
3	Legal awareness enables us to avoid any kind of unreasonable treatment with us	4.19
4	Legal awareness help us deal with bad rituals / customs of the society	4.08
5	Legal awareness Equal rights as men in the society	3.83
6	Legal awareness makes us independent	3.99
7	Legal awareness will make us better parents	3.70

Table 1 and Figure 1 shows how legal awareness gives benefits to the young women. The most important benefits is that Legal awareness boosts the confidence (4.33), followed by, Legal awareness enables us to avoid any kind of unreasonable treatment with us (4.19) Legal awareness help us deal with bad rituals / customs of the society (4.08), Legal awareness makes young women comfortable at workplace (4.02), Legal awareness Equal rights as men in the society (3.83), Legal awareness makes us independent (3.99) and Legal awareness will make us better parents (3.70).

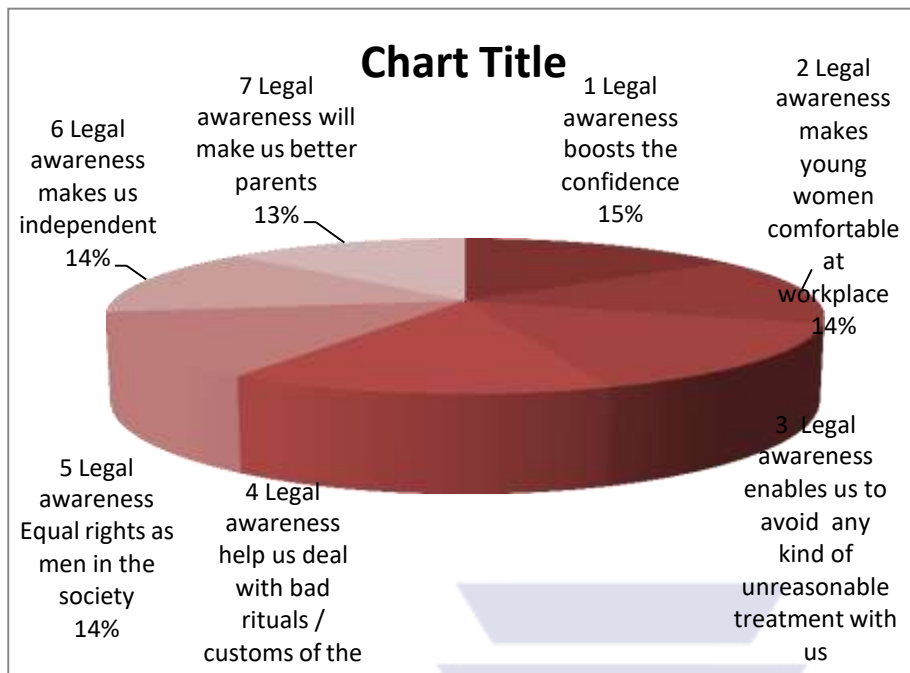


Figure 1 Role of Legal Awareness in Women Empowerment

REFERENCE

1. Dijkstra, G. and L.C. Hanmer (2000). “Measuring Socio-Economic Gender Inequality: Towards An Alternative To The Undp- Gender-Related Development Index”, *Feminist Economics*, Vol.6, No.2, pp.41-75.
2. Schüler, D. (2006): “The Uses And Misuses Of The Gender-Related Development Index And The Gender Empowerment Measure: A Review Of The Literature”, *Journal Of Human Development*, Vol.7, No.2, pp.161-182.
3. Nilesh b. Gajjar (2017), “Women Empowerment In India: Issues And Challenges”, *International Journal Of Research In All Subjects In Multi Languages*, Vol. 5, Issue: 12, December: 2017
4. Haque, M., Islam, T. M., Tareque, M., & Mostofa, M. (2011). Women Empowerment Or Autonomy: A Comparative View In Bangladesh Context. *Bangladesh E-Journal Of sociology*, 8(2), 17-30
5. Heaton, T. B., Huntsman, T. J., & Flake, D. F. (2005). The Effects Of Status On Women’s Autonomy In Bolivia, Peru, And Nicaragua. *Population Research And policy Review*, 24(3), 283-300
6. Chaudhary, A. R., & Chani, M. I., & Pervaiz, Z. (2012). An Analysis Of Different Approaches To Women Empowerment: A Case Study Of Pakistan. *World Applied*

Sciences Journal, 16(7), 971-980

8. Isran, S., & Isran, M. A. (2012). Patriarchy And Women In Pakistan: A Critical Analysis. *Interdisciplinary Journal Of Contemporary Research In Business*, 4(6), 835-859.
9. Khan, M.T., & Maan, A.A. (2008). The Socio-Cultural Milieu Of Women's Empowerment In District Faisalabad. Pakistan. *Journal Of Agricultural Science*, 45(3), 78-90.
11. Moni, M. H., and Uddin, M. A. (2004). Cellular Phones For Women's Empowerment In Rural Bangladesh. *Asian Journal For Women's Studies*, 10(1), 70-89.
12. Sultan A., & Bould, S. (2004). One Able Daughter Is Worth 10 Illiterate Sons: Reframing The Patriarchal Family. *Journal Of Marriage & Family*, 66(5), 1332-1341
13. Roy, T. K. & Nirajan, S. (2004). Indicators Of Women's Empowerment In India. *Asia-Pacific Population Journal*, 19 (3), 23-38.
14. Tareque M. I., Haque, M.M., Mostofa, M. G. & Islam, T. M. (2007). Age, Age At Marriage, Age Difference Between Spouses & Women Empowerment Bangladesh Context. *Middle East Journal Of Age & Ageing*, 4 (6), 8 - 14.
15. Brij mohan dutta, women empowerment through legal awareness: an empirical investigation of young indian women, *Journal of critical reviews*,

IJLRA