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EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

I feel pleasure in presenting to you the Proceedings of the Internatioanl Confernce on Women Empowerment & Social Sciences – 2015 , which is going to be the flagship publication of the International Multidisciplinary Research Foundation, a sister unit of Ratnaprasad Multidisciplinary Research & Educational Society (Regd)) in collaboration with The American College, Mdaurai.

Proceedings of the Internatioanl Confernce on Women Empowerment & Social Sciences – 2015 will publish peer reviewed original research articles treating Research in Women Education, Women Empowerment, Women Leadership, Health, Politics, Public Adminisatrtion, Law , Socail Studies and its manifold applications. It will contain research contributions devoted to Human Rights , Social Sciences and disciplines related to Theoretical, and Practical issues in relation with to any field of study.

On the out-come of this piece of work, IMRF is devoutly and reverentially show our deepest gratitude to The American College, Madurai specially , Dr.M.Davamani Christober, Principal & Secreatary & Confernce Patron , Dr. Dr. G. C. Abraham, Vice-Pricipal, Dr.J.Helen Ratna Monica, Bursar & Confercne Conevenor , Dr.J.Sarojin , Conference Coordinator, Dr.J.Karunyal Conference Coordinator for the immense encouragement and scholastic support.

IMRF and The American College is thankful to the Adminsiatrtion, Members of the Advisory & Organizing Commitees, Teaching and Support Staff , Scholars & Students of the American College, Madaurai for the organization and support to make this conference a success.

IMRF is grateful to the executive council members and the members of Ratnaprasad Multidisciplinary Research & Educational Society for their strong encouragement and financial support. IMRF is thankful for the support extended by many renowned and respected academicians from India and abroad, who have very kindly accepted to be part of the Editorial Board.

We are very much thankful to all the authors from India and abroad who have contributed a lot in the form of their research/ scientific/ technical papers.

Thank You All for taking this Confernce to the Academic Heights.

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ICWE&SS 2015 Tentative Plan of Conference Proceedings

05/03/2015						06/03/2015					
09.00 to 09.30	Formal Registrations					09.00 to 10.00	Invited Talk 3 : **Dr. Laksmisree Banerjee** Founder Pro-Vice Chancellor & Ex- Vice Chancellor, Kolhan University, Jharkhand, India				
09.30 to 10.30	**Inaugural Function** Chief Guest **: Col. Dr. Kalyani Mathivanan** Vice Chancellor - Madurai Kamaraj University , Madurai					10.00 to 10.15	Special Talk **: Prof. Francisco Alcala Torreslanda** Vice President, Kellogg Co, USA.				
						10.15 to 10.30	Special Talk **: Roza Van Der Heide , Lina Darras** Psychosocial Support Officers, ARDD Legal Aid, JORDAN				
10.30 to 10.45	Tea Break					10.30 to 10.45	Tea Break				
10.45 to 11.45	Invited Talk 1: : **Prof.Ramnath Srinath** Assumption University, THAILAND					10.45 to 12.45 10 min each	Special Presentation 1: Maryam Niyyati, Iran				
							Special Presentation 2: Sani Ibrahim Salihu, Nigeria				
11.45 to 12.45	Invited Talk 2 : **Rev. Dr. Lee IL Ho**, Founder & Coordinator, KORIND Mission, KOREA						Special Presentation 3 : Fattimah Ali Eatayah, Iraq				
							Special Presentation 4 : Zakariya Mustapha, Nigeria				
							Special Presentation 5 : Nasrin heidarian ,Iran				
							8 More Special Presentations from Nigeria, Mexico, Bangladesh				
12.45 to 13.45	Lunch					12.45 to 13.45	Lunch				
13.45 to 15.15	Paper Presentations					13.45 to 15.45	Paper Presentations				
	Track 1	Track 2	Track 3	Track 4	Track 5		Track 11	Track 12	Track 13	Track 14	Track 15
15.15 to 15.30	Tea Break					15.45 to 16.00	Tea Break				
15.30 to 17.00	Paper Presentations					16.00 to 17.00	Valedictory Function Chief Guest : **Dr.Uma Kannan,** Vice-President , Thiagarajar College, Madurai				
	Track 6	Track 7	Track 8	Track 9	Track 10						
18.00 to 19.00	Cultural Evening						Conferences Closes				
19.00 to 20.00	Dinner										

1. Track Details will be given at the Registration Desk only.

2. Delegates can present by Power Point Presentation (PPT) 8 min & 2 min for queries.

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4. Option Kodiakanal Tour : 07/02/2015 5.00 AM Buses will Start , Return to Madurai 8.00 PM

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PAPER PRESENTATIONS

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON WOMEN IN INDIA: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

VIJENDER SINGH BENIWAL, JYOTSNA TOMER

Abstract : Within the past two decades, globalization has created a tremendous impact on the lives of women especially in developing countries. Globalization can be defined as "a complex economic, political, cultural, and geographic process in which the mobility of capital, organizations, ideas, discourses, and peoples has taken a global or transnational form". Globalisation is a process of increasing integration, interconnectedness and interdependence, of economies and societies to such an extent that an occurrence in one part of the planet affects people in other parts of world. In 2000, the Beijing+5 highlighted that globalisation presents opportunities to some women but leads to marginalization of many others. On the one hand it may create new opportunities for women to be forerunners in economic and social progress. On the other hand it may exacerbate gender inequality in a patriarchal society especially in the developing world. Alternatively, although globalisation is creating a demand for female employment that brings about an array of opportunities and a sense of independence but at the same time the problem of the glass ceiling, the 'feminization of poverty' among others continues to exist. Many studies showed that globalization has suddenly opened up in the Indian economy at a very high speed without the required economic and social policies to provide the much required safety net which adversely affected women in India. With this background, this paper mainly focuses on the impact of globalisation on women in India. Further, the study reveals that the forces of globalisation under umbrella of neo-liberalism has reduced women to commodities and as producers, women are exposed to work exploitation and occupational hazards, low wages, poor working environment, instability of employment and so on.

Key words: Globalisation, India, Marginalization, Neo-liberalism, Women.

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THE ROLE OF NEUROTICISM, STRESS, CHRONOTYPE IN PREMENSTRUAL DISTRESS AMONG YOUNG WOMEN

MEDHA SHIDORE , DR. MRS MEGHA DEUSKAR

Abstract: This study aims to assess the relationship between Neuroticism, Stress, and Chronotype with Premenstrual Syndrome in young women. A sample of 120 was used in this study of girls between the age group of 18 to 25, with the mean age being 22. Four scales, the subscale of Neuroticism from NEO-FFI, Smith's Stress Symptoms Inventory, Morningness-Eveningness Questionnaire and Shortened Premenstrual Assessment Form were used. Pearson's product moment correlation showed a significant positive correlation between Neuroticism and Stress scales with Premenstrual distress. Chronotype did not correlate with Premenstrual distress. T-test was used to determine the difference between the exercising and non-exercising group on premenstrual distress. No significant differences emerged.

Key words: Chronotype, neuroticism, stress, Premenstrual distress.

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FROM FRAME TO FAME: FEMINISM IN TOURISM

J. EUGENE

Abstract: Women play a noteworthy role in the arena of Tourism. Tourism is characterized by consumerism where the visual images of women coherently divulge as the producer and consumer of the tourism product. Consumption of this product yields a phenomenal gain in the progress of the destination and to the gender in return. Though tourism cannot be classified as a 'gender-based industry', the involvement and empowerment of the women in Tourism has brought in arguable difference amongst researchers from the view point of the tourists. The spectrum of 'women as an image' has spread to an array of fields like community development, entrepreneurship, hoteliering, travel business and so on. This research paper critically analyses the variegated image of women in tourism industry and argues that women have occupied an indispensable monarchy in the premise of Tourism.

Keywords: Images, Role, Tourism, Women

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PERCEIVED LONELINESS AMONG COLLEGE GIRLS OF MUSLIM COMMUNITY IN RELATION TO VARIOUS DEMOGRAPHICAL FACTORS

DR.AKTHAR PARVEEN

Abstract: Most people experience painful feeling of isolation and loneliness at some times of their. Because life is filled with social transition that disrupt personal relationships and set the stage for loneliness. Being unloved and lonely has been called the great poverty.
In 21st century when the whole world believes in globalization and mechanization, faster growth in societies with scientific advancement, higher growth in industrial sector, there are changes in the beliefs of the people. They have become more materialistic and individualistic and this resulted in wreckage of traditions, customs, values, social institutions and the net of social relationships. Also, this leads to the root problems like loneliness, alienation, dehumanization etc
As the societies became more and more complicated and advanced the quantity and intensity of loneliness increased. The reason is societies became more individualistic. The stress shifts to independence rather than interdependence. The individualism and interdependence which normally accompany social-economic development become a cause of loneliness. It turns to become a pervasive source of frustration and maladaptive behavior. Women are no exception to the feeling of loneliness.

In modern world women are getting educated, employed and performing multiple tasks at home and in work place. Routine, tedious work and over stress in different walks of life has created emptiness hollowness in life and they find life meaningless, futile and empty.
Present research paper entitled" perceived loneliness among college girls of Muslim community in relation to various demographical factors" through light on Perceived loneliness of college girls with regard to various variables.

Key words: Perceived loneliness, girls, Muslim community.

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MANUFACTURING 'DOCILE BODIES'- A DISCOURSE ON GENDER SOCIALISATION IN INDIA AND THE GERMINATION OF SUBCULTURE OF TOLERANCE (TOWARDS VIOLENCE) AMONG WOMEN

SREYASHI GHOSH

Abstract: "Women are not born, they are made"- the line from Simone de Beauvoir's book *'The Second Sex'*, is a splendid manifestation of the universally practised phenomenon of gender socialisation and moulding women into 'docile bodies' (Michel Foucault). Equating gender hierarchy and the subsequent male domination over women with the oppression based on class, race and religion, Beauvoir has been successful in overtly establishing the 'implicit' fact that women have always been understood and portrayed as the 'Other' or the 'second sex' regardless of their geographical affiliations. It may sound like a hackneyed saying but mainstream society is always interpreted, reinterpreted, defined and delineated from the masculine perspective. As has been rightly said, that the patriarchy has turned into an institution in itself which reigns over every individual, irrespective of gender, thus giving rise to 'masculine' and 'feminine' straitjackets. These straitjackets are socially sanctioned and become more pronounced and gripping through the process of gender socialisation.

Socialisation is the process of internalising the culture, values and norms of a society by an individual into which he/she is born. Without taking resort to any ornate vocabulary, socialisation can be defined as the process by which a child learns to become the member of the society and in turn develops a definite personality. It is noteworthy that general/ elementary socialisation is accompanied by the process of developing a gender identity. 'Sex' and 'Gender', though sometimes used as synonyms are actually two different concepts. The former refers to the actual biological and anatomical difference between a boy and a girl whereas the latter highlights the social and cultural differences between the two. An infant is born with the former and develops the second through the process of gender socialisation. Therefore, keeping our opening sentence in mind it can be stated that chromosomal difference is not significantly contributing to the difference in behaviour between a boy and a girl, but there is a deep rooted, barely visible societal modulation that 'teaches' a child to confirm to the gender norms. The consequences of deviating from the established norm can be catastrophic. The above view has been corroborated by social psychologists Baron and Bryan in their famous work *'Social Psychology'*, also presented us with a Gender Schema theory which states that 'children have generalized readiness to organize information about the self on the basis of cultural definition of appropriate male and female attribute'.

In this paper, the author has tried to delve into the process of gender socialisation which has become so much a natural corollary of elementary socialisation that it has almost been relegated to the realm of unconsciousness. This paper also dwells on the fact that the secondary position accorded to the women and the violence against them is intrinsically linked to the differential gender socialisation. Tolerance of violence against women, both in the domestic and public sphere (focus is mainly on the violence behind closed doors) germinates and gets nurtured owing to the differential treatment meted out to men and women from their infancy or early childhood. The paper tries to delineate a relationship between the two variables- gender socialisation and tolerance or admission to violence evidenced in women. The societal expectation and the pressure to conform to the gender straitjackets are getting increasingly difficult to be shrugged off. In this context, the paper tries to discuss whether patriarchal expectation is interfering with the true essence and existence of an individual and whether there is a possibility of circumvention of patriarchal repression so that true emancipation and equality can be achieved.

Keywords: sex, gender, socialisation, gender socialisation, patriarchy, gender schema theory.

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RURAL WOMEN ENTERPRISE: SHG INSTITUTIONS HAVE VITAL ROLE IN FOOD PRODUCTION TO IMPROVE HEALTH & NUTRITION

BAIJNATH KUMAR PASWAN

Abstract: Women need opportunity not sympathy-they want freedom to change the face of health & nutrition condition in developing countries. Women based Self-Help-Groups (SHGs) in south Asia; India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal etc. are actively participating in development arena especially in health & nutrition related interventions. SHGs based women institution primary or secondary level institutions have played vital role to make health and nutritional awareness helping local government providing support in access of health facilities & day-to-day nutritional requirement to all. SHGs and women organizations for the poor, where they promote collective action do so not by enforcing a commonality of tastes, but by reducing uncertainty surrounding cooperation. Community institutions reduce the cost of health facilities and improve effectiveness. These institutions are better in social monitoring as well as implementation in most vulnerable. Community participation is a social process in which specific groups with shared needs living defined geographical area actively pursue identification of their needs and take decision and establish mechanism to meet the require need of common man. SHG institutions has potential to produce fortified food production in rural to fulfill the nutritional requirement in developing countries. In developing countries like India second highest population in the world where to provide health & nutrition facilities down to the line is challenging to make reach to the actual beneficiaries. Women institutions can make realistic judgments about how changes can be achieved to acquire equity, effectiveness and efficiency in especially most backward and remote villages where hardly any government services can penetrate easily. SHG institution to play vital role in production of fortified food from locally available raw materials (Rice, Maize, Wheat, Pulses) improve the industrial development as well as reduce the post harvest losses in rural areas.

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH MICROFINANCE: THE CASE OF JLG GROUPS OF ESAF IN THRISSUR DISTRICT, KERALA STATE

APARNA T.G., RANJAN S. KARIPPAI

Introduction: In the development process, one of the central issues of all developing countries in the world is the empowerment of women. Gender disparities prevailing in education, health, employment and income opportunities, control over assets, personal security and participation in the political process that makes women less empowered and disadvantaged, which limits the country's ability to achieve its full potential. It is well established that women have less access than men to investments in skills, knowledge and lifelong learning. The empowerment of women is an essential prerequisite for the exclusion of world poverty and the upholding of human rights. Women have limited role in household decision-making, limited access and control over household resources (physical and financial assets), low level of individual assets, heavy domestic workloads, restricted mobility and inadequate knowledge and skills that leading to women's vulnerability in a gendered society. Thus main streaming of women is greatly essential for sustainable rural development (Hoque and Itohara , 2009)

Microcredit fits best to those with entrepreneurial capability and possibility. Ultimately, the goal of microfinance is to give low income people an opportunity to become self-sufficient by providing a means of saving money, borrowing money and insurance. The main aim of microfinance is to empower women. Traditionally, women (especially those in underdeveloped countries) have been unable to readily participate in economic activity. Microfinance provides women with the financial backing they need to start business ventures and actively participate in the economy. It gives them confidence, improves their status and makes them more active in decision-making, thus encouraging gender equality. The most of the microcredit institutions and agencies all over the world focuses on women in developing countries. Observations and *Post Graduate student, Department of Agricultural Extension, Kerala Agricultural University, KAU Post – 680 656, Thrissur aparnatgb@gmail.com +91-9400592177 ** Professor & Head, Krishi Vigyan Kendra –Thrissur, KAU Post, 680 656, Thrissur

Experience show that women are a small credit risk, repaying their loans and tend more often to benefit the whole family. In another aspect it´s also viewed as a method giving the women more status in a socioeconomic way and changing the current conservative relationship between gender and class when women are able to provide income to the household (Sarumathi and Mohan, 2011)

ESAF Microfinance and Investments Pvt Ltd ("EMFIL") has been one of the leading Kerala-based providers of micro finance products since 1995. The MFI provides a myriad of micro finance products and services along with non financial services to the bottom of the pyramid, with a focus on women in rural areas. EMFIL has witnessed impressive growth of its clientele over the last four years, increasing its outreach to 253,163 borrowers in 2010, and achieving over 50% CAGR in portfolio since 2006. The MFI envisions to positively impact the life of 1 million families by 2015. In the course of its transformation into a Non-Banking Financial Company ("NBFC"), ESAF's has preserved its integrated approach toward economic and social empowerment. However in view of its new ambitions, EMFIL's management is increasingly concerned about measuring and preserving social performance, hereby fostering sustainable growth both in term of social and financial performance. EMFIL primarily follows the Joint Liability Group (JLG) model of microfinance. Loans are given to a woman on the basis of joint liability accepted by members of her group. Groups comprise up to five women. Meetings are held weekly. Members of three to five groups assemble for making repayments of loans. Members are required to attend at least one Centre meeting in a month. Disbursements of loans are done in the branch offices EMFIL (2014)

WOMEN AND LEADERSHIP

ROQIA SAID HOSAIN

Abstract: The world has come a long way since women were confined to households and children for biological reasons. This paper takes a historical review of changes in the mentalities of men and women through time. Finally, but not completely, the fact is established that men and women are equal. In fact, the feminine aspects that rendered men look down upon women have proved to be the strengths that mark women an edge above men in all professions that they follow. The strong fights put up by women in different parts of the world have opened portals for them and there is no field today from which women are exempted. Glories of the fair sex are emphasized in this article, looking forward optimistically to a brighter future for them.

Key words*:* feminism, Great Man theory, male chauvinism.

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL REFORMS IN REDEFINING POLICIES AND POLITICS

ROQIA SAID HOSAIN

Abstract: Every civilized community has a system of government to maintain peace and order. Yet, it often happens that citizens are dissatisfied with some issues; they may have to suffer incessantly due to some cause which they cannot fight for on the individual level. When a large number of people suffer on account of some cause, they are bound to come together and organize their efforts to fight for the cause collectively. This results in a social movement. This article explains how social movements are triggered and the stages that it goes through. The article reviews significant movements in history in different parts of the world at different times in order to decide the role of social movements in redefining policies and the extent of their impact.

Key words*:* Social Movement, Policies.

COMMERCIAL SURROGATE MOTHERHOOD – THE MYTH OF EMPOWERMENT – CASE STUDY OF INDIA.

SONALI KUSUM

Abstract: There is a wide spread debate on conceptualizing commercial Surrogate motherhood as empowerment or exploitation at the global level. While many feminist opine that Commercial surrogate motherhood exploits women by reducing her person into a womb and takes away from her bodily integrity , dignity and right to person. On the other hand many contend that commercial surrogate motherhood is empowering as it enables women to exercise of equal freedom on par with men to make decisions on right to use her own body, right to enter into commercial contract to engage in gainful employment. Thus there is an obvious ideological dichotomy . Presently a significant case study in this regard is the related nexus between the poor socio economic class and the exploitation of surrogate mothers from south Asian nations namely India in the absence of an effective binding statutory laws. In light of same, there is a felt need to assess the nature of surrogacy arrangements which could be either exploitative and empowering depending on the status of stakeholders, the distribution of rights, liabilities in the surrogacy arrangement existing laws, among other issues and also to enact a law to eliminate exploitation in the surrogacy arrangement.

Key Words – Empowerment, Exploitation, Legalization, Surrogate motherhood.

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A STUDY ON FUNCTIONING OF SELECTED WOMEN SELF HELP GROUPS IN BISWANATH CHARIALI OF SONITPUR DISTRICT, ASSAM

SUJATA GAUTAM

Abstract : The present study is based on the role of Self Helf Groups as an women empowerment model to overcome exploitation. It also focuses on the income generating activities of the rural women for poverty alleviation. Therefore, a study was conducted among twelve Self Help Groups to find out the different functioning model and existing realities of the SHG's in Biswanath Chariali, Sonitpur district of Assam. It is seen that all the twelve Self Help Groups in Biswanath Chariali take similar type of activities like weaving, embroidery works, rearing of animals, selling pickles, handicrafts ,etc for their livelihood. They also help members to take loan and provide loan to non-members in low rate of interest. According to the members, Self Help Group work as a high speed vehicle to empower poor illiterate women by linking them to banking system and involving members to entreprenuership activities through micro finance. Almost all the Self Help Groups surveyed in Biswanath Chariali opined that they are being facilitated through various opportunities. Members even added Self Help Group help them to change their attitudes towards life which as a result help them to develop all round personality. To take already existing and forthcoming Self Help Groups to broader field, Government and other competent authorities should take proper steps to provide women with more empowerment benefits.

Keywords: Self Helf Groups; Poverty alleviation; Women empowerment; Micro finance

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SKILLED LABOUR BANK FOR FARM MECHANIZATION AS MEANS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN KERALA

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Abstract: Agricultural sector in Kerala state struggling to retain the status as an important primary production part with considerable contribution to the GDP. But shortage of labour, fragmentation of holdings and conversion to cash crops deviating from food crop production systems are the major challenges faced. Consequently, the state has become dependent on neighbouring states for the major food items like rice ,vegetables and fruits, egg, milk and meat, which poses serious threat to the food consumption pattern and household income of marginal holders, who constitute about three fourth of the farming population of the state. In this context, several efforts were made by the governmental agencies and local initiatives. One important strategy adopted is to organize human resource as labour banks and capacitating them by skill oriented trainings particularly in farm mechanization so as to help them find out income and employment generation options in farm mechanization. In Thrissur district, located in central part of Kerala state, Kerala Agricultural University as well as local service cooperative banks spear headed formation and training of such labour banks, mainly focusing on women. A research study was undertaken to analyse the contribution of a women oriented trained labour bank mainly focusing on farm mechanization in rice fields in terms of its contribution to income and employment generation as well as women empowerment. The study covered 45 women members of Green Army, a trained labour group organised by Perigandoor Service Cooperative Bank of Thrissur district. The data were collected through personal interview with the help of structured schedule, and key informants' interviews. The analysis of data revealed that women respondents after obtaining trainings were engaged mainly in mechanised paddy transplanting, coconut climbing and do some extent of vegetable cultivation. They were given initial skill development trainings and organised into small groups depending on the vocations they engaged in and made functional with specific organisational structure. The study further revealed that there was significant improvement in the empowerment status at statistically significant levels after involving in such activities as measured by a seven indicator empowerment index. It was found that the monthly personal income, mobility, thrift habits, social participation, participation in household decision making, control over resources and self esteem recorded substantial improvements. Based on the findings of the study, recommendations were made to scale up and scale out the intervention along with strengthening the training component.

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ISSUES OF THE WOMEN CHARACTERS FROM THE EPIC MAHABHARATA AND THE CONTEMPORARY REWRITINGS OF THE MAHABHARATA.

ABHISHEK.S

Abstract: Even after 4000 years the epic with its many translations has still survived and as a response to recent trend of rewriting, Mahabhrata as seen many latest editions and new versions where the old epic is approached altogether in a different way like the theophanical narrative is replaced by cognitive and realistic narrations.

Similarly the plights of the potential women characters are subjected to the new outlooks shaped by the glorious efflorescence of modern academia. Hence there emerged an alternative contrasting perspectives and configurations where an act of unveiling is observed, given the minute details and narrations of the women characters of the epic.

Keywords: - myth making, niyoga, kaneena, and other Vedic traditions,

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EDUCATION KEY OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

ANURADHA A. MADHALE

Abstract: Women education in India has also been a major preoccupation of both the government and civil society, as educated women can play a very important role in the development of the country. Education is milestone of women empowerment because it enables them to responds to the challenges, to confront their traditional role and change their life so that we can't neglect the importance of education in reference to women empowerment India is poised to becoming superpower, a developed country by 2020. Education of women is the most powerful tool for change of position in society. Education also brings a reduction in inequalities and functions as a means of improving their status within the family.
Keywords: History of women Education, Education, Female Literacy Rate, Women Empowerment.

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND GENDER EQUALITY- A MACRO VIEW

DR. SADU RAJESH

Abstract: The present paper discusses with the socio economic and cultural status of women and gender equality in our society. This paper observed that the roots of the concept of women empowerment can be found in the discussions of International women's conference held at Bejing in 1995. Three experimental approaches have been tried for women empowerment in south Asia. They are integrated development, economic empowerment and consciousness raising. In urban areas, use of information and communication technologies can provide opportunities for their economic empowerment. In India National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) coupled with self- groups-Bank linkage (SBL) programme can provide opportunities for rural women in agriculture, dairying and marketing. This paper also examine the western European countries how to achieve major gains in legal economic and political gender equality. Finally it also explores the first phase of industrialization brings women into workforce and gain political influence in the second phase signifying post-industrial society. While the first phase can demonstrate a cultural dimension where transition takes place from traditional to secular values, the second phase would signify a transition from survival to self-expression values. Gender equality is linked to the second dimension. Keywords: GEM, Gender, NRLM, SBL,

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT- A MICRO LEVEL STUDY

DR. JAGAN KANTHI

Abstract: The present paper explores the women empowerment through micro enterprise development in India as well as in Warangal district of Telangana state. In India, women comprise of half the country's Population yet they have limited control over income. Most women remain confined to a narrow range of female low income activities resulting in gender discrimination. Several initiatives are taken by the government both at central and state level to improve the status of women. Empowerment refers to increasing political, social and economic strength of individuals and communities. The paper focuses on the impact of microenterprise development on rural women's empowerment.

Key words: Discrimination, Empowerment, Government, Women

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN- A STUDY IN WARANGAL DISTRICT IN TELAGANA STATE

DR. G. JAMBU

Abstract: This paper explores the socio economic status of women in India as well as in Warangal district of Telangana state. India has a male dominated society where women are treated lower in position compared to men in all social, economic, cultural and political matters. The present study was initiated to determine the position o f women in their families and their behaviour towards qualitative indicators in the district (Warangal) o f Telangana in macro level study. The influences of variables such as female literacy rate, population growth rate, vascuctamy, tubectamy etc are also studied. An Index was developed on various aspects, on the status o f women. Women who form half of the population of India are discriminated in every sphere of life. In spite of five and half decades of Independence and the introduction of many women welfare programmes with the provision of specific reservations, women in India are still socially, economically, politically and culturally continue to be in a disadvantageous position. Finally this paper examines how women achieve socio economic empowerment in our society.

Keywords: CMIE, GEM, Leisure, UNDP,

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HUMAN RIGHTS – THE RIGHT TO RELIGION

NASRIN HEIDARIAN

Abstract: Among several other fundamental Human rights, the freedom to follow or change one's religion is an important right. However, intense faith in one's own religion or misconception of the nature of true religion often prompts people to compel or influence others to accept their religion. One must understand that this is against the very nature of true religion. It also hits at the roots of human rights. Such malpractices must be avoided in order to check communal riots in the name of God.

Key words: God, religion, human rights, deities, freedom

'WOMB ON RENT' – A CRITIQUE OF SURROGACY AND NEGATION OF THE IDEA OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

ROSHNI SHARMA

Abstract: The ongoing debate on the Assisted Reproductive Technology Bill (2010), makes one stand and think as to how empowered are the women. Is the discussion within Parliament what makes us empowered? Or the way in which society has stigmatized the whole act of surrogacy is what we mean by saying women empowerment?

The whole act of surrogacy brings into notice two very important aspects. The first deals with the seeker. Why does one need the help of a surrogate mother at all in the first place? This brings us to another issue of infertility – the role of women as reproducing agents. The second deals with the provider. Do these women have opportunities, depending upon their socio-economic conditions in which they survive along with their family?

Thereby these two aspects related to the act problematize the concept of 'women's empowerment'. It has been acting as a way for those women who seek to have a child and thereby pay off for the same to maintain their 'womanhood' image in the society and on the other hand for those women who come out from their vulnerable situations in society and became the bread earners of the family.

Research is going on within this field especially in India, which has become a booming centre of fertility market with its reproductive tourism industry estimated at Rs 25,000 cores today. It is a free trading market, flourishing and thriving in the business of babies.

This paper would explore the intersection between women's body, the policies that are framed and the economy. The purpose of the paper would be to find out the particularities of the above mentioned intersection in (de)marginalizing the identity of surrogate mother. It would like to open up new possibilities for the discussion of this subject matter within the larger framework of public/private debate and it would be interesting enough to find out how does this act challenges the debate. The problems of surrogate workers deserve special attention and focus in view of their marginalised position within the class of workers.

As Amrita Pande argues that by identifying commercial surrogacy as labour, sceptical to exploitation like other forms of labour and by simultaneously recognizing the women as critical agents, the recruitment strategy of such women is founded around the dual image of a 'mother-worker'.

Keywords: surrogacy, labour, identity, empowerment, assisted reproductive technology act, fertility, worker.

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING: THE CASE OF MUSHROOM PRODUCTION UNITS IN THRISSUR DISTRICT, KERALA STATE

SUKANYA ISSAC, VYSHNA M.K., SEEJA THOMACHAN , RANJAN S. KARIPPAI

Abstract: Nutritional security and food safety have become priorities in agricultural development in Kerala state during the recent past. Inadequate production of rice, milk, meat, egg, and vegetables affecting food and nutritional security, along with increased awareness about toxic residues in commercially grown vegetables obtained from markets tempt the people to raise safe to eat vegetables in their homesteads or terraces and look for other safe food options. In this context, mushroom has also emerged as a safe and nutritional diet in Kerala, getting popularity in a gradual way as it contains protein, fiber and several medicinal values. Mushroom growing is catching up as an agri-based micro enterprise in the state, particularly among unemployed women and youth, as it requires only minimum investment, less labor, minimum infrastructure and gives high returns. KVK-Thrissur has conducted several skill development trainings on mushroom production in on-campus and off-campus modes focusing on unemployed women, supplemented with trainings on spawn production as well as value addition and product diversification. A research study was conducted to analyze the drivers of mushroom growing as an agri-based micro enterprise, particularly among women in Thrissur district, along with identification of constraints and opportunities for expansion of the enterprise. The data were collected through a survey among 100 randomly selected mushroom growers of the district, Focused Group Discussions and Key Informant interviews, and analyzed using statistical tools like means, standard deviations, percentages and frequencies, rankings and binary logistic regression model. Results of the study indicated that women were the main beneficiaries of mushroom production enterprise, who could get a new livelihood and income generation option without much additional investments of money and time. The major significant driving factors were education, training received, unemployment status, and output market access through mushroom producers' society as revealed the results of quantitative and qualitative data. Inadequacy of spawn availability in terms of quantity and time, and output sales markets in the locality were found to be the main constraints in expansion of the business. KVK-Thrissur has taken steps to overcome these constraints by organizing a Mushroom Producers' Society with initiatives of procurement, processing, branding and marketing of value added, diversified products of mushroom.

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THE DEPICTION OF THE FEMALE LEAD CHARACTERS IN THE NOVELIST DHIRUBEN PATEL' S SELECTED NOVELS

DR. HEENA PRATIK MEHTA

Abstract: In the past century the face of this planet has changed over the emergence of technology and internet. The human life has become so different in the facebook whatsapp era , but if there is something that has changed as much as that , it is the role of a woman in the society. The American feminist revolution came in the fifties , when John Rock brought out the birth control , which made women in charge of their own bodies , women no longer had seven eight kids and with that they , for the first time , found the time , energy and scope of a life they chose to have. Women came outside the walls of their written and expected roles of a wife and a mother can become lawyers , doctors and entrepreneurs . Now we are here today , discussing a woman s literary work written by a woman , I do not think that I need to elaborate more on women empowerment since we are all witnessing its existence .

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF SCHEDULED CASTE WOMEN IN GRASSROOT DEMOCRACY – A STUDY

DR. S. SOMALINGAM , DR. DABBETI MAHESH

Abstract: The condition of SC women is even more deplorable then that of women in general. The Scheduled Castes constitute about 17 per cent of the country's population. They have remained socially, economically, educationally and politically backward due to caste stratification of Indian society. The present study intends to study the performance of the Scheduled Castes women's Political participation in grass-root democracy in the district of Khamam in Telangana State. The main objective of the study is to examine the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes' women representatives. To assess the impact of socio-economic conditions on Scheduled Caste's women political participation. Finally this paper reveals the Panchayat Raj system in Telangana has been a boon to S.C women to acquire leadership skills and techniques to muster the support and strengthen from all the quarters. How the Panchayat Raj bodies are best and effective grounds for the women to acquire the leadership qualities.

Keywords:patriarchal, PRI, Politicized,S.H.G,

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STRUGGLE, CHALLENGES AND WORK LIFE BALANCE OF WOMEN IN JHARKHAND: A CASE STUDY OF WOMEN POLICE IN RANCHI, JHARKHAND.

SWATI MINZ

Abstract: Winds of career have touched women in their career roles encouraging them to opt career of their choice. Women want to be treated as equal so much so that if a woman rises to the top of her field it should be a common place occurrence that draws nothing more than a raised eyebrow at the gender. This can only happen if there is a channelized route for the empowerment of women. Thus it is no real surprise that women empowerment in India is a hotly discussed topic with no real solution looming in the horizon except to doubly redouble our efforts and continue to target the sources of all the violence and ill-will towards women. A woman life is full of challenges and obstacles, right from managing a full –time workplace, when the day is done at office their other duty also comes under action, managing household which is handled with much more responsibility and commitments at home. The life of working women is revolving and juggling with numerous responsibilities at work, some of them are heavy meeting schedules, business trips and on the top daily routine responsibility of life and home. Many women are grinded between these two phases of life running behind work and managing all domestic affairs. Previously women were educated for the sake to get married and start new family but nowadays they utilise their skill productively .The professional women have set very high standard for themselves and are no exception compared with others .This step have changed the ways they used to look at themselves and also has changed the way the world looks at them. This study tries to analyse the ways women professionals struggle to reconcile dedication with their commitments to family. The research is all about the balancing of work life of such professional women, their struggle and obstacles faced by them from organisation and family.

Keywords: challenges, struggle, Women work life, family, society,

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"GENDER WISE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WORK PARTICIPATION RATE IN INDIA AND ITS DEVELOPED STATES MAHARASHTRA AND GUJARAT"

YOGESH PRAKASH SURYAWANSHI.

Abstract: An attempt has been made in this study to understand the male- female, as well as urban-rural work participation rates in India and its two developed states Maharashtra, Gujarat using Census of India (1991, 2001 and 2011) B1 series data. Analysis may show the better situation of the differentials in the work participation of the selected states of India by gender and by area which is Male-Female and Rural-Urban. Work participation rate studied using the indices like Main workers, Marginal workers and Total workers from Census of India data. The study concludes that the male- female, as well as urban-rural total work participation rates are increasing in every decade in India and Maharashtra, Gujarat. In India and its two developed state have continuous growth rate in work participation rate of urban-rural as well as male-female and total work participation.

Keywords: Main workers, Marginal Workers, Total Workers

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SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN DURING ARMED CONFLICTS: A STUDY IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

YUMNA ASAF

Abstract: The term "sexual violence" in International Law is used to describe acts of a sexual nature imposed by force, or coercion, such as that caused by fear of violence, duress, detention, psychological oppression or abuse of power directed against any victim – man, woman, boy or girl.Sexual violence against women during armed conflicts has always been a reality irrespective of the time and reason of conflict. The matter to rejoice here is the fact that the international community has finally began to recognize this problem better than ever before. This achievement can be attributed to the political power women have gained that the issue of accountability in gender based violence has become a part of the international agenda.
The paper attempts to critically analyse the role which International Law has played over the years in dealing with the problem of sexual violence during armed conflicts, by highlighting its achievements and identifying the loopholes that still need to be addressed.

Keywords: Armed Conflicts, Human Rights,International Law, Sexual Violence

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PROFILE OF WOMEN EMPLOYEES IN PRINT AND ELECTRONIC MEDIA

PARVATHY.V.V M SC , DR.NISHA SHEEN

Abstract: Media is considered to have a direct and central role in modernizing the masses. It is widely believed that media is endowed with power to transit information to the masses. Women play an important role in the development of the society and nation. More importantly, a woman in print and electronic media is expected to show more sensitivity to issues relating to women and to more meaningful insights and perspectives. For the present study, sixty women working in different print and electronic media were selected from Thiruvananthapuram district of Kerala. Data pertaining to their socio-economic status, dietary pattern and health status, occupational status and job satisfaction was gathered. A job satisfaction index was formulated and the analysis showed that majority were having medium level of job satisfaction. Night shifts of the job had affected the family balance of one fourth of the women. Income was a significant factor in the level of job satisfaction. In short , it was found that although the proportion of women in media was low, there was a considerable level of job satisfaction and a better social, health and dietary status among them. They were able to perform well as well as manage home. Age, income and place of stay was found to be significant with the level of job satisfaction among the women. In the present scenario, flooded with atrocities against women and gender disparities, it is highly essential to empower and enlighten more women to come forward and work in mass media, that they can better represent and work for the betterment of women. This will have a positive impact on the society, thereby uplifting the status of women as a whole.

Keywords: Diet, health, job satisfaction, media.

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IMPACT OF SOCIAL-SUPPORT AND STRESS ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN HIV POSITIVE AND NORMAL INDIVIDUALS

BABURAO.H.MUDDANKAR, DR.SHIVAKUMAR K, DR R. VENKAT REDDY

Abstract: The present research is designed to explore Impact of Social Support and Stress on Psychological well-being of HIV +ve Patients and Normal individuals of Hydrabad Karnataka Region, (Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Ballary and Kopal Districts). Hydrabad Karnataka region is Socio-economically backward and the presence of individuals with HIV status is higher compared to other developed parts of the Karnataka state. This leads to many psychological consequences of negative nature on the person, family and society. Totally 400 sample constituted in the study in which 200 male and 200 female, it was decided to use "Social Support Scale" developed and standardized by Dr. Ritu Nehra, Dr. P. Kulhara, et al., (1998)., "Personal Stress Source Inventory" by Arun Singh and K. Singh., (2004). and "Psychological Wellbeing Scale" developed by Sudha Bhogale and Jai Prakash., (1995). This paper depicts that the empirical evidence on "Social Support and Stress on Psychological Well-being of HIV +ve patients and Normal Individuals" of Hydrabad Karnataka region, Gulbarga in Karnataka State.

Key words: Social Support, Stress and Psychological Well-being.

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COMPARISON OF LITERACY RATES AMONG BOTH THE GENDERS IN URBAN-RURAL INDIA

VARINDER KAUR, Dr. GURINDER KAUR, SIDHARATH SANDHU

Abstract: Education is the only medium to empower women. In today's globalising world, education has become one of the basic requirements to excel in life and society. The present study deals with the literacy rate among males and females living in urban and rural areas of India. The study uses the secondary data which was collected by Census of India in 2011. The present study has observed the huge shocking gap in the literacy rate among males and females. Many aspects of society are responsible for this huge difference in the literacy rate in the country. The present study has also analysed that why do these differences persist, why are a few states and union territories lagging behind to achieve high literacy rate, especially among females? The main motive of this study is to find out the ways to achieve high level of literacy among females.

Keywords: Females, India, Literacy, Urban-Rural.

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WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT THROUGH MGNREGA: A CASE STUDY OF JAGARDEVPUR VILLAGE

SANGEETA SINGH

Abstract: Empowerment of women is pre-condition for sustainable and inclusive growth for any society. Empowerment aims at building capacities and creating suitable conditions to enable women to register overall development. Seen from this perspective, this paper analyzes efforts of women's empowerment efforts and debates associated with it. The paper discusses different dimensions of empowerment like political, economic, educational etc. The policy makers and Government of India have implemented various programmes and schemes for empowerment of women. One such scheme is MGNREGA i.e. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005. This paper analyzes the role of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee in bringing about change in the lives of women and thereby contributing to their empowerment in these three dimensions.

Keywords: Gender Equality, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act & Women Empowerment.

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BEHIND THE VEIL: THE PLIGHT OF THE EXPAT WOMEN IN KSA

MIRUNALINI .P, DR. RAMANI

Abstract: Women are so coveted and hidden within the public sphere of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It is almost as if they are the most beautiful pearl encased in an impenetrable shell made of diamonds. When I first walked through the luxuriously built malls in Riyadh, I came across Saudi and expat women (Muslims and Non-Muslims) walking around in black abayas (a long black long-sleeved robe) and niqabs (A veil worn in public, covering all of the face apart from the eyes). It was very mysterious at first sight but later on, it got attuned when survival became primary. This scenario always left me wondering about the woman beneath it all. Jean Sasson's "Princess A True Story of Life Behind the Veil in Saudi Arabia" inspired me to go deep into the life of the Saudi and expat women in KSA.

Key Words: Expatriates, women, abaya, gender, frustration, conveyance, Saudi Arabia, Riyadh.

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WOMENS EMPOWERMENT AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH STRATEGY

NIRMALA SIRGAPUR

Abstract: The status of women is an ongoing and dynamic process which enhances women's abilities to change the structure and ideologies into this interrelated dimensions concerning economic, social and political activities while, the economic aspects include increasing women access and command over tangible and intangible resources such as, wealth, property, employment, knowledge and information, social aspects are associated with changing dimensions of the existing discriminatory ideology or culture for making an environment for women's existence.
On the other side political process influences the status of women in the power structure to bring about changes in their legal status and to get access to positions.

Keywords : Inclusive empowerment of women with respect to their status for participation in the work and the economic oppurtunies.

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THE IMPACT OF DEPRIVATION ON ADJUSTMENT AND ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION OF ADOLESCENTS

RAHUL GURUBASAPPA, BABURAO H. MUDDANKAR, R. VENKAT REDDY

Abstract: This study was conducted a sample of 145 Junior College Students (boys and girls) to test the hypothesis that "The Impact of Deprivation on good adjustment and determining the achievement motivativational level of the adolescents". Keeping these points in view it was decided to use "Prolonged Deprivation Scale" developed and standardized by Misra and Tripathi (1980). Achievement Motivation Test developed by Dr. Beena Shah was adopted in the present investigation and Adjustment Questionnaire developed by H.M Bell's (1968) were administered to the sample. Results show significant difference between the Deprivation Scores of respondent who perceived themselves High and Low Deprivation and the Achievement Motivation scores of respondents who perceived them to be depressed. Significant differences were also observed in the adjustment scores of respondents who perceived High Deprivation and the adjustment scores of respondents who perceived themselves as Low depressed. The joint family systems still prevailing in the rural sector bring in social attachments, mutual regards and respects. Thus rural students feel more secured life this is of late basically lacking in urban culture establishments of Kindergarten Schools and Globalization and Modernization. Lastly irrespective of the sex, rural students have better social and mental levels of adjustments and Less Deprived as compared to the urban Students. This paper depicts that the empirical evidence on the impact of Deprivation on Adjustment and Achievement Motivation of Adolescents participation in Gulbarga University Gulbarga, Karnataka.

Key words: Deprivation, Adjustment, Achievement Motivation, Adolescent.

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A STUDY OF NEED FOR ACHIEVEMENT AND LOCUS OF CONTROL OF SC AND NON SC ADOLESCENTS

SANTOSH KUMAR.R.K, DR.BABURAO.H.M , DR AVARADI.S.S

Abstract: The present research is designed to explore "A Study of need for achievement and locus of control of sc and non sc adolescents" Totally 200 sample constituted in the study in which 100 male and 100 female, it was decided to use "Need for Achievement Test" developed and standardized by Mahesh Bhargava., "Lous of Control Scale (LOC)" by Sanjay Vohara. This paper depicts that the empirical evidence on "a study of need for achievement and locus of control of sc and non sc adolescent's" of Gulbarga District in Karnataka State.

Key words: Need for Achievement and Locus of Control.

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HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF TRIBAL WOMEN- A STUDY IN TELANGANA STATE

CHALLA SRINIVAS, GUGULOTH DEVOJI

Abstract: The present paper discusses the status of tribal women in terms of their health and educational conditions in the state of Telangana. The constitutional protection and promises, even after six decades, their status is found to be lower than general women population. The main objectives this paper is to examine the socio-economic problems of the Tribal women in India as well as in Telangana State, to discuss educational and health conditions of Tribal women, to examine the tribal policy and Status tribal women problems associated with it. The present study completely based on secondary data collected from NFHS, Census of India, Registrar, and General in India, Census of Telangana State and Tribal Welfare Department of Telangana State. Finally this paper reveals that the tribal women Health and education have long been recognized as most influential factors in the quality of human resources and social and economic development in India in particularly in the state of Telangana.

Key words: Status, NFHS, HDR, HDI, ICPD

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT- JOURNALISM

D. SRIKANTH YADAV , A. SAMPATH KUMAR

Abstract: 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 favor of women. Within the framework of a democratic policy, India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993.

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: A SOCIO-LEGAL ASPECT

SHUBHRA

Abstract : It is today's defining reality that-"you can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of a women". Term women empowerment may be defined as- "empowering women in each and every sphere of life and guaranteeing them realization of their full potential in shaping their lives, society and fate of country in accordance with their own aspirations". Many significant steps are taken at national as well as international level, to ensure women empowerment, such as- Constitution of India ensuring gender equality (Article15), Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013, specific sections of Indian Penal Code 1860, National Policy for the Empowerment of Women 2001, Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) 1979, etc. Even after all these legal initiatives, still we are far lagging behind fulfilling the goal of women empowerment due to following hurdles- societal setup, female foeticide and infanticide, dowry practice, female trafficking, gender specific crimes, gender based discrimination, lack of education, honour killing etc. First and foremost step which is required to be taken to eradicate all these obstacles is that all these hurdles should be considered as disease which requires immediate, compulsory and permanent treatment. Then only actual meaning of the Vedic verse (Wherever Women is respected, God resides there) will come true.

Keywords- constitution of India, legal initiatives, permanent treatment, women empowerment

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HUMAN TRAFFICKING: A MODERN FORM OF SLAVERY

SHUBHRA, SHWETA ANAND

Abstract: "Status to contract" is jurisprudential thought laid down by Henry Maine, who is one of the most eminent personalities of historical school. Now it becomes the harsh reality of modern world where individual interest is given priority over societal interest to the extent of causing human trafficking. It is a matter of intense shame for us that, in the world of human rights and development, trafficking in person is increasing day by day resulting into violation of human rights and obstruction in development of human beings in each and every sphere of life. In present century trafficking is one of the worst kind of exploitation and abuse of human being. Trafficking in person is not confined to sex trafficking, rather than it has expanded its ambit including labour trafficking, child trafficking, bride trafficking and organ trade. This complicated issue is influenced by various factors such as poverty, population, forced labour, gender biasness, lack of employment opportunity, pornography, political instability due to wars and civil strife. It leads to adverse pshycological, health, social and economic consequences. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 (ITPA), United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), right to life and personal liberty guaranteed under Indian Constitution, human rights granted under Universal Declaration of Human Rights and some Provisions of Indian Penal Code 1860 are legislative initiatives against trafficking.

Keywords- child trafficking, human rights, human trafficking, sex trafficking.

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WOMEN'S ROLE IN ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING PEACE: ANALYZING THROUGH THE CASE OF LIBERIA

SULAGNA SENSHARMA

Abstract: Gender equality is considered to be one of the basic principles for peaceful existence of a state at the national and international level. It provides great opportunity for equal representation of all members in the society.For the materialization of gender equality, women's participation in the public sphere is a necessary phenomenon. Their involvement in the public sphere would make the political system more realistic, inclusive and effective in addressing the world's problems and challenges. Various policies and resolutions have been passed supporting the human rights and political participation of women. While describing the experiences of war or conflicts, women's perspectives should also be included other than portraying them as victims. In the light of these issues, the paper would make an attempt in dealing with certain questions- Does women's active involvement in public sphere have any transformatory potential? How can being woman make any difference in the pattern of leadership? Will altering the gender balance in the decision-making structures bring about any significant change? Is it possible that the rate of violence will decrease with women's participation in the public sphere? All these discussions would be explored through the Liberian experience.

Keywords: Gender Equality, Liberia, War and Conflict, Women's leadership and participation.

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PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN- A PILOT PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED IN TWO MANDALS OF HYDERABAD

APARNA G.ADHIKARI, GENEVIVE ANGELA DAVID

Abstract:A pilot program was implemented in two Mandals of Hyderabad District, in the state of Telengana on Prevention of Violence against women by Young Women's Christian Association of Secundarabad-in collaboration with Makro Foundation and COVA. The researchers were part of this pilot programme. The objective was to determine and implement all the necessary measures required for the reduction of all forms of domestic violence, stigma and discrimination against women in the project area. Violence against women must be addressed on multiple levels and in multiple sectors of society simultaneously, taking direction from local people on how women's rights may be promoted in a given context. The strategy involved was to create public awareness and mental transformation on gender equality and domestic violence against women, and to reduce attitudes and behaviours that generate and reinforce domestic violence. This programme was implemented at various levels Community Leaders (Slum Leaders who are mostly men), Schools, colleges and Institutions and Networking with Non Government Organizations The major outcome of this program was 30 case studies on Domestic Violence from project area have been documented; Resource Directory was evolved for networking and linking of services for women in Project Areas as well as in the twin city. Sustainability of the program was ensured by linking to services and networking.

Keywords: Domestic violence- physical, psychological, sexual abuse, DVA- Domestic Violence Act, Non government organization-NGO, Intervention.

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DYNAMICS OF CHANGING WORKFORCE IN INDIA

KAPIL DEV, ANJUM SHAHEEN

Abstract: Paper tries to look over the main features of census data available on workforce like de-feminization and marginalization of workforce. During analysis process it was witnessed that though workforce in the country has increased but a decline has been reported among the female workforce participation rate. Country's Gross Domestic Product has grown at a high pace and even had sectoral shift but still its workforce is de-feminizing. Although marginalization is increasing in the country still de-feminization is speeding up among this group of workers both in rural and urban areas.

Keywords: Industrial Classification, Marginalization, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Workforce.

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"GENDER DIFFERENCE AMONG ADOLESCENT IN THEIR PERSONAL STRESS"

TRISHALA , SHILPA S

Abstract: A psychological and physical response of the body that occurs whenever a person must adapt to changing conditions, whether those conditions are real or perceived, positive or negative. Although everyone has stress in their lives, people respond to stress in different ways. Some people seem to be severely affected while others seem calm, cool, and collected all the time. So the present study intends to measure the Personal stress of an adolescent in terms of Gender difference. The scale used for the research was the Personal Stress Inventory, developed by Arun K.Singh, Ashish K.Singh and Arpana Singh & the sample used was 50 boys & 50 girls studying PU from various Colleges of Bangalore. Null Hypothesis was formulated for the present study & the obtained data was statistically analyzed using "t" test. The "t" score of 4.73 indicated that there is significant relation that existed, indicating that there is gender difference in stress level among adolescents & Majority of students falls under the category of moderate stress. Adolescent Girls are facing more stress compared to adolescent Boys. Through content analysis it is clear that Girls are more worried about future, vocation and financial stability.
With this study we can conclude that adolescents need some Life skill training in improving their personal life style so that stress level can be minimized.

Key words: Life skills, Personal stress, Adolescents.

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DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCE-ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION& PPP

S V L ANURADHA, ASHWINI GOKHALE

Abstract: The structural transformation is changing the structure of the economies from agricultural based to industrial based and further to service based economies. These economies are also referred to as to communication based economies i.e. Knowledge based economies due to technological transformation. In such knowledge based economies skills are becoming an important part of the workforce. Knowledge based economies have strong demand for higher level of skills in the workforce. A knowledge-based economy is describes an economy that uses information resources—technologies, skills, and processes—to achieve and accelerate economic growth potential (ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK) A knowledge-based economy is one that has an economic incentive and institutional regime that stimulates the acquisition, creation, dissemination, and use of knowledge and information to improve its growth and welfare, as well as effective systems of education and skills, information and communication technology (ICT), research and development (R&D), and innovation. **(World Bank and OECD descriptions)**

In knowledge based economies ICT is a fundamental resource. ICT has opened many new avenues for growth and employment. ICT revolution is rapidly raising the demand for, and changing the nature of, education and skills -literacy, technological literacy, communication skills, problem solving, critical thinking, self-learning, team work, network management, change management, creativity, and initiative are some of the new competencies required for participating in information society and knowledge economy. Apart from bringing tangible returns ICT also leads to inclusive growth.

Given the importance of ICT in the knowledge economy it becomes imperative for the economies enhance the education and training system to meet the skill demand of the activities. The countries have to significantly strengthen their human resource capabilities for employability, which implies that education and skills become more prominent. With changing technology, the workforce have to constantly learn which means lifelong learning and acquiring of competent skills becomes necessary for employability and job security.

India is also moving fast towards knowledge based economy due to the growth of service sector. And in such sector almost in every field there is a use of ICT.As the service sector is skill driven and employment intensive, India can take full advantage of demographic dividend (Young population) for which it has to invest highly in skill and training of the workforce.

An institutional mechanism for developing human capital is needed through the formal educational system which will focus more on skill and training. The university and industry partnership can transform the research into application. The study will focus on challenges to higher education and the role of PPP.

Keywords: Higher education, ICT, private sector, skills, vocational education.

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LIVING WITH DIGNITY THROUGH SKILLS AND TRAINING

SVL ANURADHA

Abstract: The participation of women in workforce has increased with the growth and development of the economy. In India with the increase in the literacy rate more and more women are entering the labour force. In 1951 the literacy rate of females was 8.86 percent which increased to 65.46 per cent as per 2011 census (As per Census-Office of the Registrar General, India).The participation of women in the workforce also increased from12.11 percent in 1971 to 25.5 percent (2011Census-Office of the Registrar General, India).With greater participation of women in the workforce the women have been exposed to various problems, the most important being sexual harassment at the workplace. The most important consequence of this is that it reduces the productivity of the labour force, diminishes the quality of life, jeopardizing the wellbeing of women. The countries are working hard at various levels to prevent sexual harassment with various legislations and Acts. But the most important aspect is, still there is lack of awareness about this with regard to how to protect oneself from sexual harassment and handle the problem in such circumstances. Thus it is in this context that the research paper will focus about the awareness to combat sexual harassment at the workplace with a small pilot study undertaken for women in the nationalized banks.

Keywords: Awareness, Sexual Harassment, Skills, Training.

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IMPLEMENTING PSYCHOSOCIAL METHODS TO REINFORCE WOMEN'S LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS TRAININGS: PAIRING WOMEN'S LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS WITH ASSERTIVENESS TRAININGS IN ZARQA, JORDAN

LINA DARRAS, ROZA VAN DER HEIDE

Abstract: There are often large gaps between providing information on legal rights and the actual use of the information in women's daily life. Clinical psychologists from the Arab Renaissance for Democracy and Development (ARDD-Legal Aid) devised joint psychosocial-legal awareness training sessions to empower women through culturally sensitive assertiveness skills training, so they could make better practical use of the legal rights information. 'Train the trainer' sessions were held with Family Guidance Awareness Center lawyers and social workers, who conducted pilot testing sessions with women from the community of Zarqa, Jordan. Quotes from those women strongly suggest that women may be able to better make use of legal information if provided with a supportive, skills-based psychosocial session as an adjunct. However, before more widespread implementation, we recommend more longitudinal research, especially testing for unintended negative consequences and seeing how well changes generalize to the women's everyday life, and how well they last over time.

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GENERAL SECURITY FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF ENTREPRENERSHIP AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ST .MARYAM NIYYATI

Abstract : Since previous decades some developed countries, and since the recent decades developing countries have noted utilization of this potentiality for the purpose of confronting problems such as recession, inflation and lack of employment with respect to the influential and positive role of economic entrepreneurs in development of the society. This consideration has been to the extent of compiling strategies, policies and practical plans to extend entrepreneurial mentality and behavior, instruction and consultation, creating a more pertinent atmosphere for entrepreneur's activities in various economic-social field, elimination of impediments and making relationship and cooperation amongst people and facilitating their access to international markets and has been followed by many significant results.

Entrepreneur leads various factors of production towards success through his innovative efforts. It is obvious that his motivation is his own profit, but establishing pertinent atmosphere for entrepreneurship in countries results in national profits and public security. In each country there are entrepreneurs potentially and it should be made effort to increase their abilities. And more important than that, economic and social structures should allow entrepreneurs to assert themselves and their actual abilities; therefore governments play an important role from these both sides:

On the one hand, supporting entrepreneurs by governments will include a positive reflection, since with the gained income from entrepreneurs; governments can provide the possibility of investment in various projects. And the will develop economically more quickly and this issue will result in distribution of economic opportunities and increasing the feeling of general security.

On the other hand entrepreneurship causes the best utilization of family financial resources and personal savings and as a result the income is spent on necessary and effective purposes in the society.

Keywords : Entreprenership , Economic Development

ADVAITA PHILOSOPHY IN KARNATAKA- A STUDY

Dr.H.S.RAKESH

Abstract: Every man in society would know that he had to realize himself and be absolutely free. Whatever occupation he might be following or whatever duty he might be discharging at the moment, in his heart of hearts he would know that everything he did was to realize that one distant event, namely, realization or freedom. Human life is a pursuit of goods; and the goods may be either intrinsic or instrumental. Individual perfection is the ultimate intrinsic good, and all other goods are instrumental to it. Every individual is always concerned with one or both of these goods. Social law and social restrictions should make it possible to give freedom to everybody to pursue the goods of his own choice. That society is ideal where every opportunity and scope is given to all individuals to develop themselves to the fullest possible extent. It should be possible for everyone progressively to go through the different goods and ultimately reach the highest perfection. This can only be secured by maintaining the strict rule of dharma or law or social justice. Hence dharma must be preserved at all costs.

Obviously, planned society is unthinkable without a system of philosophy according to which is can be planned. Shankara, therefore, had to write down his philosophy so as to form a solid foundation for an ideal society. The society that accepts Shankara's philosophy and tries to live up to it, should know no failure, no disappointment and no disaster. It is applicable to smaller units of society, to one vast country, and even to modern idea of a world state. Regardless of territorial extent, the principles of his philosophy are sufficient to point out the path that all must follow if prosperity and plenty should reign. Different individuals are bound to have different tastes, different religions susceptibilities, and different attitudes.

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UNDERSTANDING SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORKPLACE: A COMPARITIVE STUDY BETWEEN WOMEN EMPLOYEES OF IT, BPO & MEDIA SECTORS

RIYA DESHPANDE, SHEETAL RUIKAR

Abstract: The present study aimed at measuring the degree of sexual harassment at workplace across IT, BPO and Media sector [Study I]. It also undertook a survey to find the awareness of women employees about sexual harassment and related issues [Study II]. A sample of 90 working women across the three different sectors was selected by snowball technique. Their ages ranged from 20-35 years, and were unmarried. Sexual Harassment Experience Questionnaire (SHEQ) by Anila Kamal & NaeemTariq (1997)was administered preceded by a personal data sheet. One – way ANOVA revealed a significant difference between women employees from IT, BPO and Media sectors on gender harassment and unwanted sexual attention. However, there was no difference on sexual coercion between the three sectors. This was followed by a survey questionnaire consisting of five questions which were related to awareness amongst employees about legal framework and other related issues. The survey results indicated poor awareness about Vishakha guidelines.

Keywords: Sexual Harassment, Vishakha Judgement guidelines, IT, BPO, Media

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A CASE STUDY ON A WOMAN WHO WAS SEXUALLY ABUSED AS A CHILD

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Abstract: This paper discusses the lived life of a woman Mrs. Seetha (name changed) who was sexually abused as a child. In-depth unstructured interview was the tool of data collection used to understand the experiences of Mrs. Seetha. Mrs. Seetha was sexually abused by four men in different stages of her childhood. The sex abuse ranging from sexual touch to the extent of rape. The major after effects of CSA in her adult life is sexualized behavior, substance abuse and fear of sex. Mrs. Seetha has found very less support from society and family and has built her life to working for sex abuse in her adulthood giving credit to her own will power that has made her come this far. It is identified that Mrs. Seetha has experiencd three of dynamics from the Traumagenic Dynamic Theory developed by Finkelhor and Browne (1988).

Keywords: Child sexual abuse, survivor, coping.

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WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN THE ARAB STATES IN THE PERSIAN GULF

MAHNAZ DEIHIM, AZAM ATAEINIYA

Abstract: The Prison Gulf counters are rapidly developing states, with women increasingly taking up places in their situations and positions in both business and home. Sociopolitical changes, including improvement in women's rights, but women still facing challenges and problems in both society and personal life. Therefore, main and many issues that effect on women life such as discrimination, domestic abuse and sexual harassment due to the social practices, which makes a woman submissive to men. There are laws that discriminate women because of their gender and these laws control the family issues like marriage, divorce, inheritance and custody of children. The local laws govern the personal status of women and there are countries where women are completely controlled by men on all matters concerned with the woman. This paper attempts to explain the significant of women's rights and gender equality in Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates, the provides a sociocultural, political and economic analysis of women's situation in the Prison Gulf region.

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ARE URBAN HOME-MAKERS MORE EDUCATED IN TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINE THAN THEIR RURAL COUNTERPARTS?

UPASANA SEN

Abstract: India has a rich and varied heritage of biodiversity, encompassing a wide spectrum of habitats from tropical rainforests to alpine vegetation and from temperate forests to coastal wetlands and also one of the 12 mega-biodiversity countries of the world. All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Ethnobiology (AICRPE), has estimated around 8,000 plant species and nearly 7,000 species of Angiosperms to be medicinal. In a patriarchal society, especially in rural India, it becomes incumbent of the homemakers to look-after the health of rest of the family members. In most of the occasions, they rely on these herbal medicines as its knowledge gets passed through close knit-social ties in the bucolic setting. The objective of this comparative study was to assess the medicinal plants used by women in rural and urban areas located on the southern fringe of the metropolis of Kolkata and Panchpota Village of south 24 parganas of West Bengal. The respondents who were using the medicinal plants for the treatment of various health problems were interviewed for the extent of use of medicinal plants. The study revealed that more than 70 percent of the urban respondents were using 10 medicinal plants than rural counterpart (59%). It indicates that interestingly urban women are more inclined towards medicinal plants/herbal for their every day health care than rural women.

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CITIZEN AND THE NATION

MOHAMMAD SAMI

Abstract: The concept of citizen has been defined in many different ways, and so has the relationship between nation and citizen. However, the advent of technology, new means of communication and the internet have brought about a change in the structure of a nation and the concept of citizenship. Consequently, the nature of the relationship between nation and citizen has undergone a change in recent years. An attempt has been made in this paper to assess the qualities of a good citizen, the notion of a conventional good citizen and to trace the changes in the concepts and relationships. The writer has also offered some solutions to the new kinds of problems which are created on the background of globalization and has tried to explain and suggest solutions to the problems. The change in the nature of the relationship between citizen and the nation is explained in detail.

Key words: Nation, Citizen, Good Citizen.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA: THE IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING 2003-04 TO 2014-15

MUHAMMAD AHMAD USMAN, UMAR MUSA

Abstract: Women empowerment is an important key in achieving economic growth and development of any country. In past decades, women in India were considered as subject of welfare and category of disadvantaged groups such as destitute, disabled, aged etc. Nowadays, Category of women had been gained special importance since government have focused on ''inclusive growth'', which means women must be included in the development process. This paper recognizes the importance of women empowerment in India by analyzing the impact of government expenditure on women and children development. The paper also presented various initiatives by government to improve the welfare of women more especially their empowerment. Budget analysis from 2003-04 to 2014-15 shows that government spending on women and children development is increasing every year, but the funds allocated did not matched with their needs. The results obtained are presented in table and charts. The policy implication of this paper is that, increase in public expenditure on women and children development could contribute a meaningful empowerment of women in India, if utilized in an efficient outcome oriented manner with more involvement of the stakeholders (women) in decision making and implementation.

Keywords: Budgetary allocation, government initiatives, India, women empowerment.

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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

DR.SAVITA

Abstract: "Violence against women is a mainfestation of historically unequal power relation between men and women" and that "violence against woemn is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced in to a subordinate position compared with men.
This paper is a serious effort to bring out the causes of violence against women. Violence against women is not something that can be prevented or stopped over night. I think it need lost of efforts from all wards of life including we individuals, most important of all. We have to first educate ourselves and understand that any form of violence is not justified, least this form. We need to bring in a radical change in our socializationi process, beginning from home itself.
The reason that we emphasize women right within Human Rights goes beyond history. Traditionally women have not enjoyed equal access to basic Human Rights, protections, resources, and service. Unfortunately, gender inequality is still present in envery society and remains as a huge barrier for the world. Even in the 21st Century, the greatest challenge that the women faces is how to live in a world free of the threat of violence. The important issue which is going to persist is the insercurity faced by women.
The present paper also lays emphasize on the solution of this biggest problem. Our extreme anger and agony over the Delhi rape case will not prevent such events in future. For this we need to properly identify the reasons for a rise in crime and implement definite strategies in the short, medium and long term at various levels to make women feed safe.

Key Words: Severity, mainfestation, pandemic perpetrated, sterilization, inhibiting, atrocites, infringement, implement.

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WOMEN EMPLOYMENT ISSUES, EDUCATION & STRATAGIES

ANURADHA S PATIL

Abstract: In favor of an accelerated socio-economic development of any community the active participation of women is crucial. In a social set-up like India, the participation of women in the development process has to be ensured through tangible measures taken at various levels which result in empowerment of women in the real sense. Women empowerment is one of the main items to tackle rural poverty and socio-economic issues. The socio-economic impact is examined in terms of the increase in the income, savings, and assets creation etc. the socio-political impact is examined in terms of entry into politics change of attitude of husbands towards and finally overall improvement in overall status of members of self help groups. Any economic development depends on the people savings habits prevailing in the country.
Education plays the most significant role in determining human resource development in general and women in particular at every stage of sociological and economically sustainable social environment conductive to empowering the inclusive social status of women in India .An effective education system for women both at urban and rural levels interlinked our cultural and socio-economic heritage in a systematic scientific manner is only a viable way to take the Indian economy successfully ahead by making the half of her women population more inclusive towards the attainment of social status to women in the present century as per the framework of 11th five year plan. On the whole, it is recommended that, the government should continue the programme with more enthusiastic way to cover, educate and motivate rural poor women to improve their overall status in the society.

IMPLICATIONS OF CONSOLIDATION OF INDIAN BANKS

ANURADHA S PATIL

Abstract: Currently the consolidation mantra is the talk of the town. Every second day we - hear one bank or the other talking about its willingness to take over another bank. Every bank also states that it wants to go for a public issue to expand its capital base. The government is in favour of mergers and acquisitions among the banks, provided it is mutually agreed by the banks concerned. The Narsimhan committee which laid down the road map for liberalization and reforms of the Indian banking more than a decade ago, has recommended the existence of a few Indian banks with international presence along with some large national banks and a small number of regional and local banks. The idea behind this recommendation is that in each segment there are not too many players with miniscule operations but a few players operating profitably with large scale and delivering efficient services to the customers.

The governments view on the subject as articulated by the Finance Minister P. Chidambram recently is that "competition, convergence and consolidation" will be the key drivers of the banking industry in the future. Hence, Public Sector Banks ought to consolidate a course of action that will also help to reap other synergies by reducing transaction costs and foray into new areas which is the present Government position.

The public thinking seems to be conditioned by an implicit faith in the "Universal Banking" model. If Public Sector Banks can come together they can offer a variety of services besides commercial banking (or pool together their existing strengths in nice areas). They can truly reach universal banking status with all the attendant advantages in a competitive environment. Union Finance Minister P.Chidambaram has once again advocated that bank consolidation as a means of making Indian banking globally competitive.

Cost efficiency also could increase if more efficient banks acquired less efficient ones. Though studies on efficiency in banking raised doubts about the extent of overcapacity, they did point to considerable potential for improvement in cost efficiency through mergers. Whatever the potential, the research so far on the effects of bank mergers has not found strong evidence that, on balance, merged banks improve cost efficiency relative to other banks. An early view of consolidation in banking was that it makes banking more cost efficient because larger banks can eliminate excess capacity in areas like data processing, marketing, or overlapping branch networks.

For instance, the SBI — SBS merger the new entity will have combined assets exceeding Rs.5,85,365 crore, reserves of over Rs.3 1,500 crore and a combined net worth in excess of Rs.33,422 crore.

Having a nation wide presence acquired through mergers would definitely help in providing the facility of "Any where banking".

INSULATED AND SUFFOCATING LIFE OF A NEGLECTED WIFE

A H PARVEEN

Abstarct: "The husband should give his wife her conjugal rights and likewise the wife to her husband"
- Corinthians 7 Verse 3 (English Standard Version)

Denial of conjugal rights is a big issue and the situation is prevalent in all age groups and this includes both younger couples and older men and women. If men is denied, he seeks gratification elsewhere and that goes unnoticed. If women is denied, and seeks gratification elsewhere to either men or women how are women treated? If she seeks gratification from men, she is tagged prostitute, if women, she is tagged lesbian.

Sexual health is defined in the draft Programme as: "the integration of somatic, emotional, intellectual and social aspects of sexual being, in ways that are positively enriching and that enhance personality, communication and love." My paper focuses on movies *Fire* by Deepa Mehta and Astitva by Mahesh Manjrekar on these aspects.

Keywords: conjugal rights, homosexuality, hetrosexuality.

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WOMEN DISUNITED: MARGARET ATWOOD'S THE HANDMAID'S TALE AS A CRITIQUE OF FEMINISM

DR. MUKTHA MANOJ JACOB

Abstract: While there is plenty of traditional feminist critique of male power structures in Atwood's works, and particularly in The Handmaid's Tale, this paper argues that the power structure of Gilead (the biblically-inflected nation Atwood imagines) also critiques the feminine roles that support and enable the repression of other women. Placing the novel in the contexts of Atwood's career, feminism, and dystopian literature, provides a fuller understanding of how the novel functions as an expression of the disunity of women. Thus, this paper turns the focus of The Handmaid's Tale from the consequences of patriarchal control and "traditional" misogyny, to the matriarchal network, and a new form of misogyny: women's hatred of women.

Keywords: Feminist , dystopian, misogyny, critique, patriarchial.

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GENDER GAP AND WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS OF ASSEMBLY ELECTION AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AFFECTING ON WOMEN'S VOTING PATTERN IN INDIA

RAKESH K. BHADANE

Abstract: In India the right to vote is irrespective of caste, creed, religion and gender. There has been a marked increase in women's voting in last two Assembly elections. This paper has examined the gender gap in electors and voters in national elections across Indian states and factors affected on women voting from 2004 to 2014. We report four key findings on basic of sex ratio for electors, voters and gender gap calculation modal. The gender gap between the 18 plus population and registered electors Second the gender gap between electors and voters which, is more than 20% higher among females in Assembly Elections. Third, we focus on the gender gap in voting, which is 10% in turnout that was higher in the states as compared to national turnout. Finally, we correlate socio-demographic factors affect on women voting and their participation in elections and their decision making for voting.

Keywords: Gender gap, women voted, factors affecting, LSE (Lok Sabha assembly Election).

A GYNO-CENTRIC STUDY ON SEX WORKERS IN INDIA AND THEIR RIGHTS

SUCHITHRA.K.P

Abstract: This study deals with the problem of fallen women and their problems. The condition of sex workers in India is very pathetic and in this paper some remedies are suggested to tackle their problem and to provide them a better work place.

Keywords: Fallen women, problems, protection, rights.

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CAUSES OF MARITAL DISCORD AMONGST INDIAN COUPLES

PAYAL CHANDEL

Abstract: The definition of marriage varies in various cultures, but it can be called an institution in which interpersonal relationships (usually intimate and sexual) are acknowledged by the state, by religious authority, or both. Landis writes "marriage and family are not optional; they are necessary, they meet man's deepest needs, marriage provides a person an opportunity for a secure and a protected satisfaction of his needs for companionship, affection and sexual expression. According to Hinduism, the major religion of India, marriage is not a contract but it is a sacred relationship, being one of the "sanskaras", it's the most important transitional point of a Hindu's life.

But now a days, as the number of divorce cases are increasing day by day, a need to probe into the matter arise. We read people getting divorced on ridiculous issues like squeezing the tooth paste in a particular manner, this obviously a made up reason for that, in the present piece of work an effort was made to find out - the causes and factors for the failure of marriage, the factors that contribute for likelihood of divorce. It was found that amongst the various factors that act as the reason behind the discord- lack of love, mutual respect, emotional maturity, trust and communication- stood out to be the important ones.

Keywords: Causes, factors, Indian couples, marital discord

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND SOCIO – ECONOMIC CHALLENGES IN NORTHERN NIGERIA: A LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL

UMAR MUSA, MUHAMMAD AHMAD USMAN

Abstract: Enhancing women empowerment is regarded as an indicator and sources of socio-economic develop especially in developing countries, but this was impede due to the socio-economic challenges facing women sub- groups' structure. The aim of the research is to examine the relationship between women empowerment and socio-economic indicators using Nigeria with the particular reference to Kano State in Northern Nigeria. Qualitative and quantitative response data from the total of 50 sample and statiscal bulleting were analysis using logistic regression approach. It was identified microfinance credit, entrepreneurial education, access to technology, and saving have positive and significant impacts on women empowerment in Kano State. However, a negative and significant relationship was found with the democratic development under the period of the reviews. The research further identified that the level of entrepreneurship knowledge and access to technology was absent as its coefficient was significantly low under the period of the review thereby need to be improved. Providing entrepreneurship education and skills at early age by organizing seminars, groups participation, schools syllabus and workshop can be regarded as the major import motivation toward women empowerment, this can be achieved by the states as well as federal level and other stakes holder.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, socio-economic challenges, Logistic Regression Model, Nigeria.

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EXCHANGE RATE PASS -THROUGH IN NIGERIA: EVIDENCE FROM VECTOR AUTOREGRESSIVE APPROACH

UMAR MUSA

Abstract: The impact of external shocks and strong correlations between exchange rates and price necessitate the need for extensive study on exchange rates pass – through and its implication on inflation target in Nigeria. The research aimed to investigate the direct and indirect effect of exchange of exchange rates pass through in for the periods of 1985 to 2014, using vector error correction model (VECM). Our data shows the presence of unit root at level but after taking first difference it become stationary using ADF and PP statics, however, by employing Johansen test of cointegration we found variables are cointegrated, hence having long run relationship. Similarly our findings show that error correction term (ECM) is correctly sign and significant approximately 63 percent is corrected to converge towards equilibrium within first year. We further employed impulse response function and variance decomposition to examine the degree of pass-through on price in Nigeria and evidence from findings reveal that pass through on import price is greater than that on consumer prices consistence with the previous finding. We have identify the influence of exchange rate is modest and incomplete and has serious implication with the regard to formulation and implementations of monetary authorities in Nigeria. It was therefore recommended due to continues integration in the world market, it become necessary to control imported inflation since effect on consumer price in the Nigerian economy is apparent. This will improve the standard of living and wealth of the nation.

Key words: exchange rate, consumer prices, Johansen test of cointegration, VECM

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ESTIMATING SHORT RUN AND LONG RUN MACROECONOMIC MODEL OF NIGERIAN ECONOMY: A BOUND TEST APPROACH

UMAR MUSA, ANNU R

Abstract: Macroeconomic model have recently attracted the attention of the researchers and policy makers across the globe especially in the area of policy analysis. Although different model was developed at different time to answer the question yet not solve, however, not all the model can capture economic structure at the same time. Based on the structural imbalance in the Nigerian economy, we therefore capture short run and long run macroeconomic model in Nigeria for the period of 1970 to 2014 using employed autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL). The model should serve as an alternative for monetary policy, fiscal policy as well as external sectors growth and suitable for policy formulation and implementation in Nigerian economy. The results from the estimates reveal that long run model perform better than short run model in Nigeria under the period of study. It was further identified that fiscal expansion and tax revenue will be more effective towards achieving sustainable development but this will be recognize only when there is no structural changes in the especially when using taxation as a fiscal instrument. Evidence from finding shows that exchange rates has serious implication to the Nigerian economy in the model, hence its recommended to be set aside especially in designing monetary policy.

Key words: Macroeconomic Model, ARDL, Open Economic Model, Nigeria

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LOW COST ANAEMIA DETECTION AT COLLEGE LEVEL

DR. MEENAKSHI K

Abstract: Anaemia detection is often used as a screening test for iron-deficiency which is one of the most common micronutrient deficiencies in the world. Since the condition is so wide spread, anaemia control activities should be an integral part of primary health care services. Nearly one fourth of the world's population is currently anaemic. The vulnerable group includes adolescent girls & women of reproductive age. The present effort was aimed to identify the prevalence of anaemia among girl students. A base line screening method involved collection of data by an in-person interview to collect their nutritional habits, ethnic origin, cognitive ability & clinical signs were carried out. Haemoglobin was measured (microliter quantity of blood) by use of filter paper & haemoglobin colour scalemethod recommended by WHO. Anemia was defined according to the new WHO cut-off levels for hemoglobin. Anaemia was reported among 80% of college girls, out of which 25% mild anaemic, 40% moderate anaemic & 15% severe anaemic.Anaemia in severe cases was further confirmed from blood film analysis& biochemical analysis from K.E.M hospital.This study not only projects the highest prevalence of anaemia among girl students but also suggests the lack of awareness about their anaemic nutritional status. The poor performance in studies due to anaemia was further conformed from their poor eating habits.The experience to educate the girls on dietary changes was significant towards improving the haemoglobin level. The outcome of this study initialized a team of students who were assigned responsibility to monitor and follow-up with the severe cases of anaemia showed significant reduction of anaemic level. The choice of diagnostic method for anaemia is based on resource- limited settings. In this study, the low cost and ease of operation of screening method are overriding features.

Key words: Anaemia, micronutrient, blood,haemoglobin, WHO, blood film, clinical signs, microliter.

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INTERNET COVERAGE OF LIMA CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE WITH REFERENCE TO WOMEN

T. NIRMALA , DR. I. ARUL ARAM

Abstract: Climate change is a serious global environmental issue and it affects millions of people worldwide. India is one of the countries in Asia most vulnerable to climate change. Poor and marginalized groups are worst affected by climate change; even within these groups women are 'the other of the other' and they are the worst sufferers of climate vagaries. In developing countries, women are responsible for food and water supply required for the family. They are affected by impacts of climate change such as drought, floods, extreme weather events, reduced food and water. If women need to play a vital role in climate change adaptation and mitigation actions, they must involve in all decision-making processes regarding climate change actions. The media plays an agenda setting role which focuses attention on a few public issues. Some news stories are emphasized by media and some are not. The last United Nations Climate Change Conference happened in Lima, Peru in December 2014. The media – be it newspaper, radio, television or the internet – covered the news stories prior, during and after the conference. The aim of this study is to examine the online media coverage of the climate change conference with reference to women. The study analyzed the stories and visuals that appeared in the internet during the timeframe of the Lima conference, focusing on the climate change impacts vis-à-vis women both within and outside India. The online contents include newspapers, television, web portals and individual postings.
Keywords: Women, Climate Change, Media, Internet, Lima, UNFCC, Representation

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THE STUDY OF LEXICAL COHESION IN "HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF BABYLONIA"

LUFTI ABBAS LUFTI

Abstract: It is often realized that lexical cohesion can be achieved through the employment of lexical devices such as: repetition, synonymy, antonyms, hyponymy, collocation and the notion of general word. The use of these devices in the linguistic literature differs from their use in ordinary language. These devices are used intensively in order to achieve purposes related to the theme of the literary work.
The paper tends to investigate the use of these devices in one of Gilgamesh's literary texts "Historical Overview of Babylonia" with the aim of detecting their frequencies and functions in the selected data.

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A STUDY ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND WOMEN IN THE STATE OF ASSAM

DR. BAISHALEE RAJKHOWA

Abstract: Mahatma Gandhi, while defining empowerment of women, had described it as a situation "when women whom we call abala become sabala, all those who are helpless will become powerful."
Domestic violence can be described as a situation when an adult in a relationship misuses power to control another. It is an establishment of control and fear in a relationship through violence and other forms of abuse. The violence may involve physical abuse, sexual assault and threats. Sometimes it's more subtle, like making someone feel worthless, not letting them have any money, or not allowing them to leave home. Social isolation and emotional abuse can have long lasting effects as well as physical violence.
In a state like Assam, where Shakti is worshiped for power and wellbeing of the family, where Lakshmi is worshipped for prosperity, it is ironical that in such a state, women are subjected to domestic violence every day. They are made to suffer and are socially ostracised. It is worth mentioning that domestic violence committed on women are by women themselves viz, the mother-in-law setting the daughter-in- law ablaze for bringing insufficient dowry or not giving birth to a male child. Cases of such incidents are rising in Assam, though the incidents of domestic violence in Assam are much lower than the national average, "but she is also not totally free from such incidents, it's a question of few percentage points..."

Key words: Domestic violence, empowerment., physical abuse, woman.

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SEARCH FOR MEANING IN LIFE IN MIDDLE AGED HOMEMAKERS AND ITS IMPACT ON LIFE SATISFACTION

MASRAT WANI, DR. SWASTI S. VOHRA

Abstract: The present study aims to explore the relation between search for meaning in life in middle aged homemakers and life satisfaction. To determine this relation 30 female participants aged 49-54 years from upper middle socio-economic status completed two questionnaires: Meaning in life (MLQ developed by Steger, Frazier, Oishi, & Kaler, 2006) and Satisfaction with life scale (SWLS developed by Diener et al., 1985). The results obtained depict that there is a significant negative co-relation between search for meaning in life and life satisfaction ($r = -.49$, $p<0.01$). This finding has important implications as this search for meaning in life represents lack of meaning in life and if this search does not culminate it can lead to a host of psychopathological problems.

Keywords: homemakers, lack of meaning, life satisfaction, middle age, search for meaning.

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EDUCATION- A LIBERATING FORCE FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA

DR. SUNITTI AHUJA, DEVIKA AHUJA

Abstract: -The paper Synthesizes about the importance of women education. Since long women education has its root in ancient vedic age. The ancient Philosophical concept 'Shakti' the feminine principle of energy was product of this age. The ancient vedic literature praises the birth of a scholarly daughter in these words "All forms of knowledge are aspects of Thee; and all women throughout the world are Thee Forms". Education for a women not a new concept. "The home has, verily, its foundations, in the Wife".

Imparting education to women means enabling them efficiently in development process as well as upliftment of their superstitious position. Evidence of Decades supports the association between women education attainment and there positive development outcomes. It is a liberating force if applied as a conventional wisdom in a development process the outcomes can be seen as a pious fruit from generation to generation. Where the education level is high, the fertility rates are lower, family size is smaller and health and economic status becomes stronger naturally. Alone education empower women through diverse intellectual threads. Such as health and economic stability. To empower women in a healthier way, during this process of a safer transition of adolescent girls to adulthood, education is vital for their improved outcomes at a individual level, community level and societal level. Education empowers the process of empowerment not only through financial gains and assets, but also surge and furtherance the path of opportunities, capabilities, social networks and other environmental factor. Agent, the ability to act once own best interest is surged by education. Education is an end in itself.

Keywords: -Adolescent , adulthood,education, empowerment.

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ANALYSIS OF TRIBAL POVERTY USING MPI:A STUDY AMONG THE PANIYA TRIBES OF KANNUR DISTRICT

PRAPHUL K VARKEYCHEN

Abstract: This paper analyses the socio economic conditions of the Paniya tribes in Kannur district of Kerala.The study is based on primary data collected through interviews among forty households Paniya tribes of Kuthuparamba block of Kannur district. Various indicators of Multidimensional Poverty Index are used in order to determine the level of poverty among the tribals. MPI of Paniya tribes is also calculated by finding the product of Multidimensional Headcount ratio (H) and Intensity of poverty (A). The study shows that Paniya tribes are deprived of all basic infra-structural facilities like safe drinking water, sanitation, housing and drainage facilities, malnutrition and poverty are wide spread among them.

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BELIEF HEALING: AN APPROACH TO POSITIVE COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY

SAKSHI ARORA, TAPTI MALHOTRA, SWASTI S. VOHRA

Abstract: A study was conducted, using belief healing as an approach, to enhance a state of mental well-being referred to as "happiness". An intervention was carried out over a period of 21-days on a sample of 30 individuals. The intervention included techniques of self-reflection, positive self-affirmations, journal writing and individual counseling. The analysis of the study was done in two parts; quantitative analysis, for evaluating the efficacy of the approach, a pre-post analysis was done on the sample using three scales: Subjective Happiness Scale (SHS), Oxford Happiness Questionnaire (OHQ) and Scale for Positive and Negative Experiences (SPANE); and a qualitative analysis, for the purpose of understanding the process, an in-depth analysis of five cases with maximum discrepancy in pre-post scores was carried out. This paper advocates the basic mechanisms underlying belief healing. It concludes by giving a few limitations of this approach.

Keywords: Belief healing, happiness, intervention.

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A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF SOCIAL SUPPORT, LOCUS OF CONTROL OF UNTOUCHABLES

ANIL KUMAR L.TENGLI, DR.BABURAO.H.MUDDANKAR & DR S.P.MELKERI

Abstract: The present research is designed to explore A Psychological study of Social Support, Locus of Control of Untouchables of Hydrabad Karnataka Region, (Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Ballary and Kopal Districts). Hydrabad Karnataka region is Socio-economically backward and the presence of individuals with Social Support and locus of control is lower compared to other developed parts of the Karnataka state. This leads to many psychological consequences of negative nature on the person, family and society. Totally 400 sample constituted in the study in which 200 rural and 200 are from urban areas, it was decided to use "P.G.I. Social Support Questionnaire" developed and standardized by Ritu Nehara, P.Kulhara and S.K.Verma., (1988)., and "Locus of Control Scale" (LOC) developed by Sanjay Vohara., This paper depicts that the empirical evidence on "A Psychological Study of Social Support, Locus of Control of Untouchables" in Hydrabad Karnataka region, Kalburgi in Karnataka State.

Key words: Locus of Control, Social Support.

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WOMEN'S HEALTH – AN ANALYSIS OF INDIA'S HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

DINESH RAJAGOPAL, KRITI CHOPRA

Abstract: Indian society is characterised by patriarchal norms and values which determine the status of women in our society and the kind of lives they lead. It is due to this nature of our society that women face discrimination at every stage of their lives. Patriarchy acts as one of those factors which hinder the growth of women in society. If health is considered to be 'a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity', then the very right to exist also demands to be a right which should be given to women to remain healthy. Women are considered to be economic burdens on the family and so for various such reasons many people in India kill the girl child even before they are given a chance to come out into the world. This paper aims to analysis the impact of various factors which affect women's health and also look into the various problems with the Indian healthcare system. Women and their lives have been ridiculed and undermined not just by men but by women themselves, however in India there have been several programs which have been instituted to look into the issue of women's health. There have been a number of initiatives taken but how far they have been successful have been analysed in this paper.

Keywords: Childbirth, Health, India, Policy Initiatives, Women

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PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF TRAUMA AMONG ABUSED WOMEN

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Abstract: Women in their lifetime have to undergo different experiences and play numerous roles like wife, mother and primary caregiver. Not only this, history evidently portrays the social and economic inequality that women have been facing making them more vulnerable to violence. Violence against women can be physical, sexual, psychological, and threat of physical or sexual violence. Any such event can be extremely traumatic that can have effects which may include depression, suicides, inability to develop and maintain relationships, alcohol abuse and overall lack of subjective well – being. Post traumatic stress is a psychological condition arising in response to an unexpected terrifying or traumatic event that undermines one's trust in normalcy. The purpose of the research was to investigate the psychological impact of trauma in terms of stress, mental health and subjective well- being. A sample comprising of 60 abused women was taken that included 30 sexually assaulted and 30 domestic violence victims in the age group of 16-35 years residing in social institutions. They were administrated Stress Symptoms Rating Scale, Perceived Stress Scale (Cohen et al., 1988), Beck Depression Inventory (Beck, 2008), Impact of Event Scale - Revised (Weiss and Marmar, 1997), Positivity and Negativity Affectively Scale (Watson et al., 1988) and Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener et al., 1985). Results clearly showed negative impact of traumatic experiences as hypothesized.

Keywords: Mental health, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Stress, Subjective well-being

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EMERGING CHALLENGES TO WOMEN DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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Abstract: "A woman is the full circle. Within her is the power to create, nurture and transform." Hindu Vedas glorified women as the mother, the creator one who gives life and worshipped her as 'Devi' or goddess. An Indian woman is depicted as the embodiment of beauty, wealth, wisdom, virtues, love, peace, patience etc. Indian constitution also provides equal status women. However, the life of women has been confined to the four walls of her household; still women's are struggling for their rights. In recent times Women empowerment has emerged as an important issue in our society. Empowerment of women is being regarded as sine-qua-non of progress for the country… as rightly said by Nehru "Once she is on the move, the household moves, the village moves and the country moves…" Nowadays women are becoming more conscious of their rights, society as a whole has began to respond, more and more women are adopting careers contributing for the development of economy, but still the position of women in the society is not satisfactory. Women still remain under privileged, under-valued and exploited and various kinds of discriminations continue to persist against them. This paper try to analyze the importance of women empowerment for social, economic, political, and administrative development of the economy along with challenges and suggestions to it

Key words: - Development of economy Goddess, gender discrimination, right to equality, women empowerment,.

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A PERSPECTIVE ON RESERVATION FOR WOMEN IN POLITICS IN INDIA

SHRIDEVI JAYAVANT DARABARE

"*A Nation would not March forward, if the women are left behind*" **- Swami Vivekanand**

Abstract: India is a democratic country. The people choose their representative to form a government. The citizens include both men and women. To choose a good responsible representative both men and women participation is necessary. Here when we say a good responsible representative then it might be a men representative or a women representative. In India we see that women participate in election by casting their votes but we see less number of women participation in contesting election compared to men participants/ candidates.

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LEGAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS

SHILPA S. BYADAGI

"There is no tool for development more effective than the empowerment of women" - **Kofi Annan**

Abstract: Women Empowerment is an indispensable tool for advancing development and reducing poverty. A powerful society is unimaginable without economically and socially powerful woman. Empowered women contribute to the health and productivity of whole families and communities and to improved prospects for the next generation.But in view of the fact that the down of civilization in India and elsewhere the woman are not equally treated even in the present era of equality and human rights. A report of the United Nations say that "Women constitute half of the world population, perform nearly two thirds of work hours, receive one tenth of the world's income and own less than one-hundredth per cent of the world's property." But Women still suffer from discrimination, exploitation and victimization. The need of the hour is empowerment of women. Women empowerment may enhance their self-confidence and their ability and willingness to challenge oppression. The objective of this research paper is to analyze Legal Policies for Women Empowerment, Role of Judiciary and also Awareness.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Legal Policies, Legal Provisions, Role of Judiciary, Women Commissions, NGO's.

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CLIMATE CHANGE AND INDIA : IMPACT AND STRATEGY

SNEHIL KACKER

Abstract: We are challenged by a major threat –The Climate Change. It can be termed as a man- made disaster. Regular human interference has made our environment extremely sensitive. However, it has resulted in dwindling resources, high global warming and green- house gases emission. Nature has been exploited to such an extent that it is responding in a devastating manner. Nations are making keen efforts to arrest this gigantic problem. India is a special case in the study of nations trying to combat climate change. Widespread impact of Climate Change can be seen on health, agriculture, crops and forests among others. It is to be remembered that India is a developing Country. The main challenge is to strike a balance between the environment and development. This is a difficult task. This paper focusses on the threats of Climate change and India's effort to arrest it. The National Action Plan On Climate Change is India's strategic answer to the global menace. The eight national missions related to Solar, Water, Energy Efficiency ,Sustainable Habitat, Himalyan Ecosystem, Green India, Agriculture and Strategic Knowledge are aimed at the reduction of the impact of Climate Change.

Keywords: Action Plan ,Climate Change ,Development, Green- house gases.

EMPOWERING THE RURAL WOMEN

M.S.SINDHUJA

Abstract: The present paper is an attempt to analyze the status of women empowerment in india using various indicators like women's household decision making power, finanal autonomy, freedom of movement, political participation, acceptance of unequal gender role , exposure to media, access to education, experience of domestic vioience etc based on data from different sources.The study reveals that women of india are relatively disempowered and they enjoy somewhat lower status than that of men in spite of many efforts undertaken by government. gender gap exists regarding access to education and employment. Household decision making power and freedom of movement of women vary considerably with their age, education and employment status .It is found that acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still prevailing in the society. More than half of the women believe wife beating to be justified for one reason or the other .Fewer women have final say on how to spend their earning .Control over cash earning increases with age, education and with place of residence. Women, s exposure to media is also less relative to men.Rural women are more prone to domestic violence than that of urban women.A large gender gap exists in political participation too.The study concludes by an observation that access to education and employment are only the enabling factors to empowerment, achievement towards the goal, however, depends largely on the attitude of the people towards gender equality.

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DEVADASI SYSTEM AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION- A QUALITATIVE STUDY

SHWETHA.T.S, MANJULA.M.Y

Abstract: Social exclusion is treated as social problem which has grieving repercussion on multiple factors of person's social support system. Quantitative studies in the literature are suggestive of definitive multi factorial – multi dimensional disadvantages. Several studies have identified social exclusion causing further harm in accessing the basic necessities like living arrangement, employment, healthcare, social interaction, community arrangement, and autonomous participation etc. Devadasi system is unique for the reason of culture and religious background that it entails. Devadasi system leads to the exclusion of the women and men belonging to the lower Hindu religious denominations like Madiga and Holeya. The current study aims to understand the social exclusion experienced by the mother daughter dyad where both have been victims of the system.

Keywords: Casestudy, Devadasi System, Social Exclusion, Victims.

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PRUDENTIAL PROGRESS OF SAGACIOUS SIVAKAMI

R.PRIYA

Abstract: Sivakami is one of the acclaimed Tamil Dalit Feminist writers who draw attention of the society to the dual oppression of Dalit women on account of gender and caste at the hands of both the upper caste and the Dalit men. She is a multi-faceted personality. She was initially an IAS officer, but gave up her service and became a prolific writer. She is well known for her integrity. Sivakami is a social activist who works for the upliftment of Dalit women in the country especially in Tamil Nadu. She considered Dalit women's oppressed state as a hurdle to the development of the Tamil society. She strongly believes that both her writings and her active role in politics will enhance her views and paves way for the development of the Dalit people. She firmly believes that only a Dalit writer can powerfully bring out all the hardship's which were faced by the Dalit people in our society. Sivakami's prudential progress continues mainly through her 'fire brand' writings which are immortal in literature. She is beyond the limits of the society. Sivakami is best suited for the empowerment a Tamil woman in the society.

Keywords: acclaimed Tamil Feminist dalit writer, upliftment of dalit women, firebrand writings, and empowerment of a Tamil woman.

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PERCEIVED STRESS, SELF-CRITICISM, AND GENERAL HEALTH AMONG SCHOOL STUDENTS

DHANALAKSHMI D

Abstract: Children face undue amounts of stress during their school years. Most often stress is associated with fear of failure and also self- criticism. Self- criticism among children maybe innate or an outcome of cold, rejecting and perfectionist parents who impose too high standards in everything their children do. Self-criticism has been gaining more attention from researchers as it seems to be a pointer for many psychological problems such as depression. This cross sectional study explores the relationship between perceived stress, self- criticism and health among school children. The sample comprised of 120 school children (60 boys and 60 girls) randomly selected from various schools in Chennai. Perceived Stress Scale by Cohen and General Health Questionnaire by Goldberg were the tools used for this study. Self- criticism was measured by using the items on self- criticism on the Cognitive Distortion Scale by Briere. Results showed a significant positive relationship between self- criticism and general health ($r=.183$; $p>.05$) and also between health and perceived stress ($r= .449$; $p>.01$). Girls experienced greater levels of stress and also reported more health problems than the boys. Regression analysis revealed that perceived stress is a good predictor of health among students. This study highlights the need for psychological interventions for such children to deal with their stresses. This study also emphasizes that girls need more psychological assistance as they tend to internalize their problems as a result of which they experience more health issues.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF SALUTOGENETIC APPROACH IN HEALTHCARE

DHANALAKSHMI D

Abstract: Technology has made a rapid progress in the field of medicine. Medical practitioners are able to diagnose illnesses at a much faster pace and also initiate treatments for patients without much delay because of the technological advancements. Early diagnosis and treatment may bring the biological parameters to normalcy which is a pointer to the physicians that the patient is recovering but these parameters may not correlate with the perceived state of health. Health is therefore not just the absence of disease but also includes physical, mental and social wellbeing. There is a growing body of research which reveals that sense of coherence is related to health. Research also suggests that SOC can be considered as a pertinent outcome variable in chronic illness.Sense of Coherence (SOC) is a global orientation towards life that is based on self-reliance in the face of challenges, self- confidence in one's ability to deal with demanding events and the trust that difficult events hold meaning for one's life (Antonovsky, 1987). Sense of coherence may be considered as a coping mechanism or as a buffer to combat stress in chronic illnesses. This paper highlights the importance of psychosocial factors in the recovery from illnesses and also emphasized the importance of the role of psychologists in hospitals to improve the psychosocial aspects in both patients and caregivers.

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EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL DALIT WOMEN – A MICRO LEVEL STUDY

DR. D. SWARUPA RANI , DR. K. JAGAJJEEVAN RAO

Abstract: The present paper discusses the Empowerment of rural Dalit women in our society in particularly a village study in Khammam district of Telangana State. This paper also examines the seriousness of the problems of gender inequality and gender discrimination was recognized at the global level as early as during 1970's and which resulted in the declaration. The main goal of the Indian National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001 is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. The main objective of the present study is to understand the status of selected rural Dalit women in the socio-economic and political decision making to achieve the empowerment. Finally, this paper reveals that the position of Poor Dalit Women will lie at the bottom of the socio-economic structures of the society.

Keywords: Dalit, Empowerment, HDR, Patriarchal

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EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN THROUGH EDUCATION:MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT'S *A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN*

S. SHYAMALA

Abstract: Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-97) was one of the first great feminist writers. She wrote in various genres history, novels, travel, even a children's book but is best known for her A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (1792). The title clearly echoes that of Thomas Paine's clarion call for social justice and liberty, Rights of Man. A Vindication of the Rights of Woman is one of the earliest works of feminist philosophy. In it, Wollstonecraft argues that women ought to have an education commensurate with their position in society and then proceeds to redefine that position, claiming that women are essential to the nation because they educate their children and because they could be 'companions' to their husbands rather than mere wives. Instead of viewing women as ornaments to society or property to be traded in marriage, Wollstonecraft maintains that they are human beings deserving of the same fundamental rights as men.

Through this paper I want to stress out the issue that still lay in the ways of women through Mary Wollstonecraft's A Vindication of the Rights of Woman, an eighteenth century feminist writer. The system of education which Wollstonecraft insisted to be changed still prevails. We are in the twenty-first century yet facing subjection mentally and physically. Though women had attained the rights to learn equally with men, the calling of woman as 'bossy' and man as a 'leader' and criticizing woman like 'unladylike' by men who have been brought up with the superiority over the other gender has to be changed.

Key Words: Education, Emancipation, Feminism, Subjection,

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH EDUCATION: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS.

KRUTI PANDIT

Abstract: Research shows that Women's economic empowerment that is, their capacity to bring about economic change for themselves is increasingly viewed as the most important contributing factor to achieving equality between women and men. But economically strengthening women – who are half the world's workforce – is not only a means by which to spur economic growth, but also a matter of advancing women's human rights. When governments, businesses and communities invest in women, and when they work to eliminate inequalities, developing countries are less likely to be plagued by poverty. The world has recognized the vital importance of education as a main aspect of human security and as a means to empower women. Women in India constitute 50 per cent of the country's human resource and their contributions are vital for the nation's progress. Even though the education system expanded very rapidly, the gender gap in literacy remains noticeable by its presence. The impact of social, cultural and economic disparities across various states in India on the enrollment of women varies from state to state. In spite of various developmental programs, protecting laws and policies by the Central and State Government the plight of women in terms of education is still in the state of an enigma in India for several reasons. This paper seeks to discuss the position of women in India against the above background.

Education is the primary means for Empowerment. The correlation between the indicators of education and empowerment are very much positive and in many instance they are identical. Without basic education, empowerment is an impossible vision. The discrepancy in the education of women compared to men is the most convincing proof for gender discrimination. A considerable investment is required to enhance the educational level of women in India. Imparting literacy and elementary education to women have positive impact upon the physical and mental health of the children. Subscribing for the education of women is nothing but subscribing for a prosperous nation in the future. Research shows that the status of women in the educational parameters is very low to that of men. Education of women results in improved productivity, income, economic development and a better-nourished population. At the same time, it is clear that education empowers women, providing them with increased autonomy in every sphere of their lives. Moreover, education is important for all kinds of demographic behavior, affecting mortality, health, fertility, and contraception

Keyword: Education,Gender Discrimination, WomenEmpowerment.

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE COLD WAR AND ITS EFFECT ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

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Abstract: The need for international peace and stability is a goal shared by all humanity. Yet, it is very difficult to predict the outcome of this dream due to the growing challenges that interrupts the global security system. The need to overcome these challenges therefore integrates internal security systems under the auspices of the United Nations Security Council with the aim to resolve conflicts and promote peace across the globe. Terrorism, proliferation of nuclear weapons among other factors are serious setbacks to this campaign. The catastrophe of the cold war is therefore elusive. The objective of this paper is to examine the consequences of the Cold War on international security. This paper gives more emphasis on the review of relevant literatures and employed content analysis technique as well. The paper finally recommends international cooperation and collective security as the best means to get rid of the present and future challenges against human security, enhance international security and prevent the outbreak of another world war.

Keynotes: Cold War, International Security, Human Security.

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MAHASWETA DEVI'S RUDALI; A SAGA OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

DR.BHARATI S. KHAIRNAR

Abstract: Mahasweta Devi is one of the prolific Bengali writers in India. She has contributed short fiction and novels in Bangla. She is Political, Social activist who fights for the cause of the marginalized tribals and the downtrodden. She has authored great novels such as *Mother of 1084* and *The American Champa Tree* and the stories of such as *Rudali, Breast Stories, Palamau Stories* and *Old Woman*. She has also written plays, and collection of prose writings. She has acknowledged as one among India's foremost writers in regional languages. Her powerful and satiric fiction has won her Sahitya Academy Award, Dnyanpith Award and Padmashree Award. Through her writings, she has made significant contribution to literary and cultural studies.

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CHALLENGES OF DISABLED WOMEN IN INDIA – ADDRESSING EXCLUSION AND STRATEGIES FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION

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Abstract: People with disabilities face many obstacles in their struggle for equality. Although men and women with disabilities are subject to discrimination because of their disabilities, women with disabilities are at a further disadvantage because of the combined discrimination based on gender and discrimination based on disability. This paper discusses the multiple challenges of the lives of women with disabilities and their exclusion. The possible strategies for social inclusion have also been highlighted. The paper is based on secondary data.

Key words: Challenges, Disabled, Exclusion, Inclusion, Strategies

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"A BIRD'S- EYE SURVEY ON BLACK BIRDS" IN SELECT WORKS OF MAYA ANGELOU

JAYASREE K

Abstract: Literature being a springboard to women issues, where we could evaluate the multiple personalities and dimensions of the past old-fashioned ones and the newfangled ultramoderns. The proclamation and the scrutiny is due to their adversity, misfortunes, hardships they encounter in the mankind. Women play a discrete role in the area of literary studies and an area of specialization where they claim their own rights. They use literature as a tool to open the doors for the exploration of identity and demanding changes in the social and political norms of the society. The Neoliberal Globalization paves way for peace, prosperity, social justice, democracy, environmental protection and to put an end for racism and ethnocentrism in the growth of women empowerment. The montage of female role models taken under discussion in this paper is portrayed in the autobiographical novels of a "America's Renaissance Woman". Angelou used the image of a bird trying hard to rescue from its cage. Of course, the imagery well suits the feminity. Her feminine personalities undergoes traits such as individualism, racial discrimination, family relationship and selfness. Angelou also parodies some of the strong women in her autobiographical novels, through her personal experience as both her life and work are fully entwined. Angelou is the one who has the courage to break the patriarchal conventions to enjoin women to deferential silence.

Key words: Globalization, Empowerment, Liberation, Feminity, Discrimination.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN INDIA

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Abstract: This paper explores the subject of psychological empowerment (particularly in relation to women) and national development. As females constitute a sizeable chunk of the population any attempt at national development while ignoring their welfare is bound to meet roadblocks. For a long time several empowerment programs both by the government and NGO's have been introduced but they have not yielded the expected results. One of the probable reasons may have been the lack of attention to the psychological empowerment of women. The assertion that psychological empowerment is paramount to national development is based on the fact that human beings are psychological entities and any attempt to empower women economically, politically or socially while neglecting the psychological aspect might be overlooking a key dimension in national development. The paper thus argues that psychological empowerment of women is a significant factor in enhancing national development.

Keywords: Empowerment, Psychological Empowerment, Development.

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EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract: Women can be empowered only if they are given education and made aware of their rights and hence they themselves priorities their lives. Violence has to be completely eradicated from her life, then and only then can the dream of empowerment becomes a reality. Women have to be given due respect in a society to have actual empowerment. Women have always been suppressed, underestimated and valued less in the society and also within her family. Although efforts have been taken to improve the status of women, the constitutional dream of gender equality is miles away from becoming a reality. Even today, 'the mainstream remains very much a males stream' Inclusive development must involve women since poverty is particularly acute for women living in rural households. There is a need to empower these poor women through science and technology (S&T).

Key words: Innovation, science, information, technology, women's empowerment.

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EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN: NEED OF THE HOUR

SHAHIDA SHAFI , TAWSEEF AHMAD

Abstract: Gender is an important aspect in a society. Gender indicates the socio-cultural pseudonym of man and woman and the way societies identify them and disband social role and responsibilities. Women play an important role in shaping the ethical and social values of the society at the individual, at family level as well as at the larger social level. Women empowerment is the pivotal part in any society, state or country. Special provisions were introduced in which emphasis was given on educational development of women. The Governments and International Organizations shall take steps in almost all parts of the world and launch such policies which will involve women to a greater extent in order to make their sure participation, that can boost the confidence under women and then they can prove much better for their families and for their nation as well.

Keywords: Gender, Empowerment, Society, World, Development.

WOMEN HEALTH CHALLENGES AND ENDEAVOUR OF AMERICAN WOMEN MISSIONARIES IN TAMIL NADU 1870-1930

DR. DELPHIN PREMA DHANASEELI, J. LILLY JEBA KARUNYA

Abstract: The growing importance of medical work was one of the marked features of American Missionary activities in India between 1870 and 1930. Mrs. Capron of the American Madura Mission, a trained nurse initiated the medical work for women at Madurai. Dr. M. Pauline Root was the first lady physician. Dr. Harriet Eliza Parker MD came in 1895 and offered her dedicated medical service. Dr. Ida Scudder medical missionary of American Arcot Mission had a great vision of trained the Indian Women in the medical field. Medical missionaries cured and restored health to thousands of persons.

Keywords: American Women Missionaries, Health, Medical Services, Tamil Nadu.

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ELIMINATE GENDER DISPARITY IN EDUCATION THROUGH TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION IN CURRICULUM FOR EMPOWERING RURAL WOMEN

DR.R. DAPHINE, DR. P. SIVAKUMAR

Abstract: Women can be powerful agents of change. We recognize that gender equality and women's empowerment and the full realization of human rights for women and girls have a transformative and multiplier effect on sustainable development. One of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) for ensuring equity and peace across the world is to remove the gap between male and female students in education. If careful attention is not paid and major steps are not taken, the situation will become extremely critical. Eradicating this gender gap and educating women by creating a bias free learning environment; where women can make independent decisions on their personal development as well as shine as equals in society is actually women empowerment. Thus, it is no real surprise that in India; it is a hotly discussed topic with no real solution looming in the horizon except providing equal opportunities to all in Education. For that, we should integrate technological assistance in teaching, Learning and Evaluation, because imparting quality education is an investment.

This Article provides a practical guide for the integration of gender into technology. Moreover, a model Computer Adaptive Testing (CAT) package is also provided for successful technology transfer. This paper also presents selected findings from the evaluation of the CAT scores and aimed to enhance rural women's access to interactive communication technologies (ICTs). The evaluation results also shows that many rural females experiences improvement in their achievement scores and when their Learning Rate is studied, it is proved that the rural female have high learning Rate compared to others when they are given technological assistance for learning.

Thus, the study infers that the rural females are having high hidden potentials for learning; and are not given enough opportunities or exposure for learning through technology. However, these results suggest that enhancing rural women's technological empowerment is urgently required which guarantees equal access to appropriate new technologies and provides good-quality education.

Keywords: Computer Adaptive Testing, Gender gap, Learning rate, Rural female education

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ADDRESSING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: AN EVER UNFINISHED AGENDA

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Abstract: History looks different when the contributions of women are included. Unfortunately, research shows that *domestic violence* against women is a longstanding phenomenon. Women have always been considered weak, vulnerable and in a position to be exploited. Violence has long been accepted as something that happens to women. 'Domestic violence' (*intimate partner violence*) can be understood as the **powermisused** by one adult in a relationship to control another. It is the enterprise of ***control*** and ***fear*** in a relationship through violence and other forms of abuse resulting in the loss of – the dignity of life, peace of mind and ease of routine.

Colours of abuse against women include: Women are threatened, humiliated and their belongings and properties are damaged by the male ego. Women are made lead a controlled life especially under their male counterparts. Women are denied financial freedom to spend money despite being rational and so forth.

Pangs of Trauma of Abused Women: For instance, an abused woman is often engulfed by fear, which can govern her every move – a fear of: further violence, the unknown, her safety and the safety of her children. Let us not underestimate the effects of her fears. This list goes on.

The Need for Redressal to Women under Domestic Violence and so Let's vow to: Talk to her and help her to open up. This paper offers a wide panorama of solutions against domestic violence against the female of species across the globe. A house where a woman is not happy is not a home.With the advent of globalization, women will not simply be mainstreamed into the polluted stream. Women are changing the stream, making it clean and green to make this world a better place, safe for all -- every gender, race, creed, sexual orientation, age, and ability.

This paper written together by a *father* and his *daughter* (in all real service motto) comes to a graceful conclusion wishing the best of fruition and possession of eternal happiness to champion the cause of women empowerment.

Key words: Exploitation of Women, Control and Fear, Colours of Abuse, Pangs of Trauma, Redressal]

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ADVERTISEMENTS, REPRESENTATION AND WOMAN

NISHA JHA

Abstract: Whether it is family, market, industry or state, the representative of each sphere is a man, in some way or the other. Be it our childhood games and toys like Barbie which imitate adult life according to Roland Barthes or high-budget television advertisements of cosmetics where the woman figures as a 36"24"36" model whose physical appearance is meant to attract other women to participate as objects in the consumer market for the patriarchal structure of the market to function, the woman has a particular image with which both men and women identify her.

My aim in this paper will be to trace the history of gender discrimination perpetrated through the use of larger institutions like religion and sciences as well as smaller details like re-presentation and representation of women, imagery related to them. To trace how this history has affected present institutional formations is another important point for discussion. The repercussions can be seen in every aspect of life ranging from everyday harassment of women to their description in cinema and advertisements. I would look for similarities and differences between Canadian and Indian representation and treatment of women.

Women empowerment cannot be brought about merely by using pepper spray or teaching them self-defence techniques; a change at the level of 'system of attitudes' as Claude Levi-Strauss calls it, is required. A woman is above all a human being, not an object who has to be represented by a patriarchal society always. A deconstructive approach is required.

LOYAL WOMAN: A STUDY OF AN "INTELLIGENT GIRL" IN PHILIP ROTH'S *NEMESIS*

S.P.RUTH RAJATHI

Abstract: Philip Milton Roth, an American novelist, started his literary career from 1959 with a successful maiden novel which brought him an award, a National Book Award in 1960 for his debut novella, *Goodbye Colombus* that portrays the Jewish American life. Later Roth experimented with the themes in his writing like semi auto-biographical themes, Jewish-American life, and a satirical treatment of the patriotism and idealism. Martin Green praises Roth as follows "But what makes Roth special is not only that his critical sense … His imaginative creations. His stories are full of beautiful insights into books and authors, into the business of teachings and criticising, and into living the works of literature over time"(Green IX). The recent novels of the Roth bring out the human emotions like fear, anxiety, making a choice, freedom, alienation, and also suicidal instincts. The novelist undoubtedly captivates the mind and the heart of the readers through the nobleness and greatness of the hero, Bucky Cantor. The style of narration of Roth is undoubtedly incredible due to his choice of diction and thus George J Searles observes rightly in his *The Fiction of Philip Roth and John Updike,* "Like any good stylist, then, Roth achieves his effects consciously, through craft and his novels and stories abound with examples of his stylistic virtuosity" (119).Trying to analyse the problem of today's world which is often known for disloyalty and infidelity nature of human beings that frequently play a havoc in someone's life, this paper aims to ferret out how somewhere around in the twentieth century world women are still loyal and decent in their life that brings such a comfort and solace in other's life.

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LEADERSHIP IN WOMEN

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Abstract: When women are put in leadership roles, "brands get better and morale gets better." Evidence suggests that while women are typically confronted by an invisible barrier preventing their rise into leadership ranks, the 'glass ceiling', men are more likely to be conveyed into management positions by means of a 'glass escalator'. However recent studies and research reveal that women are beginning to break through the glass ceiling that has historically prevented them from achieving leadership positions in organizations. This present paper on the subject of leadership in women attempts to conduct a focused amount of research to answer the question about the qualities that make women better leaders. It specifically deals with the leadership research, focusing primarily on women. It also looks at some facts and figures that relate to the leadership in women and it's effectiveness.

This paper consists of two sections. The first section discusses the qualities of women which make them better leaders. It also shows that there is no virtually empirical evidence that suggests that simply by being male, one has the corner on the "leadership market." The second section focuses on the facts and figures from historical and recent studies which show the increase in leadership in women. And it is my hope that this paper leads to more in depth study on the leadership and gender aspects of leadership as we head into the future.

Key Words: Risk takers, parliaments, business, adversary, strategic, persuasive, opportunity driven.

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MEDIA AS A PROPELLANT OF FEMINISM IN INDIAN DEMOCRACY

SHIVAM GOEL , ANKIT KUMAR

Abstract: The media has been rightly labelled as the Fourth Pillar of the State. It plays a catalytic role in providing a voice to the 'Voiceless'. Media representation of minority groups, particularly representation of women, has been a popular area of research as well as public debate. The main focus of the paper is analyzing the role of media in projecting the 'Ideal Woman' and its impact on women's development. The relation between gender issues and the has held the limelight in public debate for quite some time now. This has lead to reservation of seats for women in the Indian Parliament. This paper aims to study the manner in which female characters are portrayed in Indian content juxtaposed with the male counterpart. Further, there is an evident lack of women leadership within the media industry. This paper aims to give a picture of representation of women in film, television and print media on the basis of the Indian literature available on women and mass media. Media through its reach to people at large has been instrumental in promoting women empowerment over the last few decades. The paper will also discuss various achievements attained in the fields women empowerment which can be attributed to the media.

Keywords: Empowerment, indecent representation, media, women.

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EUTHANASIA AND RIGHT TO DIE: THE NEED FOR A LEGAL FRAME WORK IN NIGERIA.

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Abstract: The most important singular duty of a doctor to his patient is to either completely remove or minimize his pain. Since the beginning of time it is considered important for medical practitioners to have an ethical duty to their patient. Though they are free to exercise their skills in whatever manner they deem fit. However, the debate around the world is whether a doctor can decide for his patient to end his life in order to completely remove or lessen his pain. Euthanasia is one of the recognised ways of relieving the pain of a hospitalized patient by law in countries like Netherland and Belgium. In Nigeria there are such cases of patient suffering from agonizing and incurable terminal diseases or in a vegetable or comatose stage for long. These cases are rampant in our hospitals and physicians are always confronting them day-in-day-out, but the most challenging issue is the legal and ethical concern of removing or lessening their pain via euthanasia. Some developed countries enacted laws to give physician the legal backing to indulge in relieving the pain of their patients where necessary. In Nigeria any such act is a crime whether or not it is done with the consent of the patient or his relatives. This paper intends to look at the reason for the need to provide a legal framework for Euthanasia, the right to life and the legal implication of embarking into such act without consent of the parties, and the patient right to life as protected under the Nigerian constitution. Finally to be able come out with a reason whether or not to follow suit the position in the countries that either liberalized or completely permitted it.

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WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP MOTIVATED BY PULL AND PUSH FACTORS

GURPREET KAUR

Abstract: Gender based differences are always a part of discussion in entrepreneurship especially in relation to women entrepreneurs. The new perspective of entrepreneurship is rooted through psychological and sociological theory. The aim of the paper is to investigate gender based differences in the field of entrepreneurship. It also figures out the comparison between the past and the present. The push and pull theory has been applied along with comparative difference approach to ascertain the motivational factors. The cultural beliefs about gender and entrepreneurship can be concluded through face to face interviews of 50 entrepreneurs(25 we , 25m.e) .It also includes the various problems involved in business start ups. The findings suggest that there is a good progress of women entrepreneurs in society from past decades. Women and men appeared similarly motivated by combination of push and pull factors but according to the cultural beliefs women are significantly less likely to perceive themselves as able to be an entrepreneur. Additional analyses reveals that significant gender difference in self assessed ability persist among established business owners.

Keywords: Pull and Push Theory, Motivational Factors, Gender Gap in Entrepreneurial Era.

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PORTFOLIO ASSESSMENT IN THE WRITING CLASSROOM

FREEDA RAJAKUMARI

Abstract: The paper intends to give the practitioners of portfolio assessment in English as Second Language contexts some inputs on how they can be implemented based on a review of literature in the area. The paper will be helpful to the practitioners of portfolios to understand that there is no right way to implement portfolios as each class demands a unique approach to authentic assessment, and that student participants collection of sample writing will differ. The paper briefly provides an introduction to Portfolios, tips on maintaining portfolios in Writing Classrooms, and various limitations and challenges in Indian contexts.

Key words: Authentic assessment to writing, Portfolio, Writing classrooms,

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HUMAN RIGHTS AND GLOBALIZATION

TAWSEEF AHMAD BHAT , SHAHIDA SHAFI

Abstract: Human rights are international norms that regulate how countries treat their citizens and residents. The adoption of international bill of rights is the high watermark of the globalization of human rights. Human rights are part of the globalization process but they are also distinctive from it. The right to development is the right of individuals, groups and peoples to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy continuous economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized. Globalization encourages human rights violations.

Keywords: Human Rights, Globalization, Development, Violation, Injustice.

SILENCE AS STRATEGY: A FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE

PREETI GACCHE

Abstract: The feminist studies point out that the language is inherently masculine. Therefore, it isincapable of articulating women's experiences. As a result, it is argued that the representation of women in literary text is questioned in terms of it's veracity. The present paper attempts to demonstrate how silence has been made a strategy in Shelley's frankenstein and Gordimer's My son's story. Allthough written in different point in time, both the novels seem to have the same aim. Both Shelley and Gordimer sideline the women characters, only to emphasis their importance. Shelley does this by hiding behind the mile narrators. Gordimer focuses on her men characters but towards the end the women seem to be victorious.

Key words: Feminist studies, l'e`criture feminine, male narrators, womanism

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INDIAN WIFE IN AMERICAN KITCHEN: A PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

DR.R.ANNIE VIDHYA

Abstract: There are number of Women writers in Indian Diaspora who write from the context of family, and explore all the problems faced by woman in a patriarchal society. Most of them show the difficult situation in which the middle class women in India are put into a tug of war between their own desire and the roles carved out to them by the society. Unable to break away from the traditional roles, most of them live a resentful life.

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THE FORCE OF THEATRE IN SOCIETY RECONSTRUCTION: RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND ADVOCACY TO PROMOTE GENDER EMPOWERMENT

MYTHRI PRABHAKAR

Abstract: In our quest to achieve cultural tolerance, social accommodation and active representation with the minority groups and focusing our rights based initiatives from the grassroots level seeks concerted action and resolute policies. To solidify and bridge these coverage gaps, we have realized that Theatre is a path breaking concept that evokes response from the illiterate to the challenged and opens myriad possibilities to gain a deeper understanding and the issues the society faces at large. Our work through a student run NGO called Spiritus supports children and women from rural households in and around Mysore with legal aid, rights advocacy, electoral governance and theatre workshops. Prominently, our core expertise of outreach activities is through the medium of theatre wherein we concentrate on female empowerment, healthy practices and clean society building activities while spreading this message across orphanages, juvenile care homes, induction programs for police constables on gender and child rights, and all forms of need-based schools. Every play that we have directed, acted and events organized while being students of law gives us an opportunity to connect with masses, more so with children at a closer level. Our plays on sex education have been the most challenging, partly because our target group is high school girls who would get emotional, enter into a shock and later come out with such transformation after each performance that we have not only been amazed but have also realized that making a difference starts with generating awareness. This is our way of contributing to the society that we work and live in, in a little and conscience way as responsible citizens.
In reflection to our activities, problems we have encountered in advocating social change and lessons learnt, this paper seeks to examine and draw parallel with the conference theme while addressing gender empowerment through soft power.

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A WOMAN EMPOWERS HER SELF- ACTUALIZATION IN HURSTON'S "THEIR EYES WERE WATCHING GOD"

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Abstract: This framework appears with four stages of the heroin and also it paralleled the author's own life. Hurston wrote this novel in 1937, a time when African-American female authors seem to be rare. Not only was it unusual in African-American female authors but also that period to contain an African-American female as a novel's heroin. The central story of the novel focuses the young women's spiritual, emotional, and physical journey towards self-actualization. Readers are invited to experience the series of adventures through which the protagonist obtains the self-knowledge increasingly. This paper argues major themes of sexism, racism and Afro-American religion and their culture. Zora depicts marriage with infidelity, jealousy, violence and hatredness instead of presenting the romantic marital relationship. Marriage can be successful if the couple is committed to love, trust and respect and is able to negotiate difference. Overtly Zora Neale Hurston and her contemporaries succeeded in bringing women into the main stream of life and literature.

Keywords: Self- Actualization, Delicacy, Submissiveness, infidelity

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DALIT WOMEN: A STUDY OF BALANGIR DISTRICT IN ODISHA.

SUDAM TANDI , DR. J RANI RATNA PRABHA

Abstract: The paper explores the empowerment of women regarding reproductive health and it is noteworthy that if women cannot make free and informed choices about sex and reproduction, gender equality and empowerment will not be achieved and any sense of empowerment will be meaningless. It is importantly note that the right to make decisions and to access information and services relating to partnerships, marriage, sexual relations and the bearing of children are fundamental to women's equality and well-being. In addition to that having choices in the sphere of sexuality and reproduction can empower women to pursue other opportunities and to participate in social and economic life outside the home. The key question is that when government are making plan for health , is it taking care of culture and social norms of society to includes marginalized community with special emphasis on untouchability and caste based discrimination ? These are the problem of all women but certain social groups like Dalit women are more vulnerable in accessibility to getting equal health care service. My paper is focusing on only Dalit women in access to maternal health care service. The objective of the paper was to look into the how the Dalit women are discriminated by upper caste people and health care provides. Seconds objective was to study government mechanism are functioning, in that how Dalit women are participating in order to receive maternal health care.

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RELATION BETWEEN SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS AND SELF ESTEEM AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

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Abstract: Self Esteem refers to one's attitude about oneself. It is the evaluation we make of ourselves. It can be negative or positive. People with high self esteem perceive themselves as good, competent, worthy etc; while those with low self esteem see themselves as unworthy, incompetent, etc. Socio Economic Status is the position held by the individual in the society. SES of the student is assessed by their family's economic status. Young child in the school does not aware of the SES significantly. The transition from the school to the college can be demanding. It creates awareness about the difference in the SES level of the individual. The purpose of the study is to investigate the impact of SES on the self esteem of the college students. The sample consisted of the students from the 2nd and 3rd year between the age of 17 to 21 from a Engineering college and polytechnic college from Kanyakumari district. They were divided into low SES (157) and high SES (131). Rosenberg self esteem rating scale were used to assess the self esteem of the students. Analysis was done through SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science). Chi-Square test was used to analyses the data. Inference and results were made based on the results of the analysis.

Keywords: College Students, Low and High Self Esteem, Low and High Socio Economic Status, .

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VIOLATION AGAINST DALIT WOMEN

SURANGAMA SHARMA

Abstract: It's a fundamental right of every citizen to live with dignity and safety without any discrimination on the caste, creed and sex. Human rights are not given but they are existing in the society but in spite of all this Human rights are violated in the society and the discrimination is being made by the citizen itself, but human rights of Dalit women are violated extremely and in peculiar form. Dalit women are in worst position than dalits in general they suffer triple burden effect.

Keywords: Dalit, Dignity, Fundamental Right, triple burden effect.

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SHIFTING DISCOURSE: A STUDY OF SELECT MOVIES IN LAST TWO DECADES

DR. NARESH K. VATS

Abstract: The recent decades have witnessed a significant shift in representation of woman in Bolliwood cinema. From constructing women characters as delicate, coy damsels, Bolliwood has come a long way to depicting womanhood as source of strength and life. Today's movie, like contemporary literature, takes about issues and concerns that affect our lives today. Globally mutual exposure among the film industries all over the world has facilitated film makers to share inspiration and enthusiasm, which has helped cinema come out of the socio cultural islands. Female characters are more vocal than ever before in communicating their concerns – from relationships to biological needs, to career, to power and self assertion. From just being object of voyeuristic gaze a female has become a symbol of power. The paper strives to study this shift in portrayal of woman as an empowered individual as compared to her earlier image of subservient being symbolizing sacrifice and surrender who finds her ultimate realization in conformity the traditional space – idealized/demonized. A close look at films like Turning 30, Cheeni Kum, Page 3, Kahaani, No one Killed Jessica, Ranjhana, Dedh Ishiqiya and several more clearly shows the shift.

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AN ANALYSIS OF CHALLENGES OF WOMEN IN INDIA AND SUGGESTIVE REMEDIES FOR THEIR EMPOWERMENT

DR. P. MADHAN

Abstract: This article dwells on the hurdles women face in India. Before shedding light on their hindrances and obstacles, it illustrates how well they are treated too. In comparison with other countries India has been a land where women are considered to be sacred and holy. India accords divinity to motherhood. In the households of Indian society, without consulting women, no decision on any matter, be it education of children, or purchase or sale of a property, or shifting of residence or change of profession, will be taken. Here in India, parallels can be drawn between the wise minister of a king and the wife of a man in Indian household. At times, man may err in judging things but women will never. Traditionally women have either been trained informally or have acquired the ability instinctly to weigh the pros and cons of an issue and arrive at a no nonsense decision. Notwithstanding this positive side of women's life, when the other side of their life is looked at, only a dismal picture prevails. In the bygone days, Women had to suffer SATI(the burning of a wife alive in the pyre of her dead husband) denial of education and equality, discrimination, humiliation, harassment, child marriage. The nineteenth century India saw the tireless services of great social reformers of India such as Raja Ram Mohanroy, Founder of Arya Samajam and Saint Dhayananth Swamigal, Founder of Brahma Samajam, in the eradication of social evils against women such as Sati, Child Marriage, Denial of education .Even at present, at homes women are respected and heeded but the final decision will always be taken by only men. Consultation with women will happen but conclusion will be arrived at only by men. "When women are the advisor, the Lords of creation don't take the advice till they have persuaded themselves that it is just what they intended to do; then they act upon it and if it succeeds, they give the weaker vessel half the credit of it; if fails, they generously give herself the whole".- Louisa May Alcott. This paper deals with the current plight of women in India and measures for the empowerment of women. How education, employment, self business small, medium and large scales and, agriculture, will bring about transformation in their lives is discussed in this article.

Key Words: Early Marriages, Denial of Education, Harassment, Discrimination.

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STRESS AMONG TEACHERS IN SPECIAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS IN ERNAKULAM DISTRICT OF KERALA

JACOB R., MATHEW CP

Abstract: Stress is a state of mental or emotional strain or tension resulting from adverse or demanding circumstances (Oxford Dictionary). Stress mostly has adverse effects on the physical and mental health of individuals. Teaching is associated with high levels of stress owing to multiple responsibilities in the spheres of administration, academics and coordination (on multiple levels). This study focuses on the stress among teachers in special education schools in Ernakulam district of Kerala. Teaching at special education schools is a highly stressful occupation which has a high risk rate of burnout, stress and dropout. The study is descriptive in nature. It investigates the : (a) socio demographic profile of the participants, (b) stress level of the teachers in special education schools, (c) common reasons for stress among the teachers and (d) stress level based on the age and sex of the teachers. The participants were 44 female and 6 male special education teachers selected from 10 special education schools of Ernakulam district of Kerala. They were selected through proportionate stratified random sampling method. The participants were given a self-administered questionnaire which assessed 5 areas of stress regarding the work sphere of the teachers. Moderate stress was found among the Special Education Teachers.

Key Words- stress, special education schools, teachers, physical health, mental health

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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE MENTAL WELL- BEING OF PATIENTS WITH END STAGE RENAL DISEASE UNDERGOING HAEMODIALYSIS

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Abstract : The study examined the aspects related to mental wellbeing of the patients diagnosed with end stage renal disease who are undergoing haemodialysis. The relationship between the socio demographic details was established with the duration and frequency of haemodialysis on the mental well being and its variations. The research is descriptive by nature. The sample size selected for the study was 54 while the method chosen was purposive sampling. The patients undergoing haemodialysis at Mangala Kidney Foundation Mangalore comprised of the study population and the universe respectively. The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale was used in order to assess the mental wellbeing of the patients in domains such as positive functioning (energy, clear thinking, self acceptance, personal development, mastery and autonomy) along with the levels of satisfaction with respect to interpersonal relationships as well as positive feelings. The statistical analysis was done with the help of T- Test and Anova. The results proved that a significant association is present between the duration of haemodialysis and mental well being of the patients. It was also found out that there is a significant association between the frequencies of haemodialysis and mental well being of the patients.

Key Words: Mental well being, haemodialysis, end stage renal disease, positive functioning, levels of satisfaction

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FAMILY LIFE AMONG MARRIED INDIVIDUALS WORKING AND LIVING ABROAD WITHOUT FAMILY

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Abstract: This paper examines the family life among married individuals working and living abroad without family. The literatures available discuss the processes of family separation and the process of adaptation with respect to new roles but very few studies address the issues faced by the migrants. Migration is an age old phenomenon of human civilization. It reflects human endeavour to survive in the most testing conditions both natural and manmade. Migration is considered to be an important stage in the life of an individual. As the result of this, the entire family system gets affected. They face relationship problems and most of their expectations regarding their family life are not met. This study focuses on the expectations that the gulf migrants have from their family members and also gives importance to the levels of satisfaction pertaining to the emotional and physical needs of gulf migrants with respect to family life. The people who work and live in UAE without family have been selected to participate in the study. The collected data was analysed with the help of content analysis and the results showed that the migrants who live away from their families feel lonely. They expect support, understanding and sincerity from their family members.

Key words: family life, migration, levels of satisfaction, emotional needs, and physical needs

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QUALITY OF LIFE OF ELDERLY WOMEN IN BEREAVEMENT

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Abstract: The study is an attempt to gauge the quality of life of the elderly women who reside in Bangalore with respect to 8 parameters. India comprises of the 2nd largest elderly population in the world. Around 55% of the women above the age of 60 years are widows. The elderly women selected for the study are those who have lost an immediate family member such as their husband, and/or children. The 8 parameters on which the conclusions have been established are (a) life overall, (b) health, (c) social relationships, (d) independence, control over life and freedom, (e) home and neighborhood, (f) psychological and emotional well being, (g) financial circumstances and (h) leisure activities. 31elderly women were purposively selected form 2 old age homes located in Bangalore for the study. The elderly bereaved women who had lost an immediate family member comprised of the universe whereas, the study population turned out to be 2 old age homes in Bangalore. The Older People's Quality of Life Questionnaire (OPQOL-35) was chosen to collect data. OPQOL-35 has been developed by the International Longevity Center and comprises of 35 questions. A total of 31 elderly women constituted of the sample size. The results indicate a significant deterioration of quality of life among the elderly women post the death of spouse/child with respect to the stated domains, particularly financial circumstances and health.

Key Words: elderly women, quality of life, bereavement, immediate family member

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MUSLIM WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN GRAMA SABHA: A CASE STUDY OF PONMALA PANCHAYAT IN MALAPPURAM DISTRICT, KERALA

FATHIMATH SUHARA KADAKKADAN

Abstract: Panchayat Raj bodies have got wide attention in the current academic discussion. Grama Sabha is a main forum which gives equal opportunity to all and it makes a chance to discuss, criticise and approve or reject of any proposal from the concerned body. Kerala is one of the states which strictly follow 50% of women's reservation in local bodies. There are many women representatives in all Kerala local bodies and they are participating in the Grama Sabha meetings. But in the lower strata of the society women's participation in Grama Sabha meetings are comparatively low. Comparing to men, women's participation is high in Ponamala Panchayath, Akkapparamb ward. But it is only lower class women are giving importance to Grama Sabha meetings. The upper class people deliberately ignoring the meetings. This paper analyses the condition of Muslim women's participation in local bodies especially in Gram Sabha meetings.

Key Words: Grama Sabha, Kerala, Malappuram, Ponmala, Akkapparamba

CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AS SCIENTISTS IN INDIA

A.CLARA DHANEMOZHI

Abstract: Women excel in all fields today. But they have long been fighting to be recognised as equal to men. In the last few decades, women have reached an awesome progress in education. It helped them to grow in their family and social development. Though they have attained a fast development in literacy and education, what is the progress of young girls and women in the field of science and technology? Every year, girls do far better than boys in the Board exams. In most of the institutions, majority of the toppers are girls. What happens to them after their schooling? What is their choice of study? Are they forced by their parents to make choices? Do they fail to get through the competitive entrance examinations? Are they pressurised to make choices about the future? Do marriage and family are given preference?. Though many attempts have been made to improve the under-representation of women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, many bright young girls summarily reject the option of selecting a career in science. In India, many Research institutes offer scholarships and schemes to improve the basic science researches. But the percentage of girls choosing this career is almost very low. The number of women acquiring a Ph.D degree has increased larger in number, but choosing the career as scientist is very low. This paper reviews about the role and progress of women as scientists in India and the reasons and barriers for the women scientific careers.
Key words: Education, women, science, career, barriers

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ENTITLEMENT, ENDOWMENT AND EMPOWERMENT OFWOMEN

DR S JEYARANI

Abstract: India, a nation which is traditional in nature portrayed women as housewives and were not allowed to work outside. Gradually, the trend has changed and they have come out. Even then, the work done or services rendered by women have not been recognized. In 2011, 80 Percent of urban women were literate compared to 59 Percent of rural women. Men dominate the numbers of those enrolled in higher educational degrees. For women's economic participation, India ranked 124th, and for women's educational opportunity it ranked 12th. In the next ten years, with both younger people and women entering the workforce, India expects to add an additional 110 million people to its labour force.

In June 2014, India was ranked 116 out of 189 countries ranked in descending order for percentage of women in Parliaments. In the Panchayat Raj system, a new bill has been proposed that gives at least 50 Percentage of seats to women, rising from a previous quota of 33 Percentage. As in many other countries, working women of all segments of Indian society faces various forms of discrimination including sexual harassment. In 2013, India passed the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Actto provide protection against sexual harassment in the workplace. It is better that this is embraced earlier rather than later, for our own good.

Social exclusion and discrimination in labour markets still continues to be widespread and of significant extent as evidence presented earlier shows, partly due to poor effectiveness of the existing measures and partly because of the absence of any affirmative action in the private sector where most of the Indian workers are employed. If poverty were not a concern, then the girl child will be able to follow her dreams without concerns of sexual exploitation, domestic abuse and any education or work. The health and safety concerns of women are paramount for the wellbeing of a country, and are an important factor in gauging the empowerment of women in a country. As said by Swami Vivekananda "Arise awake and stop not until the goal is reached". Thus our country should thus be capitulated into the horizon of empowerment of women and reveal in its glory**.** We have a long way to go, but we will get there someday. We shall overcome.

Key Words: Empowerment, Endowment,Entitlement, Genderdiscrimination, Sexual Harassment, Social exclusion

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GENDER DISCRIMINATION AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN THE LABOUR MARKET - A THREAT TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES IN INDIA

DR. S. JEYARANI

Abstract: Social exclusion of certain groups on the basis of race, creed, colour and caste has been practiced in most societies. This paper explores the sources and implications of such exclusion, especially as manifest in discrimination in the labour market. After briefly reviewing the concepts of social exclusion in various contexts, the main focus of the paper is on the gender – based and social exclusion in the labour market in India. Based mainly on the data available from secondary official sources and past studies on the subject, it concludes that even though the extent of discrimination and severity of discrimination has declined over the years, there is still a large degree of disadvantage faced by certain social groups in employment and wages. A large part of it is accounted for by differences in endowment among different social groups but a significant part is due to discrimination. It is a threat to poverty alleviation in India. The paper concludes by suggesting that capacity enhance and affirmative actions are necessary to bring about equality of opportunity in the labour market.

Key Words Gender discrimination, Labour market, Poverty, Social exclusion

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SECRETS AND CHANGINGMIND SET OF WOMEN

DR S JEYARANI MA

Abstract: The position and status of women all over the world has risen incredibly in the 20th century. For a long time women in India remained within the four walls of their household. Their dependence on men folk was total. A long struggle going back over a century has brought women the property rights, voting rights, equality in civil rights before the law in matters of marriage and employment Women are playing bigger and bigger role in economic field: as workers, consumers, entrepreneurs, managers and investors. A new pattern is emerging in which both partners work outside the home but do not share equally in housework and child care as we see in Western families. In India, the paternalistic attitude of the male has not undergone much change. In spite of such drawbacks and hurdles that still prevail, Indian women (especially educated) are no longer hesitant or apologetic about claiming a share and visibility within the family, at work, in public places, and in the public discourse.

It is very difficult to change the mind set of women. Women are the enemy to another woman. The world suffers a lot, not because of the violence of bad people, but because of the hidden secrets of good people who are none other than the women. Last but not the least I would like to conclude by saying that united we stand, divided we fall.

Key Words: Empowerment, Employment, Mind Set, Violence

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REFLECTION OF SOCIAL EVILS FACED BY GIRL CHILDREN CITING FROM TAMIL SHORT STORIES - A LITERATURE REVIEW

J. SAROJINI

Introduction: In our villages when a female child is born, we are accustomed to cover the private areas because we consider the female child as a woman. If you ask who a child is "International conventions define children as aged 18 and under individual. Governments may define 'child' by age and other criteria's. 'Child' and 'childhood' are also defined differently by different cultures. 'A child' is not necessarily delineated by a fixed age. Social Scientists point out that children's abilities and maturities varies so much that defining a child's maturity by calendar age can be misleading"[1] (www.zap meta.co.in/ws?q = who is child labour, accessed on 7.2.2015). In day to life we see female children facing so many problems. Mother thinks when a female child born, it is a very big problem. So, the mother wants to evacuate the fetus in the uterus bag itself. Escape from the womb only becomes a chance to survive for the girl child. After escaping from the womb they are being abused in various forms like Physical, Mental, Sexual, and Emotional abuse. In this regards, I have taken about 9 Tamil authors, who have contributed about the Social Barriers of children.

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WATER HARVESTING TECHNIQUES FOR DEVELOPMENT IN NAGAUR DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN

SAKSHI SAHNI

Abstract: Nagaur district has arid to semi-arid type of climate. The district frequently faces monsoon failure. Monsoon failure results in widespread drought which leads to a deepening of the already severe water crisis. The monsoons recharge the groundwater and surface-water systems. In the past, Nagaur District had over-exploited her groundwater without recharging, thus creating a water famine. The food and water security of the Nagaur district solely rely on the intensity of monsoon and ground water. The present paper attempts to bring a detailed study about different rain water harvesting techniques and water conservation and possible feasible approaches of drinking water supply for Nagaur district. Adding to the problem is the high concentration of fluoride which causes severe health issues. The study is based on the data collected by the students on this subject as well as personal interactions with affected inhabitants in rural areas. It is suggested that the recharging of wells using later water conservation techniques, rehabilitation of traditional water body systems, better planning of water use and proper education on the topic may help in addressing the present crisis.

Keywords: Fluoride, Mining, Poor health, Semi-arid

ANALYSING WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT THROUGH THE TRANSFORMATIVE LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTION PROJECT: A CASE STUDY OF SHGS IN KOHIMA AND KOIO VILLAGE IN NAGALAND

O. GRACE NGULLIE

Abstract: Anchored in "women's livelihood intervention", this paper is an approach for governance discourse on the subject of empowerment of women. It reviews the functioning of rural Self Help Groups (SHGs) and the impact of the Transformative Livelihood Intervention (TLI) project on the socio- economic empowerment of women in Nagaland. In reference to the mandate of the project and the conduct of an empirical analysis, the study shows that the financial aid given to SHGs do support women's livelihood however it is not a sustainable way to achieve women's empowerment. This paper seeks to bring attention to the impediments faced by women in their empowerment process on account of much socio-economic backwardness and the patriarchal mindset of the society. These factors require the state government and other stakeholders to participate and give effect to proactive and insightful policies for women's empowerment in the state.

Keywords: Empowerment, Nagaland, SHGs, Women

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA: A BRIEF DISCUSSION

Dr. J.S. GIGI CHRISTOBEL

Abstract: Women empowerment is a debatable subject. At earlier time they were getting equal status with men. But they had faced some difficulties during post-Vedicand epic ages. Many a time they were treated as slave. From early twenty century (national movement) their statuses have been changed slowly and gradually. In this regard, we may mention the name of the British people. After then, independence of India, the constitutional makers and national leaders strongly demand equal social position of women with men. Today we have seen the women occupied the respectable positions in all walks of the fields. Yet, they have not absolutely free some discrimination and harassment of the society. A few numbers of women have been able to establish their potentialities. Therefore, each and every should be careful to promote the women statuses.

Keywords: Constitutional makers, Discrimination and harassment, Mahabaratham, National Movement

DISLOCATION OF WOMEN: A STUDY OF BHARATI MUKHERJEE`S *MISS NEW INDIA*.

R.MAGDALINE DYANA , DR.SURESH FREDERICK.

Abstract: Bharathi Mukherjee`s fictional world is an account of women`s experiences and indifferent cultural spaces, seeking a common conclusion that the realisation of being a woman and the unconditional surrender of women to the tributes of femininity are the integral parts of feminine psyche. She exposes women`s silence, resistance and oppression against the order of patrichary, horror of rape, the phobia of pregnancy and craving male companionship, as the experiences that are common both to native heritage and the cultural surroundings of the country of their immigration.

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RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP: EMPOWERING SELF HELP GROUP (SHG) WAYANAD, KERALA

BRINDA SEXTUS, DURGA LEKSHMI, SNEHA SURESH, SURESH APPUKUTTAN

Abstract: The paper entitled *"Rural entrepreneurship: Empowering the self help group (SHG) Wayanad, Kerala"* which focus on the awareness and attitude of the rural women towards starting up their own business. There are lot of women who are into the field of handicrafts, jewellery making and clay modelling etc. The constraints which these women face are in finding a potential market for their product, lack of sufficient training, unavailability of raw materials, very few potential buyers, shortage of efficient suppliers and absence of logistics support. An effective business strategy (product, promotion and supply chain) along with removing the above constraints can help the product to reach the potential market.
Case study methodology was primarily used for data collection. The pricing of the product was one of the important finding of this research. It was found that there is a wide gap between the price at which the artisans sell their products to the distributor and the price at which the product reaches the customer. This paves the way for the rural women to make it as an opportunity to come up with an effective business strategy to stand up to the market and get a reasonable profitable margin.

Key words: Rural women, empowering, SHG, Business strategy, entrepreneurship

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TITLE: EMPOWERING WOMEN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES THROUGH VOCATIONAL TRAINING

KAMARAJ PACKIRISAMY

Abstract: Women generally had little opportunity to voice their opinion even in matters that concerned their own lives. Women's movements have been instrumental in bringing about changes, attempting to empower and equip women to fight for equality. But this is not the case when we turn our attention to women with disabilities. The mainstream women's movements have remained oblivious to the needs of this group. Empowerment has both an individual and group dimension which includes access to information, ability to make choices, assertiveness and self -esteem. The study on empowering women through vocational training is focused on the importance of the vocational training and learning a job through forming a group and empower them to understand the economic independence skill. The study aim to find out the importance of vocational training on promoting group work and to promote the economic independent skill among the women with intellectual impairment. Nine adults with Intellectual impairment were involved in this study. The pre-test on functional abilities of vocational skills were conducted using vocational assessment form and given training on vocational activates. The activities of personal skills social skills functional academic communication, safety skills, domestic skills occupational skills and mobility skills were taught in a group to empower them. The training on preparing snacks packing and selling were also given to start a small business with the capital of Rupees Five thousand (Rs 5000). The post test was conducted after three months on the above skills. The study states that the performance on functional academic skills , personal skills and social skills were higher than the other skill (77% , 73 &71%). Occupational skills and safety skills were performed low by the group (32% &35%). The performance on Domestic. communication and mobility skills by the group is 64%&65%) evenly observed from the group.

Keywords: Disability, Skill training, Vocational training, Women empowerment.

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NGOS – A STEPPING STONE TO WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN THENI DISTRICT

S.SAHAYAMARY

Abstract: Our Ex. President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam has rightly observed "Empowering Women is a prerequisite for creating a good nation, when women are empowered, society with stability is assured. Empowerment of women are essential as their thoughts and their value systems lead the development of a good family, good society and ultimately a good nation". Women need to be empowered economically, socially and politically to take their rightful place on an equal footing with men for a prosperous nation. Women play an important role both in home and in community. Theni is one of the Southwestern districts of Tamil Nadu State. The present position of women in rural areas (Theni District) is mounting, as they gained some socio and economic power through the Non Governmental Organizations. The Non Government Organizations in modern days plays a vital role in the empowerment of women community. Considering this, in what way the Non Government Organizations help to women folk's development in this district. NGOs have the potential to be significant vehicles of empowerment because of their ability to reach the grass roots.

Keywords: NGO, Women Empowerment, socio- economic, Theni District

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MODERN DAY SLAVERY: MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM IN INDIA

NAVDEEP KAUR

Abstract: Slavery is considered to be abolished but it has emerged with new face and known by a new jargon that is modern day slavery. Modern day slavery includes trafficking, forced labor and slavery. It's a perfidious trade where human prey on human for the fulfillment of materialistic desires. Victims are subjected to various forms of indignities and incapacitated for the purpose of forced labor. Many problems further give way to modern slaveries to flourish like poverty, caste, unemployment and allurement for easy money. This paper attempts to develop an understanding of modern day slavery, its forms of exploitation and root causes behind. This paper also attempts to analyze the magnitude of the problem of modern day slavery in India and give possible solutions to combat this menace.

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TREATMENT OF RAPE VICTIM BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION-CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF LAWS AND MECHANISMS FOR HER EMPOWERMENT

DR. PAROMITA CHATTORAJI

Abstract: The escalating rate of the offence of rape in all the parts of the country is proof of the fact that there is total failure of governance by the State. In this scheme of things, needless to say, the victim is worst affected and the least protected. Therefore, it is necessary to examine the position and treatment of a rape victim by the Criminal Justice System where she is a survivor rather than a victim. In this article the existing laws and their enforcement mechanisms with regard to tackling of rape cases at every stage, starting with the preventive measures provided by the State, Victims protection and immunity through legal guarantees and then focusing on reporting of rape cases, attitude of the police, medical examination of the victim, Investigation, trial, will be highlighted with special focus on the changes brought forth by Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013.

Key words: Criminal Justice System, Rape, Victims

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WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

SHAMILA V.U

Abstract: There is a close relationship between development and women's empowerment defined as improving the ability of women to access the constituents of development—in particular health, education, earning opportunities, rights, and political participation. In one direction, development alone can play a major role in driving down inequality between men and women; in the other direction, continuing discrimination against women can, hinder development. Empowerment can, in other words, accelerate development. Women have the potential to change their own economic status, as well as that of the communities and countries in which they live. Yet more often than not, women's economic contributions go unrecognized, their work undervalued and their promise unnourished. But economically strengthening women is not only a means by which to spur economic growth, but also a matter of advancing women's human rights. Investing in women helps speed up the development of local economies and creates more equitable societies.

Keywords: Development, economic empowerment, women

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ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION AND SELF REGULATION AMONG HYPERTENSIVE AND NORMOTENSIVE POPULATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

K.M. KRISHNA SEKHAR SARMA, E. RAJKUMAR, HARISH C, SOORAJ KV

Introduction: Self regulation as a process encompasses the self efficacy mechanism, which plays a central role in the exercise of personal agency by its strong impact on thought, affect motivation and action. Achievement motivation is an evaluative process in terms of standard of excellence in which affect is associated with performance. There are very few studies relating to the association between self-regulation and achievement in hypertensive patients, thus the present study is aimed at finding the difference between hypertensive and normotensive population in achievement motivation and self regulation and also finding out the relationship between the variable in both groups.

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A STUDY ON PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS OF RURAL AND URBAN WOMEN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

E. RAJ KUMAR, SANDEEP B.H, SOOAJ K.V, HELGA THOMAS

Introduction: During the last few decades the role and activities of women have changed in developing countries. The urban women being more educated are increasingly going out of home for employment. The dual strain of working at home and full time job may cause adverse effect on their physical and mental health. The rural women on the other hand are doing much more physical activity from morning till evening but their work is invisible. Literature suggests that farm residents are at higher risk for physical health and mental health problems compared with nonfarm residents.(Chikani, Reding , Gunderson, &McCarty 2005). On the other hand some studies have suggested that rural residence generally is not associated with higher levels of mental health problems compared with urban residence, (Fraser et al 2007). So taking in consideration both urban and rural women this study aims at assessing psychosocial problems of rural and urban women.

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ROLE OF INTRINSIC MOTIVATION IN EATING HABITS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN ADULTS WITH PRIMARY HYPERTENSION

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Abstract: Hypertension is one of the chronic illnesses responsible for the high mortality rate, major health expenditure at the individual, societal and at global level. Biological factors are not the only cause of hypertension, psychological factors are also equally responsible for it. The psychological factors can be categorized into unmodifiable risk factors like age, ethnicity and family history; and modifiable risk factors like excess dietary salt, over weight and obesity, physical activity, smoking, alcohol consumption and psychosocial stressors like anxiety, depression. This study aimed at studying role of intrinsic motivation in eating habits and physical activity in adults with primary hypertension.

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WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND SECURITY IN INDIA

DR. B. H.SATYANARAYANA

Abstract: With a vibrant women's rights movement in India, there are continuous demands for better laws, provisions, and accountability for implementation. Most recent examples include the change in India's rape laws, where in 2006 marital rape was recognized. Currently, women's rights activists are demanding better provisions in Sections 375 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code. Since then, there have been multiple challenges by the women's movement leading to small but significant amendments. The 2005 Domestic Violence Act provides protection from violence in the household from not only male perpetrators, but also female perpetrators like mothers-in-law and other female members in extended families.
Sex work is a debated subject in the women's movement in India. The anti-prostitution law is seen by many to criminalize and further marginalize women who are in the sex trade. Women's rights organizations, activists, and organizations such as the Durbar Mahila Samanway Committee (a nationwide sex workers' collective) have long supported legalization of the sex trade in India.

Keywords: Gender equality, Micro Finance, Indian Penal Code, Physical violence, Sexual abuse, Sex trade.

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EMPOWERING TRAFFICKED WOMEN: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES.

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Abstract: *Human trafficking has increased drastically with globalization, thus jeopardizing the lives of millions of women, across the globe. Most often women are pushed into the flesh trade, because of socio, economic and political factors that are beyond their control. Once into it, they get sucked into this vicious cycle and there is no mechanism by which they can emerge from this trap, even if they want to lead a normal life. This paper examines the factors that force women into the flesh trade and the physical and psychological impact that it has on them. The paper also highlights how these women can be empowered to lead a normal life, with appropriate interventions and help from NGO's and the State, at large.*

Key Words: challenges, empowerment, issues, trafficking, women.

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AGE NO BAR: A COMPARATIVE CASE STUDY OF GENDER VIOLENCE PATTERNS IN INDIA, CAMBODIA AND RUSSIA

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Abstract: Gender violence which is such an important issue has gained attention only in the recent times. Though in most countries gender equality has been guaranteed by the Constitution but the occurrences of crime against women highlights the fact that in reality inequalities do exist between men and women. Most of the time it involves power imbalances where men indulge in crimes against women. Due to the patriarchal mentality that is so deeply ingrained in us, women are considered to be the property of men; to be treated and handled in whatever way the menfolk wants to. The women themselves also are not aware of their rights most of the times and hence they quietly suffer at the hands of men. The government officials and judiciary at times also becomes very insensitive while dealing with cases of gender violence. In light of these issues, the paper would make an attempt in examining the gender violence against women in different societies and different age groups. The case study of India, Cambodia and Russia has been taken up to explain that be it a harmless foetus, a child or a grown up women, none of them are spared from the shackles of gender based violence. Along with this the possible solutions to this problem has also been analyzed.

Keywords: Gender violence; gender inequality; power imbalances; patriarchal mentality

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PSYCHO-SPIRITUAL APPROACH TO EMPATHY - A NEW PARADIGM IN WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP

S. ALWIN MATHAN RAJ

Abstract: Empathy is an art, skill, quality and condition for effective leadership. Empathy can be learned and developed through intensive training and practice. The quality of empathy will render a new paradigm to women leaders as they naturally manifest this trait in their leadership tasks. The assumption is that the psycho-spiritual approach to empathy enhances effectiveness in women's leadership. The fundamental questions behind this article are: how the articulation of empathy in women's leadership might be in their workplaces? How does psycho-spiritual approach of empathy can contribute to the effectiveness of women's leadership in their workplaces? Based on these questions the focus of this article is a unique attempt to integrate both psychology and spirituality of empathy in women's leadership based on the writings of Sudhir Kakar.

Key words – Empathy, Relational Theory, Spirituality, Women's Leadership.

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PSYCHO-SPIRITUAL DIMENSIONS IN INDIGENOUS HEALING TRADITIONS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INDIA

ALWIN MATHAN RAJ S

Abstract: Illness and healing are such basic human experiences. So, it would be apt to discuss indigenous healing traditions in India which works mainly to restore from illness to holistic mental health. These indigenous healing traditions existing for years in India have been emerged naturally in and through religio-cultural traditions and still exist to contribute significantly for the mental health of the person. These traditions tend to offer healing based on certain traditional spirits and spirituality. So, this paper deals broadly with the fusion of two major themes of how both psychology and spirituality interface in indigenous healing traditions. The objectives of this paper are such as; to articulate the important indigenous healing traditions and its functions, to find out the psycho-spiritual dimensions of Indian indigenous healing traditions based on psycho-spiritual theories, and to identify the implications of these traditions in order to promote alternative healing traditions in India.

Key words: Healing, Indigenous Healing Traditions, Mental Health, Psycho-Spiritual Theories

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PSYCHO-SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF WOMEN TEACHERS WORKING IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES OF VIJAYAPUR DISTRICT

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Abstract: Since ages, women continue to feel to be a weaker section of society. In spite of the opportunities thrown open to her in various fields along with some labour-saving gadgets in the house, she still seeks a place as an independent and honourable human being. The concept of equality has exercised a powerful emotional appeal in the struggle of women to free them from age-old oppression. During the last few decades, industrialisation, urbanisation, increasing level of education, awareness of rights, wider influence of media and westernisation has changed the status and position of women. The present sky rocketing prices resulting in economic tension have aroused in her a desire to pool in her might in easing the financial and economic constraints of her life. For this, she has to maintain an equilibrium and balance between home and career.

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A STUDY ON THE PERCEPTION LEVEL OF WOMEN TOWARDS FAMILY ENVIRONMENT

DR. KRISHNA PRASAD GOGOI

Abstract: In the present study an attempt is made to see the perception level of women towards family environment. As rapid societal growth and development are taking place in all spheres of life, the women right is believed to be the most potent factor for women empowerment and accordingly the perception of family environment is the prerequisite for exercising women right in initially at home in the family. Keeping in mind with this aim a small study about the perception of family environment was conducted in Dibrugarh Town of Assam. In this study, mainly two aspects being covered- one is studying the perception level of women about family environment. 2ndly, identifying key factors for making family environment healthier and happier. A scale for study of perception of family environment with little modification was used for data collection. The findings reveals that women empowerment is one of the key factors for bringing desirable changes in the society.

Majority of women folk have medium level of perception followed by low and high level to the extent of 27.5% and 17.5 respectively. Many social and situational factors and responsible for this result. The key factors which contribute for sustainable, healthy and happier family environment identified as love and affection, respect and care for elders, mutual trust and co-operation among family members, proper budgeting etc. Thus, from the findings it is concluded that women empowerment is just possible for bringing desirable changes in the society.

Keywords: Environment, Women Folk Perception**.**

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A STUDY OF EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED WOMEN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SELF-IMAGE

Dr. KRISHNA PRASAD GOGOI

Abstract: An attempt has been made in this study to make a comparison between employed and unemployed women on self-image. A sample of total 300 women were taken into consideration. Among them 150 employed women and 150 unemployed women from Lakhimpur District of Assam. They were educated and living in urban area of Lakhimpur District. For this study, a Self-image Questionnaire was administered on them for data collection and finally it was found that there was a significant difference on self-image between employed and unemployed women. Results shows that employed women are far better on self image than unemployed women.

Keywords: Women, Self-image, Empowerment, Anova etc.

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BLACK FEMALE POWER THROUGH LIFE WRITING

BISMITA PRADHAN

Abstract: The reading of African American life writings reveals how Black women's self perception is influenced by the prevailing ideology, especially the racist and sexist ideologies. Through an in depth study of the life writings of some Black women writers, my paper would analyze the racist and sexist mechanisms of oppression that these women are subjected to in American society. It seeks to establish that the act of writing the autobiography offers a powerful impetus to black female agency and that it strikes at the ideological roots of patriarchy.

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE LAWS RELATING TO VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN IN CYBERSPACE

PRAGNYA S. PATIL

Abstract: Victimization of women is found in every society since time immemorial. The Digital Era or The Era of Information Technology has placed its own challenges to Women. As Internet and computers have seeped into our lives fast and deep, they are no longer a luxury, but basic necessities. Though women have been benefitted by the raise of internet to a large extent, there is a darker side to it which haunts and hampers their progress. The rate of Online Victimization of women is growing larger every day. The paper concentrates on Cyber stalking, Voyeurism and cyber pornography which have grown to be a serious global issue and in particular, to Women. These types of cybercrimes are usually targeted against women in specific and are known to cause irreparable damage to the victims. Women no more feel safe online, owing to their growing vulnerability. The provisions of Information Technology Act 2000 and Indian Penal Code deal with these offences and the recent Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 has contributed largely towards enacting a provision against Cyber Stalking and Voyeurism. However, the effectiveness of the legislations remains unclear. The present paper discusses the laws relating to this cyber victimization of women in India and its effectiveness.

Keywords: Victimizing women in cyberspace, Cyber Stalking, Cyber Pornography, Morphing, Voyeurism, I T Act 2000

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PERCEPTION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND ITS PREVENTION AND RESILIENCE

SOORAJ KV, HELGA THOMAS, E.RAJKUMAR

Introduction: Violence against women (VAW) is one of the major problems that negatively hamper the physical, psychological and social well- being resulting in violation of human rights. Recent global prevalence figures indicate that 35% of women worldwide have experienced either intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime. VAW is like an epidemic problem, it involves a massive summation of human tragedy. It is very important to know the level of awareness amongst the educated generation regarding one of the major issues of the society and how do they perceive this problem. This respective study is conducted amongst the educated girl students of Central University of Karnataka.

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CONSTRAINTS TO GROWTH AMONG WOMEN FARMERS CORPORATIVE SOCIETY IN KANO STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract: Agricultural development is a complex process and a challenging one as well. Rural women farmers play a vital role in food production and food security. This study aimed at examining the constraints to the growth of Women Farmers' Cooperative Societies in Kano state Nigeria. The study adopts descriptive analysis based on questionnaire survey. The study reveals that women cooperative societies in the study area were engaged in production and processing activities including food processing, food storage and animal production and management respectively. Shortages of farm inputs and machineries, lack of new techniques of farming system, lack of access to farm finance loan and resources due to political scandal and corruption, and above all inadequate western education among women farmers are among the constraints of growth of Women Farmer's Corporative Society in Kano State, Nigeria. It is therefore recommended that, government should provide special attention to women farmers corporative by asking extension staff to make women's' corporative society their target group for quick delivery of extension services.

Key words: constraint, empowerment, farming, growth

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STATUS OF TRIBAL WOMEN- A MICRO LEVEL STUDY

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Abstract: This present paper explores the status of tribal women in India as well as in Telangana State. The present study conducted on two tribal villages in Khammam district of Telangana state in micro level. This paper also examines that the nature and dimensions of change in the lives and status of tribal women in patriarchal society. Tribal women stand marginalized in the growing modern economy of the state. Socio-economic changes during the last few decades have introduced new gender and class issues into the purportedly egalitarian society of the tribal's. Further the study aims to, to explore socio-economic conditions of the selected women in the two villages, to assert to the work and income generated through the non-timber forest produce collected for their livelihood, to examine the status of tribal women on the basis of findings of the study. Though tribal women have lost some of their traditional rights, the gains they have made in the spheres of education, employment or personal mobility are significant compared to non- tribal women.

Key words: Egalitarian, Indigenous, Marginalized, NTMFP

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN EDUCATION AND HEALTH – AN OVERVIEW.

SHUBHENDU AKALWADI

Abstract: Women have been victimized time and again form generations, irrespective of age and Nationality. Molestation and rape; sexual harassment and abuse; gender bias these words have become quite common in the news dailies. However, this does not imply that offences against the female community are peculiarly an Indian Problem. On the contrary it's a global phenomenon with India being no exception. The 21st century is taking a big step towards a more stabilized society, where the gender bias does not exist. A glance at the national dailies would reveal the sordid legacy of atrocities inflicted on the women. Indian womenwho, as a girl child is sometimes bargained for a bridal price, or when she grows up, serves as a supplier for dowry for her husband's amily who as a widow, immolates herself on her husband's pyre to be acclaimed as sati. Male chauvinistic milieu as reduced her status to a plaything of man's whims and fancies. The awareness for women Education, women ealth, women Rights, Crimes against women have increased drastically in the recent past. Yet, the facilities to void atrocities against women fail to satisfy.

Key words: *Literacy, de-facto, de-jure, Malnutrition*

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: - GENDER EQUALITY WITH REFERENCE TO ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

VADIRAJ P VADAVI

Abstract: It is veracious that the concept of gender equality has depicted in poles apart ways throughout the Indian history. In Manu Smruthi, it has designated that "*Yatra naryastu pujyante ramante tatra Devata, yatraitaastu na pujyante sarvaastatrafalaah kriyaah" it means* "whenever women are given their due respect, even the deities like to reside there and where they are not respected, all action remains unfruitful."
But it was truly persisted in Vedic India. The Vedic period encountered fir gender equalities, women granted an equal rank compared to men and they had enjoyed a great liberty in an outright of socioeconomic and financial aspects of Vedic era. This study is basically about the empowerment of women to assessing the traditional perspective towards gender equality and how the Vedic India can be an epitome for modern India in eradication of gender disparities and other issues.
"Woman is the companion of man, gifted with equal mental capacity." – *Mahatma Gandhi*
But today have distinguished themselves and have made their identity and presence in all spheres of life. They form an integral part of the society and make a significant contribution to the development of the nation.
"Women perform 66% of the world's work, and produce 50%of the food, yet earn only 10%of the income and own 1%of the property. Whether the issue is improving education in the developing world, or fighting global climate change, or addressing nearly any other challenge we face, empowering women is a critical part of the equation".
Some issues relating to women's economic empowerment are particularly challenging or sensitive. These challenges need to be acknowledged and discussed. It will take sound policies, a holistic approach and long-term commitment from all development sectors to achieve women's economic empowerment. It will never be a "quick fix".

Key words: Gender Equality, Gender Disparity, Sound Policies, Women empowerment

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WOMEN IN CONTRADICTORY INDIA

S.ASHWINI & VERONICA

Abstract: This paper is an attempt to bring the contradictions that Indian Women face in todays india. It deals and highlights on contemporary issues and explains the status of Women in areas Such as Politics, economics, Health, Education and General social coordinates. The paper tries to estabilish its stand by Citing various studies presented as either facts or figures. It also points to the various social evils existing in india, and tries to make certain suggestions and recomendations. It highlights the nations exceptional woman and go on to conclude that exceptions cannot be entire representations.

Keywords: Contradictions, Women, discrimination, equality, Exception.

THE STUDY OF WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL STRUGGLES IN THE SELECT NOVELS OF BHABANIBHATACHARIYA

AZAMATAEINIYA & MAHNAZ DEIHIM

Abstract: Writers have forever been in the front line in addressing the ills bedeviling the society. Regardless of the location, the society experiences identical challenges that are brought to the limelight by authors. Bhabani Bhattacharya presents the picture of Indian woman full of vitality, high ideals and a ray of hope for humankind. Usually his novels depict different types of alienated woman characters, who seem to be at war with both the Self and the Society. The author appears to champion the rights of women to seek and gain their rightful place, and thus through the use of he appears to bring a sense of unity between men and women in their saga of fight against adversity. This paper attempts to explain the significant of women's individual struggle and gender equality in the Indian society through the novels of Bhabani Bhatacharya .

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"EMPOWERING THE WOMEN THROUGH THE EDUCATION"

DR. R.N. DINESH

ABSTRACT: Women empowerment is very much necessary in the nation's growth be it economically, politically or socially. In India this is yet to meet the requirements despite reforms. Little has been achieved in the area of women empowerment, but for this to happen, this sector must experience a chain of reforms. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. Drawing the strength from the constitutional commitments, the Government of India has been engaged in the continuous endeavour of concretely translating all the rights, commitments and safe guards incorporated in the Indian Constitution for women from *de jure* to *de facto* status. Women education in India plays a very important role in the overall development of the country. It not only helps in the development of half of the human resources, but in improving the quality of life at home and outside. Educated women not only tend to promote education of their girl children, but also can provide better guidance to all their children. Moreover educated women can also help in the reduction of infant mortality rate and growth of the population. The persistent low educational participation of girls till recently has had adverse impact on women's quality of life and empowerment. The present paper highlights on the role of education in empowering the women.

Keywords: Empowerment, Women's Empowerment, Education And Women Empowerment, Facilitating Factors For Womenempowerment

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"IMPACT OF MASS MEDIA ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT"

NAVEEN KUMAR.C

Abstract: The empowerment of women is being regarded these days as a very important aspect for the development of the country. Empowering women aims to inspire them and persuade them to come out from different adverse conditions, be it societal or religious, that have traditionally kept them suppressed and unable to see their true strength, power and beauty. Empowering women aims to inspire women with the courage to break free from the chains of limiting self belief patterns and societal or religious conditioning that have traditionally kept women suppressed and unable to see their true beauty and power. Mass media plays one of the significant roles in women's development and its empowerment. Mass Media cater to the needs of a large number of heterogeneous groups of people. Mass Media, unlike other communication forms reach out across section of National Population. Mass Media have the capacity of disseminating information to the masses. Mass Media can assist women in accessing resources for their development by means of exposure, knowledge and information. News and information can enrich the inner strength of women mass media with their coverage can boost self usage, confidence, collective strength. The public opinion is formed indirectly by the Mass Media and the mass media have the power in forming public opinion. The various development paradigms have highlighted that human development is incomplete unless women empowerment is accomplished in any society. Mass Media for Empowermentprograms aims to promote gender and youth equality as well as shift locally-determined attitudes and changing behaviors towards women, girls and children that lead to inequalities. The present paper emphasizes on the impact of mass media on women empowerment.

Keywords : empowerment, empowerment of women, mass media, mass media and women empowerment**.**

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CONCEPT OF STRIDHANA: THE ROOT OF HINDU WOMEN'S PROPRIETARY RIGHT IN INDIA

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Abstract: Economic independence of each individual of a society is very much important for the smooth functioning of a social structure. Accordingly, the proprietary right of every individual of society are of special importance in regulating the social activities. In respect of proprietary right of women, the Hindu dharmasastras granted limited rights.Relating to law of inheritance, a daughter could inherit her father's property only after the son and the widow. A sister had no share in the patrimony, if she had a brother. A married daughter did not have any kind of share in the fathers property. The estate a woman inherited was usually limited. She could utilise its full income in any way she liked but could not touch its corpus.
It is submitted here that, though a Hindu woman in ancient India was enjoying limited proprietary right, yet there was some items of property where a woman has got absolute power over its possession and disposition. To that effect the text of Manu states "a righteous king to punish as thieves such relatives who appropriate the property of women during their lifetime. Neither the husband, nor the son, nor the father, nor the brother have authority over Stridhana to take it or to give it away. This injunction is almost in the nature of a warning to male members to lay their hands off the women's property. Such a practice continued till British period. During British rule some legislations have been passed in respect of women's property right. After independence, the Hindu Succession Act. 1956 was passed that gave recognition to the proprietary rights to the Hindu Women of Independent India.

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THE BROKEN SILENCE

RUBANYA NANDA

Abstract: It is often said that law is a field which portrays male chauvinism. In simpler terms it is termed as a "man's dominion" in this diversifying and ever changing field. Many argue that the criminal law is gender biased. To a certain extent it is rebuttable but it also has a tinge of truth in it. In relation to this issue, the paper analyses the intricacies of the sections in CrPC which are relevant to the issues of women. The portrayal of the fairer sex in the cold provisions of the criminal law has been an evasive subject in many debates. Thus this paper intricately deals with the subject of women and criminal law. What are the strategies adopted during the arrest and the trial of women? Is it different than the rules and norms applicable to men? How are the procedures handled while dealing with the offences committed by and on women? Does the investigation, trial, and the detention of the rape cases need more major changes? The issue of woman and law is a sensitive one and this paper aims to provide reasonable justice to this issue by discussing some of the proposals, the recent criminal law amendment 2013 which are aimed to make the criminal justice system more gender sensitive.

Keywords: Provisions Criminal law CrPc Women OffencesArrest TrialJustice Proposals.

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THE NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF HEALTH: A TOOL FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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Abstract: Empowerment and opportunities to experience power and control in one's life contribute to health and wellness. Empowerment of women is associated with several key health indicators. The task of saving the lives of millions of women and female children throughout the world, who die every year from easily prevented illnesses, is daunting. The outrage provoked by so many needless deaths, however, can now be tempered by hope because demands for better health care and improved quality of life for all females are being voiced by communities, health personnel, researchers and policy makers. In all societies economic policies, such as those that enslave women in low-wage jobs under dangerous conditions, and development strategies, like those that take land out of subsistence farming and put it into cash crops, have a profound effect on the health status of women and their families. Even within the family disparities exist because of social and cultural bias. For example, preference for the son can lead to the daughter's being given less food. The girl child is also expected to do more work and has less access to education and medical care than the boy. Consequently girls are often ill-prepared to marry and bear children, which they do before they are physically, psychologically and financially equipped to take on the responsibility. Often premature marriage begins a vicious cycle of malnutrition, where underweight mothers have underweight babies who are at risk of suffering from nutritional and educational deprivations. Women's empowerment and equality is a fundamental human right and critical to achieve development objectives, including health. Women with greater agency are more likely to have fewer children, more likely to access health services and have control over health resources. Their children are more likely to survive, receive better childcare at home and receive health care when they need it. At the same time, improved health outcomes for women can help to strengthen their own agency and empowerment. Healthy women are more able to actively participate in society and markets and take collective action to advance their own interests. They are likely to have greater bargaining power and control over resources within the household.

Key Words: Empowerment, Health, Equality, Deprivation, Development

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN PERSPECTIVE OF PERSONAL SAFETY AND DIGNITY

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Abstract: Women have suffered throughout history. They have been subdued, time and again, in various forms and it is high time we pull our sleeves up to work together in giving them their dues. Women's empowerment has been discussed elaborately since a decade and it is alleged that much work has been done towards the desirable goal.

The present paper concentrates on the legal response to women's empowerment. There are legal safeguards and provisions for controlling crimes against women, and other laws to ensure the personal safety and dignity of women, with the Constitution of India, being a major contributor to it. Along with the IPC, which covers a vast majority of crimes, various special legislations also aim at the personal safety and dignity of women.

Apart from dealing with these, the paper also mentions various international conventions which have contributed in this regard. It is important for educators to get familiar with the 'language of law' in relation to crimes in order that (a) redressal of the wrong can be facilitated and the wrong doer punished; (b) creation of a climate of prevention, through formal and informal instruction.

Keywords: Legal response, Personal safety, Dignity, Conventions

WOMEN RIGHTS *vis-à-vis* HUMAN RIGHTS: ANSWERED THROUGH INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM- A TRIBUTE TO JUSTICE

DR.NAVANEETHAM PILLAY, A.VIJAYALAKSHMI

Abstract : Women empowerment not only devoted about imparting the equal opportunities for the women, but also involves the protection of equality of rights predominantly fundamental and human rights. There feminist activist right the way through the world, struggles for the elimination of all sort of discriminations, violence, abuses against women. There are traces about these feminist, but the actual jurisprudential contribution for the protection of human rights and fundamental rights of women for dignity was worked out by vary infrequent members. This paper aims to establish the contributions of such a human being, Justice Dr. Navaneetham Pillay, who rigorously worked for women. Her fanatical and devoted work through her positions as Advocate, Judge of High of South Africa, Presiding Judge of International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), Judge of International Criminal Court(ICC) and United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Committee, for the victims of War Crime, Crime against women, Genocide, Sexual Violence and others international humanitarian law violations. For her trustworthy involvement towards the protection of women human rights, this paper would be a diminutive tribute.

Key Words: Crime against Humanity, Genocide, Human Rights, International Humanitarian Law, Women Empowerment.

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RADICAL MEDIA: A MIGHTY DEVICE TO EMPOWER WOMEN

ANTONITA JOVITHA PAUL

Abstract Empowering women aims to inspire women with the courage to break free from the chains of limiting self belief patterns and societal or religious conditioning that have traditionally kept women suppressed and unable to see their true beauty and power. Woman in India make up to 52% of its total population. Woman empowerment in India is a much debated topic and a harbinger of challenging task as one need to acknowledge the fact of gender divide issues and discrimination against women as social malice since thousands of years. Mass media plays one of the significant roles in women's development and its empowerment. Media can create an awakening inspiration to achieve their potential as prime movers of change in society. Radical media will be focused as one of the chief important radical requisites in helping the women empowered. It will help as the best means and access to speak out against the oppression and marginalization of women at the grass root level. Such media will help rediscovering the purpose of mass communication as any conventional or mainstream media refuses to acknowledge mass communication as the mission for the benefit of the common people and their survival. Thus the paper will specially highlight the positive perspectives of radical media as a developmental device to portray and resonates the views and ideas of the oppressed and marginalized women at the grass root level.

Keywords: Development, Empowerment, Media, Radical, Women.

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THE INITIAL FOOTPRINTS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN MYSORE

DR. B.P. INDIRA

Abstract: Nationalism implies an awareness of Rights, development of consciousness, and a movement for establishing cultural identity. In this paper an attempt is made to trace the first steps of empowerment of women and also the foundations of a feminist movement which was going to emerge as a strong force after independence. Here women's question is discussed in the context of Karnataka with special reference to the Princely state of Mysore. Modern education created a new awakening and social legislations provided certain benefits to women. The first footprints of empowerment can be traced when women started working as journalists and entered legislatures. Freedom movement provided opportunities for women to emerge as political leaders. As a result a small group of women became the crucial beneficiaries of colonial modernity. Amidst all these developments, we can still find many unheard voices of women which still deserve proper recording in History.

Keywords: Emerging Leadership, Freedom Movement, Modern education, Social Legislation, Unheard voices, Women Empowerment

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ISLAMIC BANKING OPERATIONS AND THE INADEQUACIES IN NIGERIAN BANKING REGULATIONS: THE IMPERATIVES FOR REFORM

ZAKARIYA MUSTAPHA

Abstract: Banking is regulated by laws in addition to supervisory guidelines issued to complement areas not sufficiently provided for by the laws. Regulating all aspects of the banking industry is imperative considering the significant role the banking industry plays in the economy. Nigerian banking laws are promulgated to govern conventional banking activities based on the common law and regulatory institutions are by same laws saddled with the responsibility of supervising the activities of the banks through guidelines from incorporation to winding up. Also, Islamic banking system and its products, which operate in accordance with Islamic financial jurisprudence, are subjected to the application of this legal regime in the country too. However, the two systems are entirely different both in substance and practice, and this paper advocates for additional and or separate legal regime for the regulation of the Islamic banking system in the country. This research, through doctrinal method, examined the current Nigerian legal banking regimes with view to evaluate the operations of Islamic banks within it. It finds that the Nigerian legal framework on banking system is inadequate in several aspects for the operation of Islamic bank such as participation in capital market, banking deposit insurance, banker-customer dispute settlement mechanism etc and thus cannot to cater for its full and smooth operations. As such, the regime is inadequate and weak to hold and sustain Islamic banking operations. The paper recommends reforms in the legal regime to provide for distinct legislations to specifically regulate the operation of Islamic banks in Nigeria to enable the bank bring the desired and expected benefits to the country's economy.

***Keywords**: Banking Regulations, Islamic banking, Supervisory Guidelines, Inadequacies and Reform.*

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GENDER AND ACQUISITION OF DISCOURSE MARKERS -A SOCIOLINGUISTIC APPROACH

DR. BARNALI CHETIA

Abstract: The present study is an account of the use of discourse markers of English and the implications they have with respect to their function for cohesion, coherence and continuity of discourse in the written texts of the students studying in English medium, urban vernacular medium and rural vernacular medium schools of Assam. The study offers a view of the multilingual setting in Assam in which the teaching and learning of English takes place. This paper focuses on what role the variable of Gender play in the acquisition of discourse markers. The study is based on responses to questionnaire and cloze tests administered in the schools and on an examination of the written texts of the students.

Key words- coherence, cohesion, discourse marker, gender, repertoire

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NEEDS AND PRIORITIES OF CHILDREN LIVING IN SLUMS OF MADURAI CITY

V. KRISHNA JOTHI

Abstract: Urbanization marked a tremendous change in our society. Rural communities rapidly migrated towards metropolis of our nation. This has resulted in the growth and proliferation of slums in the developing world. Urban poverty crucially affected the people living in slums. Conditions of children in slums are really pathetic .The whole life cycle of a child is full of deprivation and oppression. Children of slums have extremely limited opportunities for a decent standard of living and they lack a source for vigorous and satisfying lives. The present paper on the basis of both secondary and primary data attempts to identify the Needs and priorities of children living in slums of Madurai city - Tamil Nadu. Focus group discussions were held to gather data from the respondent's of the study. There is an urgent need to look in to the rights of the children and provide a safe environment they can overcome the challenges of their vulnerabilities.

Keywords: Needs, Priorities, Children, Slums

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THE STATE OF WOMEN IN ASIMOV'S "THE EVITABLE CONFLICT" AND "LENNY"

S. ANAND ARUL DAS, DR. SURESH FREDERICK

Abstract: Science Fiction is always foreseeing what would happen in the future. Always the central question of science fiction is 'what if?' And it cannot hide the "analogous question 'what, then, becomes of us?". In many science fiction stories one can find how human behaviours are shown as a common to both the genders and depict heroines carrying out men's work in a capable way. Thus in science fiction one can find the absolute break in the social custom and tradition and can witness how masculine qualities are attributed to women. Here in these short stories "Lenny" and "Evitable Conflict" one can find an evolution of women's role from a mother to a robot to a rational thinking female. The third story supports the idea of third wave of feminism.

Key words: Cyborg, Feminized body, Masculinised mind, Posthumanism

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ISSUES OF GENDER ROLES IN POLICING IN INDIA: A CONTRADICTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS.

TANUSHRI ANCHAN, DR. R. N. MANGOLI

Abstract: Gender roles are very strongly perceived by a nation like India, which pries to be progressive but drifts back to primitivism time and again shielding itself under the sheets of culture and tradition. A strict code of conduct has been etched for ages in the minds and living style of every man and woman regarding how they ought to be. These traditional protocols extend even to the work settings and places of professions. Even though there have been attempts and fervent struggles to achieve and help attain an equal status for women, these attempts have not been quite helpful.

Policing is one such area of work which has run for ages as being a male dominant profession. The need for more women officials have been felt for, now after decades of deliberation. Though women have been a part of policing their role have most often been conventional and they were not considered ferocious enough for every challenge that the profession brought along with it. The present work emphasizes on previous works that has focused on the "Issue of Gender Roles in policing" and attempts to contradict this issue with the privileges extended to each gender in accordance with their basic Human Rights. The sources basically are limited to previous studies on the subject in the form of articles, published papers and book references and the writers understanding of basic human rights regulations.

Keywords: Women Police, Gender Roles, Equality, Non-Discrimination, Rights.

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IMPROTANCE OF MICROFINANCE IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA

DR.SANGAPPA.V.MAMANSHETTY

Abstract: The role of Microfinance in women empowerment in India, the emergence of liberalization and globalization in early 1990's aggravated the problem of women workers in unorganized sectors from bad to worse as most of the women who were engaged in various self-employment activities have lost their livelihood. Despite in substantial contribution of women to both household and national economy, their work is considered just an extension of household domain and remains non-monetized. In India, Microfinance scene is dominated by Self Help Group (SHGs) as an effective mechanism for providing financial services to the "Unreached Poor", and also in strengthening their collective self-help capacities leading to their empowerment. Rapid progress in SHG formation has now turned into an empowerment movement among women across the country. Micro finance is necessary to overcome exploitation, create confidence for economic self-reliance of the rural poor, particularly among rural women. Although no 'magic bullet', they are potentially a very significant contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment. Through their contribution to women's ability to earn an income, these programmes have potential to initiate a series of 'virtuous spirals' of economic empowerment, and wider social and political empowerment. The results from these self-help groups (SHGs) are promising and have become a focus of intense examination as it is proving to be an effective method of poverty reduction and economic empowerment. Mainly on the basis of secondary data analysis, this paper attempts to highlight the role of Microfinance and SHGs in the empowerment of women in India.

Keywords: Women's, Empowerment, Poverty, Households.

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HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG ADOLESCENCE LIVING WITH HIV; EFFECTIVENESS OF FAMILY SUPPORT ON HRQOL

JOSE M, MATHEW C.P

Abstract: The study assesses the Health-related Quality of Life of adolescents living with HIV and also the family support perceived by these individuals. The socio-demographic details are given prominence, along with thecurrent health status and illness feeling. This is a quantitative study which is descriptive in nature. 20 adolescents with HIV within the age group of 14-19 years were selected as participantsand the method used was purposive sampling. The participants were taken based on the criteria recommended from the families supported by World Vision India, Bangalore. The WHOQOL-HIV BREF which has six domains(*physical, psychological, level of independence, social relationships, environmental, and spirituality, religion, personal beliefs (SRPB)*was used for assessing the quality of life, along with self-administered questionnaire for family support with four domains (*family relationship, emotional support, instrumental support, personal and social needs).* The statistical analysis done pertained to finding out the frequency and the correlation. The result on the primary analysis states that there is a positive significance between family support and quality of life.

Key words: Adolescents, Health-related Quality of Life, Family Support

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A STUDY ABOUT THE NEW MEDIA ESPECIALLY ON USAGE OF SOCIAL GROUP AMONG WOMEN

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Abstract: The evolution of media leads to many technological and economical development. Media has changed their faces from century to century. The latest development is new media, which makes our world smaller, and the concept globalization has evolved and developed with the innovation of the media. Social Media is one of the latest technologies which spreads across the people virally and created more impact on the lifestyle of the people.

Keywords: Convergence Media, GenderDiscrimination, Information Sharing, Social Media,

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THE IMPACT OF COSMETIC PRODUCTS ADVERTISEMENT AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

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Abstract: Advertisement is a form of marketing communication used to persuade an audience to take or continue some action, usually with respect to a commercial offering, or political or ideological support. The message in the advertisement is used to attract the consumers or the targeted audience. The most vulnerable group who gets more attracted to the message is the young college girls. Now a day, the young college girls are very beauty, image and health conscious. So, many advertisers target the young girls to market their products. The study is about the impact of cosmetic products advertisement among college students.

Keywords: Advertisement, Buying Behaviour,Cosmetic, False Belief, Young Girls

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JUDICIAL ACTIVISM AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

C.ANITA FABIYOLA

Abstract: violations against women- protection to them through law and judiciary. Women are disproportionately subjected to inequality and various forms of gender oriented exploitation by way of religion, custom, and culture and by laws. This paper is an attempt to expose how Indian Judiciary through its activism plays an important role in protection of their rights and where by empowerment of women can be achieved

Keywords: violations, women, judicial activism, empowerment.

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RE-EMERGING OF POSITIVE PORTRAYAL OF INDIAN WOMEN IN THE INDIAN ADVERTISING INDUSTRY .

Abstract: In this paper the presenter proposes to concentrates on increasing trends in Indian advertising industry to depict Indian women in the positive light and thereby analysing their contribution in re - positioning them from margin to centre . The Indian T V industry , in the 1980s , was marred by representing stereotypical image of Indian women in advertisement and in the serials as sex sirens ,docile daughters - sisters, tolerant sister – in laws , a perfect mother and ever helping housewives . However, since last few years , the massive impact of globalization is visible on Indian socio- cultural ideas and norms . The old ideas and norms which directly used to recognise the traditional roles of women in our society , have been gone through a revolutionary changes ,replacing them (slowly but surely) with modern values that offer a liberal socio -culture and economic environment to the Indian women . In the recent times , this new images of modern , confident ,happy ,educated , and emotionally as well as economically independent images of Indian women are commonly portrayed in the advertisements on Indian television . The presenter intends to analyse and decode few prominent advertisements that offer messages in the given socio-cultural and political context .Here the researcher limits attention only to those advertisements that depict women in the positive light .The paper concludes that , the media is very powerful medium that impacts the psychological set up of the masses and this is the right time where the advertising agencies should continued to take full accountability and responsibility for women's depicting in their advertisement , thereby , fastening the process of recognising the new roles and values modern women cherish in our society .

Key words: Advertisement ,Globalization , Positive Images Of Women, Stereotyped Images Of Indian Women.

COMMUNITY THEATRE AS A MEANS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT (A CASE STUDY OF COMMUNITY THEATRE 'SAKHHI' IN DELHI NCR)

Dr. SHUCHI SHARMA

Abstract: The proposed article endeavors to explore the use of theatre as a tool for personal and collective empowerment. There are distinct references of the use of theatre in India as a means of social change, yet are not too many. The driving force behind the use of Community Theatre as driving force for social change is the evidence of the use of this genre of theatre around the world in countries like Indonesia, Nigeria, and Israel etc. towards this. More so, it is documented that Community Theatre contributes towards processes of change among powerless populations that experience disempowerment (Erwin,2001; Harding,1998). The pre-requisite of this form of theatre includes knowledge and skill in group-dynamics and process of personal and community change.

The paper shall begin with an exploration and explanation of the concept of 'Community Theatre' as is evidenced around the world and its practices in other parts of the globe based on the principles of empowerment with specific reference to its use in women empowerment. It will be followed by a case-study of Community Theatre group called *SAKHHI* by NGO titled Women's Association for Social Protection and Justice, along with the group's relationship with the audience and other members of the community. The paper shall further attempt to seek the working method of the group so as to augment knowledge of the process of personal and collective empowerment by understanding the roles of play director, actors and social workers in the process of change from disempowerment to empowerment. In this way, the proposed paper shall attempt to propose guidelines towards the use of Community Theatre as powerful means of women empowerment.

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HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DR. MANIRANI DASGUPTA

Abstract: During the war of independence due to great efforts of Ramkrishna Mission, Bramho Samaj, Prarthana Samaj and the like, Indian women became aware about solidarity and started thinking about change and revolution. A few women like Swaran Kumari Devi, Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Srala Devi, Pandit Ramabai, Maharani Tapasvini Sunanda and the like had started thinking about (a) status of women in Indian society, (b) social reforms, (c) women's education and (d) change of status of women in India**.** Under the Constitution of India all fundamental rights and other constitutional rights are guaranteed to women as well as men equally. However, article 15(3) guarantees special protection to women in India. Following the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 and the Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discriminations against Women, 1979 and 2000; the resolution on Elimination of Atrocities against Women in the year 1993, the Vienna Declaration on equality of male and female and other International Conventions, the Indian Parliament enacted and passed the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 as well as enacted and amended several statutes, the most significant being the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and very recently the Act of 2013 for the protection of human rights of women. Indian judiciary also has shown their craftsmanship by delivering several judgments for protection of rights of women, their security, liberty, dignity, chastity, happiness and welfare. However, there are some fields left out for the society to act for the protection of women from all forms of atrocities and violence. Along with legal reform, there is a need for social awareness and more specifically every woman should identify and claim their right to be protected. Eradicate patriarchy, equality will play freely and then we can achieve gender justice.

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INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS IN MADURAI

DR. SUGANDA RAMAMOORTHI

Abstract: The awareness, recognition and visibility of women as the head of the family particularly in the absence of the male partner is relatively a new category. These women face multiple and complex cultural, religious, social, legal and economic problems. The incidence of poverty and thus vulnerability among FHH (female headed households) is high. They are typically disadvantaged due to their limited access to resources, personal as well as common property resource. It becomes imperative to understand the issues associated with female headed household because of two main reasons. One, the institutional subordination has handicapped them by disabling them from easy adaptation to these new challenges. Two, policy framework for social security arrangements would be possible only by identifying their operational framework in private and public domains. Hence, a contextualized understanding of women as head of the households is pertinent for policy research leading to material and physical wellbeing of FHH. Female headed households are considered poorest of the poor. The 2011 census has reported that FHH account for 10.4% of households. World report has placed it much higher at 14.4 percent. In the discourse on households in India, FHH have yet to find an important place.

A total of 150 FHH were taken for the study. The various tools applied are averages, Chi-square test and Likert Scale. This paper examines the main characteristics of female headed households living in Madurai City. It attempts to understand not only their income earning activities but also their strategies in managing multiple responsibilities. This paper investigates their poverty levels in terms of both economic and time.

Key Words: Female Headed Households, Institutional subordination, Time poverty, Vulnerability

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IMPACT OF SA 8000 ON WORKING CONDITION OF SHOPFLOOR EMPLOYEES IN SHAHI EXPORTS PVT LTD – A COMPARATIVE STUDY.

SIMON. D & KARALAM. S

Abstract: The study compares the impact of SA 8000 on working condition of shop floor employees in two different units which is SA 8000 certified and not certified in Shahi Exports Pvt Ltd. Social accountability (SA 8000) is the first global & voluntary ethical standard. It is also considered as auditable standard which upon designed based upon international workplace norms put forwarded by International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions, Human Rights Declaration by UN, Child Right Conventions.SA 8000 stipulates 9 requirements, child labor, forced or compulsory labor, health and safety, freedom of association & right to collective bargaining, discrimination, disciplinary Practices, working hours, Remuneration,Management system. This is a quantitative study which is descriptive in nature. 50 shop floor employees were taken randomly from the shop floor, out of which 25 samples represents SA 8000 certified unit and 25 from not certified unit. The statistical analysis has been done to find the differences in the working condition between two units in reference to the SA 8000 certification. The results based on data collected emphasises that there is significant difference in working condition of shop floor employees between SA 8000 certified and non-certified unit.

Key words: SA 8000 certification – working condition – shop floor employees.

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THE ROLE OF THE PROMOTER: TRANSFORMING WOMEN TO TRANSFORM COMMUNITIES

FRANCISCO ALCALA TORRESLANDA

Abstract: In Mexico about 45% of the population lives in poverty and is significantly more concentrated in rural communities than in cities and towns. There are a lot of on-going efforts from government and private institutions to improve the situation. One private organization that is having success in the center of Mexico is the NGO Mexico Tierra de Amaranto. Their success model is based on leveraging the strong nutritional properties of an ancient grain called amaranth and high levels of training investment to develop local women as community promoters. There are many success stories of which the case of Margarita Dominguez Marcial (Mago) is a great example.

Keywords: Amaranth, Mexican Women, Nutrition, Rural Communities

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CHRISTIAN WOMEN MISSIONARIES OF AMERICAN MADURA MISSION AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN MADURAI

J.SARAL EVANGELIN

Abstract: Madurai is one of the oldest cities in South India. It is unique culturally as a seat of Tamil culture and civilization, which earned the city the epithet "Athens of South India. This was justified by the fact that as the seat of Tamil Academy, the Sangam, it did much for fostering Tamil language and literature. Moreover the city had sheltered generations of saints, statesmen, scholars, poets, artists, craftsmen and merchants. Religiously also it was unique being a flourishing centre for various religions such as the two prominent sects of Hinduism – Saivism and Vaishnavism, Buddhism, Jainism and Islam and was abounded with numerous monuments especially temples.In these circumstances Christianity made its entry into the Madura country

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AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON FAMILY ASSISTANCE IN WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP WITH RESPECT TO TAMIL NADU.

UMA BALAKUMARA, , P. DEVANESANB

Abstract: The women entrepreneurs today have made big strides in their business ventures, compared to the women couple of decades back. Many of them have displayed the abilities by even having collaboration with multinationals. However successful these women have been in their careers, their dependencies, especially the micro and medium on their families for assistance in various business activities cannot be reduced or eliminated. This expectation often results in conflicts in the family and has a direct impact on the abilities of the women in running or diversifying their business. The assistance required in obtaining the finance, building the infrastructure, identifying the source of raw materials, marketing the finished goods are some the activities women find it difficult to execute without the male assistance. This study was conducted to find the degree of assistance provided by the family members to the women entrepreneurs both personally and professionally.

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WOMEN'S RIGHTS: THE CAIRO CONFERENCE, 1994 AND THE BEIJING CONFERENCE, 1995

SAIF RASUL KHAN

Abstract: The past few decades have witnessed a positive change in the "Women's Right" movement across the globe. There is a growing recognition that no country can thrive if half the population is left out of education and work, or are not included in the decision-making process. Laws have been introduced to recognise women's right to safety in and outside the home, equal pay in the workplace and equality under the law, and further, there has been a major attitudinal change towards women. In the past 20 years, two landmark international agreements on women's rights were passed. In September 1994, the International Conference on Population and Development, which met in Cairo, shifted the emphasis on population control from government efforts to reduce numbers through family planning, to look more broadly at women's empowerment and how their lives can be improved. The following year, the Fourth World Conference on Women was held at Beijing and it recognised the need to achievegender equality by removing the obstacles that limit women's involvement in public and private life and which prevented them from an equal share in decision-making. This year, 20 years later, is acknowledged to be a key time for women's rights and gender equality. The UN Commission on the Status of Women, to be held in March, will discuss the progress against the millennium development goals and crucially look at how women feature in what comes next.

WORK-LIFE BALANCE OF WOMEN WORKERS IN THE AMERICAN COLLEGE

Dr. J.KARUNYAL, J. JUDITH CAROLINEAND Dr.S.VANITHA

Abstract: Work life balance of the 60 women workers in The American College population was investigated in February 2015. The results on demographic characteristics indicated that above 55 per cent of the respondents are working in the self-financed stream. The findings on stress factors influencing the work life balance revealed that the hours of anxiety was in the morning for 60 per cent of the women and the loss of concentration was due to the health issues (45 per cent). It was found out that more number of respondents spends their time in the chapel (53 per cent) in order to maintain work life balance.

Key words: work life balance, stress free zone and demographic characteristics.

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: A BIRD'S EYE VIEW TO FIND FACTS FROM FANTASIES

RAJPUT SHRADDHA BHAUSINGH PANKAJKUMAR SANJAYKUMAR MAGAR

Abstract: This paper will examine the concept of Empowerment of Women, the development of different laws and implication of the law in successful way within respective areas. The aim of paper is not to critique existing development in area but to shed some light on the implementation of laws in strengthening the position of women within the discourse.

Strong women build strong nation .While turning the glorious pages of history we have realized that women have contributed a major role in concurring victory over every aspect of life. Today when we celebrate International Women's day on March 8th with a determination to commemorate the achievements of women, and to notice the special status they deserve in society. But still women in world grapple with numerous challenges in almost all the areas of life. There are several significant questions which haunt our mind like what difference has it made to the position of women? Have women become really firm to move with their achievement, and have their lifelong struggles ended? Though women have progressed in a number of spheres with significant achievements, yet looking from a wider perspective, the situation remains grim. It would be wrong to state that nothing has changed as a number of local, national and international organizations are working together to mitigate the problems and its time to introspect every facet of law to evaluate where the problem lies. Going through globe we can still say a vast number of women do not have their own life choices and speaking locally, nationally or globally, empowerment is still in its nascent stages.

The paper will aim to provide a better understanding of the concept and by finding facts from fantasies which would help the women to realize their strength of which they are unaware.

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POWER TO THE WOMEN – A NEW STRATEGY FOR POVERTY REDUCTION IN AN URBAN COMMUNITY.

MOHANA PRIYARAVICHANDRAN

Abstract: During the course of UN Decade for Women, the fact that "70% of the world's poor are the women" was widely stated. Chennai is one of the major metropolitan cities in India. Yet, there are 1500 slum areas in Chennai city. Approximately one third (15 lakh) of the city's population live in slums. Tamil Nadu Slum clearance board, a quasi Government Organization, has implemented a demonstration project called "Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases through Water Supply and Sanitation' in five slum areas in association with UNICEF and financial assistance of British Airways. The main objective was to control diarrhoeal diseases a community adopting CDD WATSAN strategy through an organized community structure. The duration of the project was for three years. In 2000, 48.50% of rural SC/ST households and 56.30% of urban households lived below the poverty line. 80% families with children under five benifited from the interventions. Out of 1698 high risk households, 1543 did not have toilets. Women and girls were forced to wait until dark due to inadequate toilet facilities, and thus became prone to urinary infections and other health related complications. 746 high risk families were falling under the category of households having food insecurity. There were 1002 alcoholic members among 1698 high risk households. In 1698 high risk households, there were 443 child labourers, of whom 250 (56%) child labourers were streamlined into regular school through transit schools. By being women centered, the CDS (Community Development Society) has generated a remarkable level of enthusiasm and motivation. There are various models of urban poverty reduction schemes should be closely monitored by various stakeholders to reduce shortcomings and achieve the set goals. Consequently, many National Governments initiated measures to improve the situation of women, by starting several new initiatives.

Key Words: 1.Women Welfare 2.Poverty 3.Poverty Alleviation 4.Community Development Programme 5.Sanitation 6.Illiteracy 7.Safe Drinking Water 8.Drinking Water 9.Child Labour 10.Drug Addiction 11.Poverty Index 12.High Risk Family 13.Urban Poor.

VULNERABLE WOMEN NEED A RAY OF HOPE

SHOBHA SHIVAPRASAD NAYAK

Abstract: "Education of a boy is education of a person, but education of a girl is the education of the entire family". Education is indispensible for Economic development of a country, and women constituting half of the global population as well as that of any individual county including India, educating women too is indispensible. Formulating and implementing a gender impartial educational policy and achieving higher and higher levels of educational development without any sort of discrimination between male and female has been on the agenda of Government of India since independence. However, the age old social traditions and beliefs deeply embedded in Indian society to some extent did over power the efforts of Government for many decades. This indeed is an unfortunate fact. Indian women, particularly the rural women are essentially religious mined, given this fact accepting anything new is not that easy for them. Given this mentality and owing to this primarily till today many Indian families in rural and semi urban India are leading a life unaware of the developments happenings of the modern world.

Keywords: Woman folk, gender, education.

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

KINKIRI RAVALI, ANANTHU SURESH

Abstract: Women in India now participate in all activities such as politics, sports, education, media, art and culture, service sectors, science and technology, etc. Indira Gandhi who served as prime minister of India for an aggregate period of 15 years is the world's longest serving women prime minister and the influence of women in politics is at its apex in the present context strongly supported by the incumbent president of India Pratibha Devi Singh Patil, incumbent Speaker of Lok-Sabha Mira Kumar, incumbent railway minister Mamta Banerji and leader of opposition Sonia Gandhi. Besides these names of women holding major authorities in the politics, the other fields are also have women ascendants like Indira Nooyi CEO of Pepsico, Chanda Koochar CEO of ICICI bank, Shikha Sharma of axis bank and so on.

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A STUDY ON STRESS MANAGEMENT OF WOMEN LECTURERS IN SELF-FINANCING ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES IN MADURAI CITY

R. MARY SOPHIA CHITRA, C. ANTONY MARY VINOTHINI

Abstract: Stress management refers to a wide spectrum of techniques and psychotherapies aimed at controlling a person's levels of stress, especially chronic stress, usually for the purpose of improving everyday functioning. Stress produces numerous symptoms which vary according to persons, situations, and severity. These can include physical health decline as well as depression. Work-related stress affects employers as well as employees. It can cause illness and absenteeism and can be the cause of bad decision making, poor workplace relations and loss of productivity. Workplace stress occurs when there is an imbalance in the demands and perceived pressures of the work environment and an individual ability to cope. Stress underlies such diverse conditions as psychosomatic, heart diseases and can be a major contributor to disturbances in one's emotional, social, official and family life.

There is great impact of stress in women college lecturers. Women suffer from mental and physical harassment at workplaces, apart from the common job stress. Sexual harassment in workplace has been a major source of worry for women, since long. Women suffer from tremendous stress such as 'hostile work environment harassment' which consists of unwelcome verbal or physical conduct. These can be a constant source of tension for women in job sectors. Also, subtle discriminations at workplaces, family pressure and societal demands add to these stress factors. Uncertainty in workplace can cause high levels of stress. Lack of information or the actions of other people can negatively affect ones' ability to perform. The present study is meaningfully appropriate and relevant as it is concerned with women lecturers who are an important part of the society. This study highlighted the level of job stress and work stress faced by the women lecturers in self-financing arts and science colleges and the way of reducing those stress. The findings of the study and a few constructive suggestions made there in will be of immense use to the women lecturers to manage their family and work and to reduce their stress.

Keywords: Job Stress, Stress, Stress Management, Work Stress, Women Lecturers

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EDUCATION: AN EMPOWERING TOOL OF DISMAYED WOMEN EMPLOYED UNDER COMPASSIONATE GROUNDS

PREETHI KEERTHI DSOUZA, P.V SUMITHA

Abstract: Families are totally distorted when adversities happen to the major or only earning member. The reason for this mishap in a family may be due to controllable or uncontrollable factors. When situations like these arise, families have lost their existence. One ray of hope for such oppressed families is the government scheme which provides employment under compassionate grounds if earning member now decreased was in government service. This is one scheme through which families have revived. But there are vivid cases wherein this benefit is not utilized fully when the surviving partner lacks education.
Education is the most powerful tool in the hands of every person be it male or female, but a girl child is deprived of making education as her weapon for self protection and prosperity. In the later years where these girls face life's challenges, as stated above, find it very hard to make needs meet of self and of their family members. Thus this paper is an attempt to study the cases of these dismayed women. The paper identifies cases where in due to lower or no education these dismayed women have lost their opportunity to utilize the scheme of employment under compassionate grounds to the fullest extent. Thus this paper emphasizes the role of education and validates that education is the only tool of empowerment in the hands of these dismayed women.

Keywords: Education, Dismayed women, Empowerment, Compassionate grounds.

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ROLE OF SHG'S IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN ENHANCING WEALTH CREATION OF ECONOMY: A CASE STUDY

P.V SUMITHA, PREETHI KEERTHI DSOUZA

Abstract: Women who consist half of the population of the world have equal rights, duties and responsibilities like the male counterpart. Even if they are vulnerable group, they can get strength collectively. One forum of strengthening women collectively is through Self Help Groups (SHGs).
Women empowerment is possible if they are having the freedom of choices and even a voice in taking decisions in families and societies. For this she needs to be independent and self reliant. SHGs are one way in which a woman is encouraged to do more. With the zeal to do more for self and family, the society also benefits. Thus women become core contributors in the wealth creation process.
This paper emphasizes the above linkage as to how women through SHG's get empowered and with this empowerment how these women actively participate in the wealth creation process of the economy.
The paper studies rural women who are the members of SHGs which are recently formed in the year 2014 under the banner of 'Sanjivini' and tries to identify the factors that encourage women to be a member of an SHG. An effort is also made to identify the positive and negative empowerment indicators which empower women being a member of SHGs.

Key words: Self Help Groups (SHGs), Women, Empowerment, Empowerment indicators.

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WOMEN'S EDUCATION AND EMPOWERMENT – AN EMPIRICAL STUDY AMONG DOCTORAL RESEARCH SCHOLARS OF MADURAI KAMARAJ UNIVERSITY

DR. B. GEETHA

Abstract: Education and empowerment are two concepts that usually go hand-in-hand. Empowerment through education can be continuous holistic process to achieve emancipation. Empowerment does not merely concern with personal identity but brings out a broader analysis of human rights and social justice. Educated women have greater role to play in the emancipation of women and those who are in higher education have wider scope in the society to overcome social constructs of family practices, religious myths, the social and sexual division of labour, marriage customs, internalized beliefs, and expectations that are constraining the women's progress. The present paper is an attempt to analyse the views of the doctoral research scholars of Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai relating education for women's empowerment. The study reveals the fact that education and empowerment are correlated to each other and empowerment can be more effective when it is coupled with sensitization, realization of power within, and awareness.

Keywords: Education, Empowerment, Power relations, Women's education.

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOL GIRLS UNDER SSA PROGRAMME

M. PULISEKHAR

Abstract: Sarvashiksha Abhiyam (SSA) is Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universilization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by 86th amendment to the constitution of India making free and compulsory education to the children of 6-14 age groups as a fundamental right. SSA seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skills. SSA has a special focus on girl education and children with special needs. The aim of the present study is to assess the Academic Achievement of primary school girls studying under Sarvashiksha Abhiyam (SSA) programme. A sample of 294, 4th and 5th class girls studying in Kurnool and Anantapur Districts of Andhra Pradesh were administered Academic Achievement tool developed by the researcher (2014) to assess the Academic Achievement of children. Results reveal that except religion all the variables i.e., Caste, Education of Mother and Family Annual Income have significant influence on the Academic Achievement of 4th class children and also revealed that all the variables including Religion influences the Academic Achievement of 5th class children.

Key words: SSA, Academic Achievement and Primary School Girls

GENDER EMPOWERMENT MEASURE (G E M) AND THE FATE OF FEMINISM IN NIGERIA

ABDULLAHI DAIYABU MARMARA

Abstract: In analyzing the extent of women's ability to actively participate in economic and social activities, the GEM of Nigeria is critically analyzed in an attempt to explain the value of Nigerian women in terms of gender equality gap. Using simple statistical tools in analyzing historical data, the research explains the extent to which feminism have not been emancipated by efforts of women empowerment which makes Nigeria at the bottom list of countries perceived to be "women's haven". The research concludes by recommending possible ways of uplifting the quality of life of Nigerian girls and women in other to achieve a more balanced socio-economic development in the country.

Key words: Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), Feminism, Empowerment, Gender Equality

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ROLE OF INDIAN ENGOS COMMUNICATING CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA TO WOMEN IN CHENNAI

N. BHUVANA, Dr. I. ARUL ARAM

Abstract: India, the world's third biggest emitter of polluting greenhouse gases has its urban population constituting to 33%.Cities in India are considered to be the hub of economic growth and social development which contributes to the major Gross Domestic Product .The rapid expansion of urbanization has led these cities of India extremely vulnerable to climate change, especially to the large population of people residing in low elevation coastal areas. With the variation and extremes in climate, the environmental degradation has also become a major threat to health and well-being of the population. The cities have barrier in resilience which includes poverty, lack of awareness, lack of infrastructural facilities/ financial resources, poor participation of public and lethargic attitude of an individual. Climate change is dire, making the urban women community as victims most of the times compared to men. Urban women experience adverse effects of environmental and occupational problems. It is important that these women get imparted on the changing urban realities and take precaution towards their health. Social media has been the instant and popular channel of communication of this 21st century creating abundant opportunities for its users. It's a privilege for a democratic and developing country like India to have the statistics staggering where women play the majority of individual users in this networking. The urban women having social media presence is a main advantage for them. This knowledge can help them face challenges of climate change. Moreover the local knowledge and the use of social media can trigger to spread information among other individuals, communities and institutions, and catalyze creative action. Social media instead will help to cut across economic and social divides. The role of this social media plays a pivotal role for these ENGOs to communicate to the online users. The study will focus on how the Indian ENGOs communicate climate change to women in Chennai, one of the metropolitan city through social media.

Keywords: Climate change, Social media, Women, Chennai, ENGO, Awareness

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"PUBLIC–PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) FOR PROMOTING HIGHER EDUCATION"

PRASANNA KUMAR

Abstract: Resource crunch is a major problem faced by all governments world over. PublicPrivate Partnership (PPP) has been considered the best solution to this problem. It basicallymeans utilization of private capital and other resources such as technical expertise fornational development. PPP is essentially a long-term partnership between the government and the private sector and is usually a complex relationship between both the sectors; the monitoring and setting up of the norms related to quality are generally set up by the public sector and the operation and management often rests with the private sector; the risk is divided between both. PPP in higher education would bring benefits of saving resources and time; improve efficiency of the system; improve performance and promote autonomy which will ensure high quality in higher education. PPP in higher education is also a part of the role and functions of private and public sectors in the all-round development of educational system. The present paper emphasizes on the role of PPP in promoting higher education.

Keywords : Public Private Partnership (PPP), Models of PPP in Higher Education, PPP strategy to promote higher education, Advantages of PPP .

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A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON WOMEN EDUCATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DALIT WOMEN IN TAMILNADU

T.DEERAJ

Abstract: India as a nation is revered in feminine form. But it is sad to see news are being accompanied with dowry, prostitution, child marriage, female infanticide, sexual harassment, trafficking, domestic violence against women.A total of 3,09,546 cases of crime against women were reported in the country during the year 2013 . Also the condition of Dalit women in India remains abysmal. India is poised to emerge as one of the developed nations by 2020 and it becomes necessary to combat those social evils. Education is milestone of women empowerment because it enables them to confront their challenges and prepare themselves to meet their daily needs without depending on fellow men. While the male literacy rate is 82% female literacy rate is just 65%. 19 percentages of Tamil Nadu's population consists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Dalits). It is the fifth largest Dalit populated state in the country. Within this, Dalit women number 5.9 million or 49.9 percentage. Literacy rates for Dalit women are as low as 37.8% In Rural India. According to 2011 census.India also has the worst gender inequality in the region with 127th place in the world.. Literacy and level of education are the basic indicators of the level of development achieved by the society. Lack of ambition, self confidence, self-esteem are challenges faced by girls, Which creates an atmosphere in which they have very little confidence in themselves and under estimate their capacities. Lack of connecting roads and long distance between home and school, high incidence of domestic work, Child Labour and restricted choice to education are the challenges faced by Dalit women. Economic independence and political representation of women are very important as they enable them to be free from the hold of men and from the situations which perpetrates violence. It should be made as the part of curriculum in schools and colleges to educate the children and the youth to treat women as equals and better half.The eradication of caste inequality being intrinsic to the solution of gender equality.

Keyword: Education, Dalits, Caste, Empowerment.

ANALYSIS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN WORLD SCENARIO

A.ANN RAMOLA JEYANTHI , T.SUGANYA

Abstract: "You can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its women"
- Jawaharlal Nehru
"When women are empowered, they immeasurably improve the lives of everyone around them -- their family, their City, their State and Country. Things have changed, and if we talk in terms of decades, there are considerable victories to cheer about the achievements of women in all walks of life.This paper emphases on women entrepreneurs, who are the growing force in business and also about the opportunities and challenges for women in business elaborately. Entrepreneurship is the state of mind which every woman has in her but has not been capitalized in way in which it should be. Entrepreneurs play a key role in the economic development of a country and may be regarded as a powerful tool for economic development of a predominantly agricultural country like India. Since independence, small scale entrepreneurship programmes have contributed significantly to the economic growth. Women entrepreneur can be defined as self-employed individual, who starts, organizes, manages, and assumes responsibility for a business, which in turn offers personal challenge that several individuals prefer over working for someone else as employees. Women's journey to the top is having an altitude problem. Women executives begin on the same career staircase as men, but it's almost as if the stairs change direction, and take them somewhere else. Social and economic development of women is necessary for the welfare of the society and also the Nation in turn.

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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Abstract: Women's contribute half of the world's population but their voice of struggle is unheard. There is always encroachment of rights of women in a society. Even today in some of the region's the women are restricted with many of the things, there basic rights are taken from them and made their life in darker side of the society. Therefore, there was a Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which gave a ray to the new hope for women's during 19th and 20th century. To provide the basic rights for all the human beings was its aim; it gave special concern and framed the rights bit slanting towards the women since they were thought to be as a weaker section in the society. Therefore, UDHR was deep rooted to from the strong base in a society.
This study provides overviews about the improvement in women status after the establishment of universal declaration of human rights, the analysis of implementation of human rights in society and the specific articles dealing with women empowerment. The information is based on secondary sources like journals, news articles and other online and offline documents.

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BARRIERS TO WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN IT INDUSTRY

A.ANN RAMOLA JEYANTHI, R.SANGEETHA

Abstract: Our country is fast emerging as a global power but for half of its population, the women across the country, struggle to live a life with dignity .Women, irrespective of their class, caste and educational status, do not feel safe. Women have been the victims of exploitations for a long time in different fields in their life physically, socially, mentally and economically. Women occupy respectable positions in all walks of the fields. Yet, they are not absolutely free from discrimination and harassment in the society. A few women have been able to establish their potentials. The important role played by women in electronics, information technology and food processing , agro industry and textiles has been crucial to the development of these sectors. They need to be given comprehensive support in terms of labour legislation, social security and other support services to participate and empower themselves in various industrial sectors. Women at present cannot work in night shift in factories even if they wish to. Suitable measures have be taken to enable women to work on the night shift in factories. This will be accompanied with support services for security, transportation etc. The provision of support services for women, like child care facilities, including crèches at work places and educational institutions, homes for the aged and the disabled has to be expanded and improved to create an enabling environment and to ensure their full cooperation in social, political and economic life. Women-friendly personnel policies has to be drawn up to encourage women to participate effectively in the developmental process. The main goal of this paper is to provide an overall summary of the key barriers to women's participation in the field of information technology and practices for addressing these barriers.

Key Words: Women, Discrimination, Harassment, Social Security, Information Technology, barriers.

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IMPACT OF NGO ON THE EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL POOR WOMEN IN TAMILNADU: A CASE STUDY OF USILAMPATTI BLOCK, MADURAI DISTRICT.

K.C.M. ESTHER RANI, J. RENUKA

Abstract: Women empowerment is the creation of an environment where women can make independent decisions on their personal development as well as shine as equal in society. A few challenges targeting the economic development of rural poor women will directly benefit the empowerment of women in India. The participation of women in Self Help Groups (SHGs) made a significant impact on their empowerment both in social and economical aspects. This study addresses women empowerment through self help groups in Usilampatti block, Madurai district of Tamilnadu state. The information required for the study has been collected from both the primary and secondary sources on economic, educational and empowerment status from the recent surveys conducted in Usilampatti block, Madurai district, Tamilnadu state. A multistage random sampling method has been followed. Average and percentage analysis was carried out to draw meaningful interpretation of the results. Factor analysis was used to measure and to determine the relationship between the observed variables. The results of the study revealed that the SHGs have had greater impact on both economic and social aspects of the beneficiaries.

Key words: Empowerment, Micro credit, NGO, Poverty, SHGs, Women,.

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PERIYAR'S VIEWS ABOUT WOMENS EMPOWERMENT

R.PRABHA, H.LOURDU RAJA

Abstract: Feminist theories acknowledge that the world can be understood in a variety of productive ways, and they resist the search for positive (measurable) truth. They also see the feminine as a way of knowing that is distinct from the masculine way of knowing. Carol Gilligan makes this case in her book, In a Different Voice (1982). Remember that feminism is not a single theory; it is not even a single system of thought. It is a movement.

Keywords: Feminism, Women's Rights, Education, Equality.

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WHY RAPES HAPPENS IN INDIA – WHO IS REALLY TO BLAME ?

PRAGA DEESWARAN

Abstract: We have been hearing that a woman has several forms and has many qualities. Women were often appreciated for their tremendous patience and somewhere it has become a great reason for their exploitation. Though our society has been a male dominating society, there were plenty of incidence where women were treated badly. It's a matter of shame that we are worship goddess Durga for prosperity, goddess Saraswati for education, goddess Laxmi for wealth. But we fail to respect the women of our own house. Rape is the fourth most common crime in India. Rapes happen in India because we are a insensitive nation. Safety of a women has been a huge concern over past some years but nothing concrete has been done till date. NCRB (National Crime Records Bureau) dates reveals that everyday 93 women are being raped in country. We Indians have a different approach that most of the women are raped because of the dress that she wearing or because of the timing that she choose while going out. But that is not a real fact. In Bangalore, six year old child was raped. Is she wore any sexy dress? There are many reasons beyond this. This paper will accord such reasons. Rape, molestation and abductions, the crimes are numerous but low conviction rates for the same is one of the major reasons for the growing number of offences against women, point out experts. Girija vyas, chairperson, National commission for women (NCW) says, "Apart from other factor low conviction rate in the cases of rape is the biggest worry today.A total of 3,09,546 cases of crime against women were reported in the country during the year 2013 . In 15,556 cases, the rape victims were aged between 18 and 30 years in 2013. On many occasions, complains do not get registered on time and then it is very difficult to prove that rape actually happened. It should be registered within 24 hours of the incident. Predators know this and take advantage of it. Even if they get caught, they will use their money and influence to escape from the punishment.

Keywords : Rape, Safety, Exploitation

MENTORİNG İN SCHOOLS: THE NEED OF THE DAY

FATIMAH ALI EATAYAH

Abstract : Modern world is a different place and in a state of transition. Technology pervades every aspect of life creating new problems and challenges. Social structures have given rise to problems at home that affect the academic performance of children in school. Lack of love and filial attachment has led to emotional problems with children. One way to tackle them is through mentoring. The paper discusses the meaning and process of mentoring, the skills of a mentor and the advantages of mentoring. The reseacrher has taken into account a numberof studies and literature reviews on mentoring and concluded that in spite of certain shortcomings, mentoring can go a long way in helping students to gain confidence, self-esteem and emotional stability provided that school administrators take care that proper trained mentors are appointed and the mentoring activities are regularly evaluated.

Key Words: mentor, mentee, protégé

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WORK RELATED MUSCULOSKELETAL PAIN AND RISKS FACTORS VARIATION FOR MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS IN HAND SCREEN PRINTING INDUSTRY.

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Abstract : A cross-sectional study was performed to investigate the varying in musculoskeletal pain and risk factors among male and female workers in hand screen printing industry. Cochran's sample size for categorical data was used to select 385(male and female) hand screen printing workers from western part of Tamil Nadu. Out of 385 workers 211 were male and rest 174 female. The subjects affected by any chronic diseases, fractures and surgery were excluded from the study. Modified Nordic musculoskeletal questionnaire was used to assess the musculoskeletal pain and risk factors among HSP workers by face to face interview method. The Questionnaire consists of four sections which include workers background, medical history, risk factors, frequency and severity of pain in individual anatomical sites. The statistical analyses were done by Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 20.0). The statistical analyses reported neck pain for female (42.5%) (OR, CI: 1.92, 1.57-2.35) was twofold greater than male, wrist(33.3%)(OR, CI: 1.54, 1.23-1.89), knee(71.8%)(OR, CI: 2.80, 1.83-4.29) and ankle/feet pain(72.4%)(OR, CI: 3.56, 2.32-5.47) was one fold greater than male. The shoulder, elbow, upper and lower back was moreover equal in reporting pain. Risk factors such as age, job tenure, marital status, body mass index, sick leave and stressfulness were significantly ($p< 0.05$) associated with the musculoskeletal pain. Proper Ergonomic training and work station design with proper work timings will result in reduced musculoskeletal pain among workers.

Keywords : Cross-sectional study, public health, gender differences, occupational risks, musculoskeletal pain.

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WOMEN CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH FEMALE EDUCATION IN INDIA

IMMANUEL EBENEZAR E.D , P. SURIYA

Abstract: The emergence of women as significant agents of development is being acknowledged increasingly across the globe. Women have a vital role in the overall growth of the family, community, society and humanity. Christianity in India has empowered Indian women through the introduction of female education. In this process, the contribution of Women Christian Missionaries of 19th and early 20th centuries needs to be appreciated, as it is often neglected or forgotten in Indian history. This paper is an attempt to highlight the remarkable contributions of few significant individuals or pioneers in empowering women in Indian society. This paper is very much limited with few samples whom the authors name, "women Christian missionaries", amidst many writings on Christianity and female education, Christian missionaries and female education in India.

Keywords: Female education, Women Christian Missionaries, Empowerment.

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HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DR. MANIRANI DASGUPTA

Abstract : In the beginning of 19th century Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Sahajanand, Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar, Sri Dayanand Saraswati, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Swami Vivekanand and others had started political and social movements with the aim of social change and for the protection of human rights of women. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is well known for his revolutionary activities in political, social, economic, literary, cultural and religious fields.

Indian freedom fighters started thinking about change of Dark Age of 18th century. In the 18th century under the excuse of religion there were customs of child marriage, child killing, and practice of sati, torture to women since their childhood within the family and outside in society.

With the aim of social reform Raja Ram Mohan Roy established Bramho Samaj in the year 1828, 20th August and revolted against the practice of Sati. Likewise, Swami Vivekananda also worked hard for welfare of women. Iswar Chandra Vidya Sagar had started the movement for the Remarriage of Widows in India on the basis of which the British Government passed a Law favoring Remarriage of Widows in the year 1856. Dr. Annie Beasant, Sister Nivedita and Pritilata Wadeker's names must also be recalled at this juncture for their contributions in social reforms and freedom movements.

During the war of independence due to great efforts of Ramkrishna Mission, Bramho Samaj, Prarthana Samaj and the like, Indian women became aware about solidarity and started thinking about change and revolution. A few women like Swaran Kumari Devi, Mrs. K. Ganguli, Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Sarla Devi, Devi Rani, Pandit Ramabai, Maharani Tapasvini Sunanda and others had started thinking about (a) status of women in Indian society, (b) social reforms, (c) Women's education and (d) change of status of women in India. As part of freedom movement Indian women gave away jewelries and fancy clothes as well as took part in straggle for Home Rule Movement, Satyagraha and the like. Vijyalaxmi Pandit was jailed for her active participation in the year 1940. Many women joined Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's Azad Hind Fauj with the leadership of Dr. Laxmi Saigal.

Gradually women in India started to oppose the Rule made by society against them. They started to identify their rights as human being. Indian Women realised that they too have certain basic, inherent and sacrosanct rights which are inherent by birth as human being. These are not given by the state rather the state only guarantees certain rights as fundamental human rights as under Indian Constitutional law, the Human Rights Act and other statutes. Women should be treated equally with men in family, community as well as society.

However, to achieve equal rights and protection in 21st century, women enjoy certain special protection but it is to bring them at equal footing. Because, only equals can be treated and protected equally otherwise if unequal are treated equally then again it will result in more subordination and domination. However, these rights are not unrestricted as we know rights without restrictions may destroy society as it may lead anarchy. Therefore, in our society there is need of gender equally and protection of rights of women equally with men.

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IN TAMIL CULT 'THE RECONSTRUCTION OF AHALIKAI CONCEPT' FEMINIST APPROACH

M.SENGOL MARY

Abstract : In general womankind is considered as a despised gender and has been exploited by the male chauvinistic blunder. This treatise will be a rude shock and challenge to the ancestral concepts and values like tradition (marabou), culture (panpaadu) and chastity (karppu). Womankind was applauded and apprehended as divine force in the form of Goddess Kali, Kotravai etc., but the bare reality is womankind has been looked down upon and ill-treated by the male dominated world. There are many proof and hints for this exploitation sense in many of the ancient literature, epic, history and Folk Lore.

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA: A REVERIE

SHEBA PREMSINGH

Abstract : Women Empowerment can be viewed at three different stages, the past the present and the future. Initially Women Empowerment was merely providing basic rights to women which, they were earlier deprived of. At present, with lots of National Missions working for the support of woman and trying to instruct them to question the age old belief systems it seems to be marching ahead but at a snail's pace. A revelation of the future is to first discover the destination and then try to get there, or renew its vision Empowerment should encourage women to face challenges as a community rather than individually. It should educate one to bounce back with added vigour after every failure. There isn't much use in quantifying empowerment through statistics. It is a long process which begins at the woman's individual self to enable an environment conducive for social change.

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WOMEN'S ROLE IN ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING PEACE: ANALYZING THROUGH THE CASE OF LIBERIA

SULAGNA SENSHARMA

Abstract: Gender equality is considered to be one of the basic principles for peaceful existence of a state at the national and international level. It provides great opportunity for equal representation of all members in the society. For the materialization of gender equality, women's participation in the public sphere is a necessary phenomenon. Their involvement in the public sphere would make the political system more realistic, inclusive and effective in addressing the world's problems and challenges. Various policies and resolutions have been passed supporting the human rights and political participation of women. While describing the experiences of war or conflicts, women's perspectives should also be included other than portraying them as victims. In the light of these issues, the paper would make an attempt in dealing with certain questions- Does women's active involvement in public sphere have any transformatory potential? How can being woman make any difference in the pattern of leadership? Will altering the gender balance in the decision-making structures bring about any significant change? Is it possible that the rate of violence will decrease with women's participation in the public sphere? All these discussions would be explored through the Liberian experience.

Key words: Gender Equality, Conflict and War, Liberia, Women's leadership and participation.

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IMPACT OF PRINT, ELECTRONIC AND NEW MEDIA ON STUDENT COMMUNITY IN GENERATING ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

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Abstract : Spreading information on all facets of environment through the media, which are known to be playing an effectual role not only in informing the end-users but also in influencing their thoughts, shaping their attitudes and sharpening their actions, is mandatory especially in developing countries. As the media can be instructive and enjoyable in the field of environment, the students can be benefited by acquiring environmental achievements. In the present investigation, the investigators made an attempt to evaluate the achievements of students studying in selected autonomous colleges of Madurai city on all aspects of environment that could have been inculcated by the media. In this connection, the investigators randomly selected two hundred students from all disciplines of the colleges and collected information subsequently through a structured questionnaire from the selected students. The investigation revealed that the most of the students used the majority of the media regularly. It was found that the majority of the students learnt environment through the specific media such as newspaper, television and internet. On the basis of the findings of the present investigation, it was concluded that proper consideration should be given in the coverage of print and electronic media to all aspects of environment like environmental components, environmental pollution, effects of environmental pollution, control of environmental pollution and environmental protection that would be beneficial for the sustainable development of the society.

Keywords: Mass media, Student community, Environmental achievements

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MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT IN ACHIEVING WOMEN EMPOWERMENT:

P. RAJESWARI

Abstract : Swami Vivekananda once quoted that "the best thermometer to measure the development of a nation lies in the treatment of women". Women are the backbone of society and hence Women Empowerment insists in the creation of an environment where women should take independent decisions on their personal life as well as in society.
Women Empowerment as it says the goal is to achieve development of Women. Women should be encouraged to actively participate to attain the goal. The Government should not only grant equality to women, but also should empower certain measures of positive discrimination in favor of women. Women Empowerment is recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. Women must realize the self power within them and fight against the injustices.

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WOMAN AS A CHANGE AGENT AND A CATALYST IN THE CHANGING SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

J.NITHYA KAMALAM

Abstract : Women folk are the sustainers' and sufferers in any community. Both progenitors and sustainers of the community, starting from their role devoting entirely to the building up families, societies, cultures and trend setting traditions across smaller or larger geographical areas, women make major contributions but remains largely sidelined or undermined. A rural mother steps out to take work from planting to crop production, rearing of poultry and livestock and to get involved actively in the cottage industry. From household and family maintenance activities, to transporting water, fuel and fodder, younger and older women make unsung contributions. In the cities, girls and young women get to attend work in smaller industries and production, running petty shops or find less gainful employment ending up as meagrely educated individuals. Despite the huge involvement and her role in binding relationships in families and community, the dignity of a woman her life's journey remains yet ill recognized. Women's status is low by all social, economic, and political indicators. This paper attempts to offer a glimpse of the role of women in the socio-cultural development, especially in Indian context

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EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALIZATION

JASNA N . M

Abstract : Empowerment is the most recent policy approach to women in development. It takes in to account not only both the practical and strategic gender needs of women but also recognizes their triple role in development. Empowerment as a bottom-up process that cannot be formulated from top-down. Empowerment does not only mean to have access to decision-making but also being able and entitled to occupy the decision-making space. Empowerment has a number of dimensions with political participation as being one of them. Women's political presence and empowerment have some obvious links.e.g.by having political presence in decision- making structures, women can influence the formulation of policies affecting other women in the society.

Democratic decentralization is a good policy approach because it is about good governance. It increases participation of citizens in governance at the grass root levels. In many countries decentralization has resulted in government's affirmative actions to ensure inclusion of women in the political sphere of life. Strengthening women's participation in all walk of life has gained enormous popularity in economic and social development discourses in the last decades. International and bilateral development agencies have designed woman specific policies to integrate them better in to economic and social processes.

गांधीधर्मऔरस्त्रीकाआदर

DR. SHAMLA.K.A.

पुरुषऔरस्त्रीपरस्परसक्रियसहायताकेबिनानहींजीसकते
।स्त्रीरोटीरक्षणऔरवितरणकरनेवालीगृहस्वामिनीहैं।मानवजातीकेशिशुओंकापालनकरनाउसकाविशेषऔरएक्मात्रअसाधारणअधिकारहैं।उसकीदेखभालकेबिनामानववंशअवश्यलुप्तहोजाएगा।
स्त्रीअहिंसाकाअवतारहैं।अहिंसाकाअर्थहैंअसीमप्रेमऔरअसीमप्रेमकाअर्थहैंअसीमकष्टसहनेकीशक्ति।शांत्तिरुपीअमृतकेप्यासेइसयुद्धरतसंसारकोशान्तिकीकलासिखानेकाकामभगवाननेउसीकोसौंपाहैं ।वह्सत्याग्रहकीनेताबनसकतीहैं।
गाँधीजीएकपत्नीव्रतकेसमर्थकथे।यदिविधुरकोविवाहकाअधिकारहैंतोयुवाविधवाकोभीविवाहकरनेमेंकोईदोषगाँधीजीनहींमानतेथे।स्त्रीपुरुषकीसमानतामेंविश्वासरखतेथे।वेसभीअधिकारस्त्रियोंकेलियेहोनेचाहियेजोपुरुषोंकोप्राप्तहैं ।
पत्नीपतिकीक्रीतदासीनहींहैं।परन्तुउसकीजीवनसंगिनीऔरसहायकहैं।वह्स्वयंअपनामार्गचुननेकोउतनीहीस्वतंत्रहैंजितनाउसकापति ।
गाँधीजीबालविवाहकेविरोधीथे।वेकन्याओंकोशिक्षादिलानामातापिताकाआवशयककर्तव्यमानतेथे।बूढोंकाकन्याओंसेविवाहकरनागाँधीजीकोनहींभाताथा।विवाहधार्मिकसंस्कारहैं।विवाहितजीवनमेंसंयमआवश्यकहैं।
वैधव्यबलातनहींलाद्राचाहियेइससेसमाजकाचारित्रिकपतनहोताहैं।
बालविधवाओंकाविवाहधूमधामसेहोनाचाहिये।गाँधीजीविवाहकेपश्चातपतिपत्नीमेंनपटनेपरसम्बन्धविच्छेदकीअनुमतिदेतेहैं।वेकृत्रिमउपायोंसेसन्ततिविरोधकेविरोधीथेउनकामतहैंमैंलोगोंकोनपुंसकयावंध्याबनानेकानियमआमानुषिकसमझताहूँ ।

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दुनिया स्त्री पर टिकी है

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स्त्री ही, मानव जीवन का केन्द्र,
पुरुष उसके आश्रय से गतिशील , स्त्री ही,
हाँ , स्त्री ही व्यक्ति को बनाती ।

आनंद भी वही, कलह भी वही, कलरव भी वही और उजाड़ भी ,
दूध भी और खून भी , रोटीभी और स्कीमें भी
आपकी मरम्मत और श्रेष्ठता भी, हाँ सब कुछ स्त्री ही बनाती ,
धर्म स्त्री पर टीका हैं, सभ्यता स्त्री पर निर्भर हैं
फाशन का जड़ भी वही, बात क्यों बढ़ाऊँ
एक शब्द में कहो, दुनिया स्त्री पर टिकी हैं ।

जो आंखों से देखते हैं, चुपचाप इस तथ्य को स्वीकार कर ,
दब के बैठते रहते क्यों ?, ज़्यादाचूम नहीं करती ।

जिनकी आँखें ही नहीं, वे माने या न माने -
हमारी बला से ।

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RE-EMERGING OF POSITIVE PORTRAYAL OF INDIAN WOMEN IN THE INDIAN ADVERTISING INDUSTRY .

MRINALINI B CHAVAN

Abstract: In this paper the presenter proposes to concentrates on increasing trends in Indian advertising industry to depict Indian women in the positive light and thereby analysing their contribution in re - positioning them from margin to centre . The Indian T V industry , in the 1980s , was marred by representing stereotypical image of Indian women in advertisement and in the serials as sex sirens ,docile daughters - sisters, tolerant sister – in laws , a perfect mother and ever helping housewives . However, since last few years , the massive impact of globalization is visible on Indian socio- cultural ideas and norms . The old ideas and norms which directly used to recognise the traditional roles of women in our society , have been gone through a revolutionary changes ,replacing them (slowly but surely) with modern values that offer a liberal socio -culture and economic environment to the Indian women . In the recent times , this new images of modern , confident ,happy ,educated , and emotionally as well as economically independent images of Indian women are commonly portrayed in the advertisements on Indian television . The presenter intends to analyse and decode few prominent advertisements that offer messages in the given socio-cultural and political context .Here the researcher limits attention only to those advertisements that depict women in the positive light .The paper concludes that , the media is very powerful medium that impacts the psychological set up of the masses and this is the right time where the advertising agencies should continued to take full accountability and responsibility for women's depicting in their advertisement , thereby , fastening the process of recognising the new roles and values modern women cherish in our society .

Key words: Advertisement ,Globalization , Positive Images Of Women, Stereotyped Images Of Indian Women.