

Women as Contributor to Economic Development of India

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Abstract

This paper is focused on the contribution of women to the economic development of India. This paper puts light on the issue of women population in comparison with total population of India. It also indicates the women fertility rate which is directly affect women population. This paper includes education level of Indian women and literacy rate of India who helps us to know about accurate contribution to the economy. It contains the employment rate of India and also women participation on this rate. Through this, it can be known that how many Indian women actively involves in economical activity of the country. This paper also includes those women who are in a higher designation and in leading position of the country economy. Their contributions for Indian economy are very high in comparison with other. In the heading women contribution to Indian economy, it contains the GDP rate of India, contribution of women in GDP of country both in agriculture and total economy. This paper also contain the women contribution to the total workforce of India and some data's from which it can be easily understand that what is the role or contribution of Indian women to the development of Indian economy.

Key words: Women, Economic Development, Education, Employment, Women, Designation

INTRODUCTION-

In the context of Women as contributor to economic development of India, there are many more ways through which Indian women either directly or indirectly contribute to the development of Indian economy. In population census women are less in comparison with men population because of the female dominating society of India. According to 2001 census, men-women ratio in India is 933 women on per 1000 man but still Indian women in developing stage and able to beat the challenges of Indian economy. In educational sector, Indian women achieve new & new targets and Indian government also planned many more schemes for the development of Indian women. "Janni Suraksha Yojna" and "Sakshar Bharat Mission for Women Literacy" is one of them present

scheme of Indian government which are contributing for the development of Indian women and at present, data says that 77.1% of young females are literate. In employment sector, average age rate of Indian women is lower in comparison with men. Many of the Indian women are at that higher designation where at past men seen only. At present Indian women can become president, prime minister, chief minister, minister and corporate leaders as well. They contribute 19.8% of overall GDP of India.

If we talk about women involvement in corporate sectors, many of the MNC's are directed and managed by women. They are sole entrepreneur as well as creative part of the organization. In many of the corporation, women are responsible for manage accounts, fulfilling legal formalities

as CA and CS of organization. In this era government efforts are also incredible because they know the power of women empowerment.

WOMEN POPULATION AGAINST TOTAL POPULATION OF INDIA-

When we talk about the economic development of India, we have to talk about the population of country and in it women population plays a very vital role in the Indian economic development. The World Bank report of 2011 says that the total population of India is approx. 1,24,14,91,960 which are 17% of world population and India is second largest country in terms of population. According to census 2011 there are 496.4 million women in India which are approx 40% of total population but their contribution to Indian economy is much better. Indian women contribute 19.8% of total Indian Gross Domestic Production. If we talk about the women fertility rate, in 1950 at the time of republic the Indian women fertility rate is 6 children per women but in 2000 this rate is 2.1 children per women which shows the high degree of all over development of women and equally it is helpful for Indian economic development.

WOMEN EDUCATION-

As we know education is a very important part of the economic development of every country. If we talk about the education of Indian women in comparison with men population, census 2011 shows that the total literacy of India is 65.38% from which male literacy is 75.96% and female literacy is 54.28%.

But if we compare past women literacy data with present, we find a very developing fact that in 1961 women literacy rate is only 15.3%, but in 1981 this rate reached to 28.5% and according to government of India report 2001 the women literacy rate is increased and reached at more than 50%. So on the basis of these data, we can analyze that in 2021, and more than 85% of Indian women become literate and play a very important role in the economic development of India. A scheme of Government of India "Sakshar Bharat Mission For Women Literacy" it states that for every private school has to take 25% student without charging any fee can make a very huge contribution to Indian economy.

And if we talk about the young India, the total young literacy rate is 86.70% in which 81.23% are young males and 77.10% are young females comes under the age of 18 to 32. This data shows that the difference between young man and women literacy is too less and it clearly indicate that in future Indian women can definitely beat the men in the area of education and bring Indian economy at higher position.

WOMEN EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

According to the World Bank report, every year 8 to 9 million young people join the rank of labor work force and its challenge for the government of India to provide job for this large volume of unemployed populations. It is also the fact that in 2008, LPR (Labor participation Rate) of male are 85% and women LPR is below 36% was extremely low. But at present, we have to accept

this fact also that average rate of all female workers are 33.6 and males are 36.5 which shows the contributing capability of young women for the development of Indian economy.

On the basis of census 2011, the unemployment rate was 9.40% in 2010 which decrease in 2011 and reached at 3.80%. At present each 39 women out of 100 women are employed and in south approx 70 to 80% women have equal access to land, property, loans and credit

(Source- From the data of Indian Labor Organization)

WOMEN DESIGNATIONS

If we discussing about the **Women as contributor to economic development**, we cannot forget those women who really a big contributor for the development of Indian economy. Fact says that from 2009 elections, women representation in parliament increase to 11%. In 2009, women occupy 73 out of 784 seats in chamber of parliament which is 9.3% of total seats and 59 out of 543 in lower house lok sabha which is 10.86% of total seats.

In 2007, Pratibha Patil becomes first women president of India. Mayawati becomes Chief Minister of Uttarpradesh which is the country largest state of population of 190 million people. As some another contributor, Indira Gandhi was the first female prime minister of India, Sonia Gandhi is the president of Indian National Congress, Shila Dixit is the chief minister of our country capital Delhi, Meera Kumar is the first women speaker in India, Mamta Banarjee, the railway minister of India which is biggest

railway network of the world, and the Vasundhara Raje Sindhiya was the chief minister of Rajasthan.

They all are women and a biggest contributor to Indian economy development either directly or indirectly. The business women of India also play a major role for the development of Indian economy. They give employment to Indian population and contribute in Gross Domestic Product of India.

Some of these are –

Name	Designation
Dr. Kiran Majumdar Shah	Chairman & Managing director of Biocon Ltd. India's richest women in 2004.
Nilam Dhawan	Managing director of Microsoft India
Naina Lal Kidwai	First Indian women graduate from Harvard Business School
Indu Jain	Chairman of Times Group.
Priya Paul	Chairman of Park group of Hotels
Simone Tata	Managing largest cosmetic brand i.e. LAKME
Mallika Shrinivas	Director of TAFE (Tractors and Farm Equipment). Turnover of 2900 crore per year.
Preetha Reehgii	Director of Apollo Hospital
Ranjana Kumar	Chairperson of NABARD

Source- Times of India report, 2011

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WOMEN CONTRIBUTION TO INDIAN ECONOMY

From the above discussion, it is clear that women are on the way of development and in future they can definitely achieve the position of success and contribute to the development of Indian economy in all the areas like education, employment, literacy and many more.

From the Asia-Pacific report of Indian Labor Organization, 71% Indian women contribute to agriculture sector. In figure, Indian women contribute 100000 crore to agriculture economy and 200000 crore to entire Indian economy every year which increasing continuously.

If we talk about Indian women contribution to GDP of India, they contribute 23.4% of informal sector and 16.2% of formal sector. In total, Indian women contribute 19.8% of overall GDP of India. During 2005, Indian women cover 32% of total workforce of India and at present Indian women contribute 5, 64,920 crore for Indian GDP out of 28,55,934 crore which are 19.78% of total GDP and the figure clearly indicate the women contribution to the development of Indian economy.

CONCLUSION

In modern world, it has been proved that women has made marvelous entry in male dominant position and has been regularly playing vital role with leadership traits effectively. Now days, a part from government initiative to bring women in forefront, people in society also has increased concern to provide qualitative professional education to girls in order to ensure better carrier

for their daughter. There are lots of examples of world renowned female giants who has been endeavoring persistently and producing unbeatable result that has lead India a nation of pride on new path of economic development. Growing social awareness has provided enormous benefit to boost economy by generating new market for new product which attracted many foreign investors to market their paths in India which has strengthen economy.

And in my opinion women empowerment is the key to chief development of nation. The indicators about the development of Indian women show that they are always making effort for their improvement. The woman fertility rate is comes down from 6 children per women to 2.1 children per women within the 50 years of freedom. Sex ratio Indian population increase from 933 to 940 women on per thousand men. Average age of female workers is lower than the man average age of working which clearly shows that young women are more capable in comparison with young men. The data related to Indian GDP also in the favor of women because women contribute 19% of the total Indian GDP.

There are also many problems regarding women and these problems are a big drawback of Indian society. There are many superstitions related to women that is dowry system, ghunghat pratha and at present the security issues also not in favor of Indian women which result in gang rapes and other bad acts. So it's all required some change in society. If Indian society understands the contribution of women to the economic development of country, India's

economy can definitely become the best economy of the world.

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