

## **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: SENSITISATION OF POLICE, JUDICIARY AND GENERAL PUBLIC**

**V.P. KAPUR**

*Various issues of women and the general art have been adumbrated in this article. The traditional facets of Indian culture have been illustrated. The author feels that the holistic participation with the measures of the administration can solve issues of all kinds and conditionalities.*

## **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

**ANIL DUTTA MISHRA**

*The article is a focal point of development agencies with respect to cohesive integralities and challenges with greater art of manifestation and glorification of ideas. A broad based attribute and political participation of women in the whole world is one of the significant parameters in the course and internal development of the global phenomenon.*

## **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN GOVERNMENT: NEED TO TACKLE SERIOUSLY**

**S.K. KATARIA**

*Women, across the globe, and since the ages, have been facing various kinds of discrimination by male-dominating society. The expansion of educational facilities and enactment of modern constitutions have forced administrative states to control the socio-economic and politico-administrative bottlenecks of women safety and empowerment. It was 'vishakha guidelines' of 1997 of the Supreme Court of India*

*which led to safety measures for working women and these guidelines have ultimately been converted into a new historic law, "The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013" which makes so many mandatory provisions for each government, private organisations and for every person who hires services of a woman.*

## **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH RESERVATION IN PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH**

**SIMMI AGNIHOTRI AND VIJAY SINGH**

*The women constitute half of the society. The feudal attitudes of looking down upon the abilities of women and not promoting them is still continuing in different degrees at various levels of our society. Present article is an attempt to analyse the situation of women representation in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Himachal Pradesh. With the increasing violence against women in our society, it becomes necessary to find out the problems of our society regarding women and give valuable suggestions to deal with the problem. To give the representation to the women in local self-government is also a step to move forward in the direction of women empowerment. Our society cannot run without women. A woman plays several roles like mother, wife, sister, and daughter in our society. Therefore, it is the duty of everyone to respect them equally.*

## **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN URBAN GOVERNANCE IN INDIA**

**D. RAVINDRA PRASAD**

*In an urbanising world women constituting half the population have a very limited role in urban governance—policy and decision-making as they are not adequately and appropriately represented in the urban local bodies. The 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 for the first time provided one-third representation to women in urban local self-government institutions. This has raised the question as to what key role they could play in urban governance. This article examines the role of women mayors, chairpersons and councillors in city's development and local governance. It argues that there is no difference between men and women mayors, chairpersons and councillors as regards their formal roles. There are areas, however, where women can play a catalytic role in promoting the causes of social development including women and child development. The number of women in the council though critical is not sufficient enough to neither impact the policies and decisions nor empower women. It requires capacity enhancement to build awareness, training, sharpening their skills, motivation and building confidence, and to engage in general and gender-based urban governance issues.*

## **GENDER DIVERSITY ON BOARDS: GLOBAL EXPERIENCE AND MEASURES INITIATED**

**NAND DHAMEJA AND VIJAY AGGARWAL**

*The article deals with gender issues in relation to developmental thrust and opinion of ideation and expression. The measures adopted in this article are the indications of local and global issues in the form of data and indicators in a manner of existentialist approach and dimensions of opinion to the cohesive and metaphysical considerations as well. Gender diversity is a central and integral theme which needs clinical eye to mitigate with utmost dexterity and briskness.*

## **IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON GENDER ISSUES**

**B. M. SHARMA AND ABHISHEK SHARMA**

*The era of globalisation is a symbolic landmark in the domain of international arena. The article has brought out a good indication from the United Nations report on women's conditions indicating the activities of art and challenging attributes in this regard for faith and cultural specifications. The contextuality of globalisation is a tenor of hope and aspiration to the greatest nuances of global peace and tranquility in the cosmic context and contentions.*

## **EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN INDIA: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS**

**MAMTA MOKTA**

*The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the state to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. 'Empowerment' may be described as a process which helps people to assert their control over the factors which affect their lives. Empowerment of women means developing them as more aware individuals, who are politically active, economically productive and independent and are able to make intelligent discussion in matters that affect them. Present article discusses about various initiatives taken by Government of India for empowering women by analysing position of India in Gender Inequality Index and Global Gender Gap Index of United Nations. Article concludes with the note that due recognition must be given to women and society should come forward to ensure equal status for women in all spheres of life.*

## **ROLE OF SUPPORT AGENCY FOR ELECTED WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES: A NARRATION OF TWO DECADES EXPERIENCE IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

**G. PALANITHURAI**

*The article endeavours to regenerate the sense of honour and rejuvenation of women in the truest sense of term. The methodology of implementation has also been advocated for realism and fundamental thought currents for highest sense of manifestation of the perfection. The administrative fulcrum has been pioneered in a scientific tool of comprehension and thrust.*

## **ACCESS TO DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT - EXPERIENCE FROM CHHATTISGARH AND MADHYA PRADESH**

**HIJAM ESKONI DEVI AND VAIBHAV PURANDARE**

*Poor access to water burdens women most as they are primarily responsible for its use and management in the household. In the absence of domestic water connection, women often trudge long distances, stand for hours every day to fetch water from alternative external sources, wasting time and energy which could otherwise be used in pursuit of productive activities. Carrying water over long distances has a negative impact on health. This study examines policy interventions of the Government of Chhattisgarh and Jabalpur Municipal Corporation, Madhya Pradesh to improve access to water by providing domestic water connections to the urban poor. The policies and interventions resulted in improved socio-economic status, improved public health and contributed to women empowerment—their ability to take personal and family decisions.*

**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: INFORMATION  
TECHNOLOGY AS A CRITICAL INPUT**

## **Y. PARDHASARADHI AND V. NAGENDER RAO**

*It is a well established fact that Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) offer immense scope for sustainable economic development of people the world over. Without the adoption of these technologies in a competitive economic world, countries can lag behind immensely frittering away the chance of rapid development of their citizens, particularly women. The potential of ICT as a technology for promoting micro-enterprises by poor and rural women is yet to be tapped fully by developing countries like India. This article presents some case studies where technology has been leveraged successfully ushering in a new dawn for women. Deploying ICTs for all round development of women through self-help groups for marketing, land development and economic self-reliance is best illustrated through Kudumbashree project in Kerala, Indira Kranthi Patham in Andhra Pradesh and Nabanna network in West Bengal. The article also presents a basic appraisal on women empowerment in the context of adoption of new technologies with emphasis on the enabling environment and dedication of the poor women involved in the projects mentioned above for achieving sustainable economic development.*

## **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN HILL STATES : A CASE STUDY OF HIMACHAL PRADESH**

### **GOPAL KRISHAN SANGHAIK**

*Women empowerment is the prerequisite of any progressive society and no nation can claim development by denying the basic rights and opportunities to their majority population. Owing to customary male dominance and lack of equal opportunities in political, social and economic spheres of life, the women have been exploited since long and have lag behind their counterparts. Although, increase in enrolment of girls in education institutions have helped to raise literacy rate but declining child sex ratio and increasing crime rate against women is a serious concern. Women are facing similar problem in all parts of country but hill states women have different challenges due to antiquated customs, social taboos and tough terrain and geographical conditions. The Himachal Pradesh State Government has launched various schemes and programmes for upliftment of women but impact of these initiatives is not visible. An attempt has been made to study the status of women and initiative taken for their empowerment in this*

*hilly state.*

## **WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT THROUGH POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN INDIA**

**KULDEEP FADIA**

*The ethics and trend of participatory aspect has been advocated in this article for vibration of universal trend of understanding in realism. The data and indicators in this article symbolise the phenomenon of growth and attributes in the sphere of political participation of women for holistic mindset and political stratification on the highest cohesive sense of the term and conditionalities.*

## **EMPOWERING WOMEN TO PROTECT THE SOCIAL VALUES AND CULTURE**

**SHANTILIN LAZARUS**

*It is a well-known fact that globalisation is inevitable and its impacts—positive as well as well negative are evidently effective in all walks of life in every nook and corner of the world, for the world is shrinking day-by-day and the contacts are widening. Consequently, the negative forces of globalisation and materialism are slowly and systematically penetrating the Indian society and youth than ever before. One of the greatest strengths of the Indian society is its strong family foundation. Obviously, the major targets of the evils of Western materialistic life are Indian family system and values which have been nourished with utmost care, being bounded with the invisible thread of love and mutual care. In this context, in order to strengthen the family values, the present article intends to analyse the negative impacts of materialistic life in the West and its impact on the Indian family system. The article*

*highlights the importance of safeguarding and nurturing the family values in India to save the future society. The article further suggests that women as home builders can play a vital role in human building imparting the family values to the young ones. However, they need some special training to protect their families from the onslaught of cultural invasion and therefore, it is high time for the higher educational institutions to take initiatives to empower women with value education to save future generation from disaster.*

### **MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 3: ACHIEVEMENTS AND THE ISSUES OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT BEFORE THE MAHARASHTRA GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS**

**NEELIMA DESHMUKH**

*Many changes have been inducted since the transition of Police to Welfare and to Development State changing the Indian scenario in totality, each transition adding new directions in deed. More so many aspects of multidimensional development in post-independence era are camouflaging enough to invite everybody's attention. Today our country is one of the five superpowers of the world with nuclear weapons, high level technology, inventions, in the eminent and relevant fields but on the other hand we have no basic amenities like drinking water, and sanitation facilities in many areas. Considering the paradox, the fruits of the development have been reaped by a few handful resourceful persons with majority of them remaining deprived of it. Huge Indian population of 120 crore, acute poverty, unemployment, infrastructure development, hygienic disease free society are some important issues out of many unattended issues.*

### **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT TOWARDS ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY**

**SUNITA ROY**

*The article deals with a judicious eye of conventionalism. The*

*conventional attributed has been dealt in this arena on various strands and stratification in the fullest exactitude and classical trend of the opinion. The strategic reference has been made to the ideation and coordinative notional upliftment of women's conditions from the deepest facet of the problem.*

## **ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND TRENDS OF NGOs IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

**MUTHUSAMI KUMARAN**

*The most severe social injustice which continues to exist in Indian society is gender inequality that subjects women to various forms of male domination and discrimination. Due to their mission alignments for the advancement of women, women empowerment NGOs are a natural fit in responding to the overall issue of gender injustice that threatens to undermine the society at large.*

## **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH CAPACITY BUILDING EFFORTS FOR ELECTED WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES OF PRIs: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

**S.S. SREEKUMAR**

*Marginalisation became a major topic of sociological research in the 1990s largely in response to the realisation that while certain developing countries demonstrated rapid economic growth, members of these societies were receiving increasingly unequal shares of the rewards of success. Women have emerged to be the empirical epitome of the marginalised groups in countries like India. Capacity building measures help women to orient with knowledge, skills, and self-confidence necessary to participate in the development process. This article deals with capacity building efforts for elected representatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions undertaken in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Capacity building efforts conducted in the Island territory both from the part of Government and NGOs have been presented. It has been observed that majority*

*of elected women representatives are not fully aware of various aspects of decentralised governance.*

## **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT—AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON GENDER BUDGETING**

**SHIMLA TOMAR**

*After attaining Independence, the Government incorporated the concept of women empowerment and development in the planning process. The Parliament of India passed a legislation for setting up of National Commission for Women and also set up Parliamentary Committee for Women Empowerment. The concept of Gender Budgeting refers to the process aimed at capturing/highlighting gender sensitivities of budgetary allocations. It also involves carrying out an impact analysis of government programmes and its budgetary allocations on the overall macro-economic status of women in the country. The findings of the study bring to focus the importance and effectiveness of the Committee's work.*

## **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH GENDER MAINSTREAMING**

**PARINEETA JINDAL**

*To truly understand what women empowerment is, there needs to be a sea-change in the mindset of the people in the country. Not just the women themselves, but the men have to wake up to a world that is moving towards equality and equity. It is better that this is embraced earlier than later.*

## **WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND SOCIAL JUSTICE IN INDIA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO U.P.)**

**T.N. DHAR**

*In spite of different acts and schemes of government to empower the women in the country, they are discriminated and marginalised at every level of the society, whether it is social participation, political participation, economic participation, access to education and also reproductive healthcare. Women empowerment cannot be possible unless women come with and help to self-empower themselves. There is a need to formulate reducing feminised poverty, promoting education and prevention and elimination of violence against women.*

## **POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN MIZORAM**

**LALNEIHZOVI**

*The Universal Declaration of Human Rights strongly states that everyone has the right to participate in the government of her country. Moreover, a target of 30 per cent women at all levels of critical decision-making bodies has been recommended by the UN-Economic and Social Council in 1995. But, globally women constitute only ten per cent of legislative bodies and less in Parliamentary positions. India being a democratic country, has taken many steps including reservation of seats for women in the local self-governments*

*to politically empower them through the Constitutional Amendment Acts. In this, exemption has been made for tribal states of the north-east and certain areas in plain states of the country mainly due to operation of traditional institutions of local governments. Therefore, this article attempts to study the development of the notion of political empowerment of women without seat reservations in the state of Mizoram.*

## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MUSLIM WOMEN: IMPACT OF EDUCATION**

**LAKSHMI DEVI**

*Education is one of the significant social indicators having bearing on the achievement and the growth of an individual as well as community. This is perceived to be highly suitable for providing employment and, thereby, improving the quality of life. The educational status of Muslim women in India is worse than that of Muslim men and women of other communities. They have the lowest work participation rate and most of them engage in the self-employment activities. The article suggests that state governments need to make special provisions, over and above the normal, for drawing and retaining Muslim girls in school till class 8<sup>th</sup> as a fundamental right, and for improving their participation in secondary and higher technical education and professional education, so that they can contribute effectively in the socio-economic development of the nation.*

**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN PUNJAB: A STUDY OF**

## **MALWA REGION**

### **VARINDER KAUR AND RAJ KUMAR SIWACH**

*Women empowerment has become a buzzword, which has different meanings for different persons. To know its real meaning and its implications, the present study is conducted in the Malwa region of Punjab by selecting the Municipal Council of Mansa as a unit of analysis. After defining the meaning and definitions of women empowerment, discussing the significance of the study and transversing the relevant literature, the views of seven women councillors of Mansa Municipal Council and thirty women on the random sampling basis are presented in the three tables. The study, by and large, found that lack of awareness, (40.54%), demotivating attitude of family members, illiteracy (32.43%) and lack of political awareness (37.84%) are some of the impediments confronting the motive of women empowerment. The faulty education system devoid of logical reasoning and independence perpetuate the vestiges of barbarism against women. Besides, parochial mindset and sexual prejudice are the reasons behind exploitation, atrocity and injustice of the women.*

## **EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH ICTs: CYBER CAMPAIGNS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA**

### **SWATI MIRANI, PARVEEN PANNU AND CHARRU MALHOTRA**

*Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) have emerged out as a powerful tool for social engagement. It play a vital role in shaping social movements, raising awareness, and ultimately giving citizens a voice-setting ground for activism and citizen journalism. Several issues are being discussed worldwide through many types of mobile applications; blogs, social networking websites, accessed using mobile phones worldwide. The issues taken up are cause-related fundraising, lobbying, volunteering, and community building, with an aim to generate people's movements and collective actions disseminating relevant messages across the masses. A worldwide prevalent issue, violence faced by women in various*

*forms, especially in Asian countries, has a profound effect on a woman's life, affecting their participation in different walks of life including workforce, society and political participation; retarding their status in their native society. The article highlights the interaction of youth in Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) with ICTs, especially internet and its applications in e-campaigning on Violence Against Women (VAW) assessed through an online questionnaire. The study findings infer that ICTs are effective agents in galvanising different forms of online and offline actions concentrating on eliminating VAW worldwide.*

## **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN RURAL BIHAR**

**ASHA RANI**

*The status of women in Bihar is particularly low because of a lethal combination of feudal, caste and patriarchal oppression. There are various programmes and schemes that are operational with differential outreach and impact on the lives of women. Amidst the continued presence of patriarchal norms and structures, gender stereotypes are less resilient to change. There is an urgent need to upgrade the livelihood opportunities for women workers in Bihar. Given the current situation of the labour market, various avenues to increase income and empowerment opportunities for women need to be explored and strengthened.*

## **ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN AND MGNREGA**

**INDER JEET KAUR**

*Based on the premise of contextual theory of empowerment, the article looks into the causes of inequities and multiple sufferance of rural women in India which incapacitated them to develop as individual and as resource for community. According to UND Report—"Gender equality is also smart economics. Greater gender equality can enhance productivity, improve development outcomes for the next generation, and*

*make institutions more representative". The article is based on this contention that economic empowerment with due sincere state intervention can assure holistic development—socio-eco-political. With this notion article strives to find out how far has MGNREGA, as flagship programme of employment, benefitted rural women? How far has it ensured and achieved gender equity and empowerment—both economic and political? Whether there had been some gaps in assurance and achievement? If yes, why and where? Lastly, a humble attempt has been made to list some corrective measures for improving the structural and operational aspects of the programme strengthening their empowerment process.*