

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**  
**IMPACT OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, EDUCATION AND HEALTH ON**  
**SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN INDIA**

**SIMRAN PRAVEEN**  
*RESEARCH SCHOLAR*  
*DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS*  
*SHRI VENKETSHWARA UNIVERSITY*  
*GAJRULA U.P*

**DR. ATUL KUMAR VERMA**  
*RESEARCH GUIDE*  
*EMAIL: dratulkumarverma@gmail.com*

**Abstract**

*Research is a systematic method of finding the solution to a problem. The systematic method lies in enunciating the problem, collecting data, analyzing them critically and reaching conclusions based on them. Collecting of data is not research. It is only a preparatory step, conclusions are important, and Generalization is even more important. Research is an art of scientific investigation it is a movement from known to unknown and a voyage of discovery. Generalization, interpretation and future scope are more important segments of any research. Planning of any research remains incomplete without a survey or review of its existing literature. So, a review of the literature is almost mandatory in a Ph.D. thesis. Therefore, this chapter is designed to fulfill this mandatory requirement. The present study contains the reviews of the impact of skill, education and health on the socio-economic empowerment of women in India.*

**Keywords:**

*Review of literature, Skill Education, Health, National Socio-economic Empowerment*

Reference to this paper  
should be made as follows:  
**Received: 10.08.2024**  
**Approved: 23.09.2024**

**Simran Praveen**  
**Dr. Atul Kumar Verma**

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:  
IMPACT OF SKILL  
DEVELOPMENT, EDUCATION  
AND HEALTH ON SOCIO-  
ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF  
WOMEN IN INDIA

**Article No.34**  
*RJPSS Apr.24-Sept24.*  
*2024*  
*Vol. XLIX No. 2,*  
*pp. 257-264*

Similarity Check - 5%

**Online available at:**  
[https://anubooks.com/  
journal-volume/rjpss-2024-  
vol-xlix-no2-sept](https://anubooks.com/journal-volume/rjpss-2024-vol-xlix-no2-sept)

[https://doi.org/10.31995/  
rjpss.2024.v49i02.034](https://doi.org/10.31995/rjpss.2024.v49i02.034)

## **Introduction**

“Research is a systematic method of finding the solution to a problem. The systematic method lies in enunciating the problem, collecting data, analyzing them critically and reaching conclusions based on them.”

Collecting of data is not research. It is only a preparatory step, conclusions are important, and Generalization is even more important. Research is an art of scientific investigation it is a movement from known to unknown and a voyage of discovery. Generalization, interpretation and future scope are more important segments of any research. For conducting systematic research, a sound research procedure has to be followed. This emphasizes how the research study would be conducted in a manner so that unbiased results could be derived. Research methodology covers all these aspects of the research and the following of logical steps involved in it. The basic steps of the research process are the following:

- 1- Emergence of the problem
- 2- Identification of Research problem
- 3- Review of Literature
- 4- Objectives of the Research study
- 5- Hypothesis of the study
- 6- Explanation of key Terms of the study
- 7- Significance of the Research problem
- 8- Identification of Research Area
9. Methods and Procedures such as (a) Population and sampling procedure, (b) Tools to be used, (c) Procedure of data collection, (d) Statistical Techniques,
- 10- Plan of the study and 11- Bibliography.

## **Statement of the Problem**

The planning of any research study remains incomplete without a survey or review of its existing literature. The review of literature gives an understanding of previous research works and forms the basis of knowledge. According to John W. Best, “A brief summary of previous research and the writings of recognized experts provide evidence that the researcher is familiar with what is already known and with what is still unknown and untested.” So, a review of the literature is almost mandatory in a Ph.D. thesis. Therefore, this study is designed to fulfill this mandatory requirement for the thesis work. A review of literature confers the following concrete benefits on a research scholar:

- (i) It familiarizes the scholar with what has been done in the previous studies.
- (ii) How the studies have been conducted, that is, what methods and models have been applied to the data in empirical analysis.
- (iii) What objectives have been pursued and which of these have been realized.
- (iv) What hypotheses have been evaluated and what type of hypotheses have been empirically validated.

(v) What is the contribution that has been made to the stock of knowledge by earlier researchers and scholars. This knowledge endows the scholar to select an appropriate idea and an aspect that is in real need of further research. The strengths and limitations of earlier research studies also become known to the reviewer. But an individual investigator faces constraints of (i) money, (ii) Time, (iii) Other material and non-material resources, (iv) Limitation of access to existing stock of knowledge due to the spatial location of the researcher, and (v) Intellectual capital possessed by him/her, though the review enhances the intellectual capital stock of the reviewer.

Therefore, one cannot be exhaustive in one's endeavor to review all the studies that have been conducted in the past. The time and place of location of the scholar also impinge upon this effort. The present researcher has also been constrained by these limitations. (VARTA,2017)

### **Aims and Methodology of the Study**

The present study contains the reviews of the impact of skill, education and health on the socio-economic empowerment of women in India. The main purpose of this study is to examine and review some books, reports, articles and journals etc. which are related directly or indirectly to the research problems.

### **Review of Related Literature**

#### **1. Radha Dua, "Working Women: Their Adjustment and Familial Role Expectations"**

In this study the author analyzes the working women's problems of adjustment and their familial role. of in the Rohilkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. The work is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is introduction that explains the fundamentals of the research work such as the introduction of research problem and historical view of the socio-economic and educational status of women in India. Various research issues such as working and non-working women; theories and models of adjustment, familial role expectations and salient terms of the research work. The relevant review of the literature is given with the needed detail in the next chapter. In the third chapter the study has given the details of research methodology, design and statistical tools of the study. The fourth chapter is related to the results and discussions and the last chapter contains findings, useful

recommendations and scope for the further research.

**2. Sangita Singh, “Female Literacy and Work Participation: An Inquiry for Gender Equality”**

This book is a good piece of research having an area of significant relevance from the point of view of any economy. In the era of globalization and liberalization, the role of female and gender development in the economic development of any country cannot be negated. It is more important for a country like India. The present book is divided into six chapters. The research problem has been appropriately analyzed in the first chapter related with the female literacy and work and the problem is properly introduced as well as examined from the Indian economic point of view. The second chapter explains the various reviews concerned with female literacy and works the next chapter comprises the socio-economic profile of the research area. The theoretical concepts, and fundamental analytical efforts have been made in the fourth and fifth chapters. These chapters very well explain the significance and importance of the role of female literacy and participation in the development of the economy especially in the Indian context. The author has, finally presented the findings of the study and the useful practical suggestions for the improvement in the last chapter.

**3. Zainab Rahman, ‘Women and Society’**

The author studied the different aspects of women in society. The book is divided into twenty chapters. The first chapter contains the introduction. The other chapters from the second to nineteen deal with the women’s studies and feminism, man-women relations, sex, division of labor, the status of women in India, Reform movements and social legislations, women and households, women and education, health, employment, women’s organization, women and development, women’s empowerment, women and environment, politics, women and crime, women in religion, women in Uttaranchal. The last chapter contains the conclusion.

**4. M. Syamala**

Observes that the empowerment of women covers aspects such as women’s role in the family, society, control over the resources etc. followed by a few important areas which call for the empowerment of women in India. She concluded that women’s empowerment will definitely lead to economic development and the well-being of not only a family, village, city, and state but the whole nation. A few important areas that call for the empowerment of women in India are - Women and their participation in economic and cultural activities, Women in politics, Women and their education Women and their health, Women in animal husbandry, Women participation in organized sectors, and Women as an entrepreneur.

**5. Y. Rama Krishna et.al.**

Depicted that no country can achieve its potential without adequately investing in and developing the capabilities of women. The authors discuss the role of women in rural development. They find various important social, economic and technological factors that are responsible for empowering the rural women. These are the status of women, gender bias and health and nutrition, economically productive work, access to resources, microfinance, capacity building, exposure to mass media, appropriate training programs and appropriate technology for women. The study concludes that economic independence, education and competence, willingness, confidence, motivation and encouragement from family, and society contribute to women's empowerment.

**6. N. Tulsi Lakshmi**

Studied the Impact of the National Health Mission on Women and Children, A Case Study of Rural Households in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh.

**7. T. Chandrasekarayya and D. Sai Sujatha**

Stated that the women's empowerment is the key to the socio-economic development of the community and the society. The development of a society or a nation depends on the social as well as economic well-being of women.

**8. Jyoti Kochar,**

Said in her study that girls start working earlier than boys, and work longer and harder throughout their lives. The poorer the family, the harder the women and girls have to work. The energy consumption in the mere survival task of fetching fuel, water, fodder, care of animals, washing, and cleaning which are exclusively women's responsibility, results in negative nutritional balance and caloric deficit.

**9. M.K. Singh & A. K. Verma**

Concluded in their study that the progress of society and economy is closely associated with women's development. Indian women have many problems and difficulties economically, socially and financially. Their development is an essential requisite for the socio-economic development of country. This development needs to spread in every nook and corner of the country. For the development of women and the society of any country, it is important to give equal treatment to all human resources male or female both and most importantly to set up the base of economic, social and as well as political equality for women. The study advocates that the literacy, health, a balanced diet and nutrition are interlinked concepts and are directly linked to women's development. The study finds that besides literacy and health the income, earnings and female employment are the key indicators of social development.

and economic growth. Women's income and health are also associated with a reduction in family size.

#### **10. Atul et.al**

Finds in their study entitled "Shifting Paradigm of Women Development in India: An Analytical Trend Analysis", that male dominance in the society, religion and political system are the main reasons for the backwardness of females in the society. It is also the root cause of the economic backwardness of half the population. The study also finds that the education helps in reducing infant and child mortality and also the fertility rate. The lower fertility and infant mortality as well as better healthcare opportunities reduce female suffering, improve maternal health and increase female work participation and as well as their development.

#### **11. Navneet Kumar**

Clears that there is a strong relationship between women's education and their empowerment. He finds that women's education and employment are vital for women's empowerment and gender equality. Both are an essential for National development and without eradicating the inequality patterns in the society, the social progress and economic growth cannot be achieved successfully. He further says that for the socio-economic empowerment of women the skill development, training, formal, informal and vocational education play a very crucial and important role. Education is a very significant factor that influences women's development as well as their productivity.

#### **12. Gajendra Singh**

Said in his study that female literacy and education play a pivotal role in increasing work participation in each sector of the economy formal and informal sectors and as well as the in the development of herself.

#### **V- Conclusive Remarks:**

From the above discussion the study examines that socioeconomic, cultural and political empowerment of women has become a central issue that determines her status in the society. Traditionally women were accorded unequal treatment compared to men and they were suppressed, but now the times have changed, and they are proving their capabilities in all spheres of life. The study shows that the socioeconomic development of any country depends on the development of its half of the population i.e. women. Education plays an important role in the process of national socio-economic development. Not only education but the many other determinants likewise health, modernization, technological advancement, sex ratio, life expectancy, age at marriage, literacy, vocational, technical and skill education,

female diet, Nutrition, female employment, jobs female participation in economic activities, female entrepreneurship and social justice plays a significant role in women's development.

Nowadays, the socio-economic empowerment of women is a good sign of national development. In India, half of the population consists of women and it is truly the fact that they are the hard workers as well as bear the double burden. The progress of a family, society, community and the country can be measured by the progress of the women. Ultimately says that the nation's progress is intimately connected with the status of its female population. Female education is a gateway for the empowerment of women herself and skill development and training make them a useful citizen and enhance their values and personality. According to Amartya Sen, that good health is an end itself Secondly, good health can have significant implications for economic development, it is also a powerful tool for economic dynamism. Our first Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said, "Once woman is on the move, the family moves, the nation moves,"

#### References

1. Anand Kumar & Shalini Sharma, "Review of Literature: Democracy and Development," VARTA, Vol. XXXVII, No.1, April, 2017, Pg.26-27.
2. Aruna Sharma et.al., "Women Education and Empowerment," Omega Publication, New Delhi, 2004.
3. C. R. Kothari, "Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques," New Age International, New Delhi, 2005.
4. D. Pulla Rao, "Women Entrepreneurship and Socio-Economic Development: Essays in Honour of Prof. K. S. Chalam," Serials Publication, New Delhi, 2011.
5. Gajendra Singh et.al, "Levels of Literacy and Female Work Participation: The Key to Socio-economic Development," Journal Global Values, Vol.XV, No. 1, 2024, Pg.99-110.
6. Jyoti Kochar, "Educational Profile Versus Health Line of Indian Women," in Aruna Sharma et al op.cit Pg 375-384.
7. M. Shyamalan, "Empowering Women for Economic Development, in D.P. Rao op.cit.
8. M.K. Singh & A. K. Verma, Need and Significance of Socio-economic and Educational Equality for Women in India, IRJMSH, Vol. 13, Issue 4, 2022 Pg. 238-247, .

9. N. Tulsi Lakshmi, *Impact of National Health Mission on Women and Children, A Case Study of Rural Households in East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh*, Serials Publications, New Delhi, 2017.
10. Navneet Kumar, "Socio-economic Empowerment of Women through Education: Literature Review" *IJCR*, Vol. *IJCR* Vol.11, No.5, May 24, Pg. **141-144**
11. Radha Dua, "Working Women: Their Adjustment and Familial Role Expectations", Neelkamal Prakashan, New Delhi, 2005
12. Sangita Singh, "Female Literacy and Work Participation: An Inquiry for Gender Equality", SRS Publishers & Dist. New Delhi, 2020.
13. T. Chandrasekarayya and D. Sai Sujatha, "Women Development Indicators in India: An Overview in D.P.Rao, op.cit Pg **1-8**
14. Workshop on Research Methodology for Ph.D. Scholars in Economics, Background Material, Department of Applied and Regional Economics, MJPRU, Bareilly, 2008.
15. Y. Rama Krishna and Dr. A.V. Naga Varma in their paper on "Women Empowerment and Rural Development", in D.P. Rao, "op.cit." Pg. **84-90**. 2011.