

# NRJITIS

## National Research Journal of Information Technology & Information Science

A Bi-Annual Peer Reviewed Refereed Research Journal



**ISSN** INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
INDIA



Published by : **National Press Associates**

# National Research Journal of Information Technology and Information Science

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A Biannual Peer Reviewed Refereed Research Journal

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Volume - 9 | Special Issue - 2 | August - 2022 | Impact Factor - 6.8

ISSN No : 2350-1278

*Special Issue on*  
**"ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT"**

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# A SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

Dr. RAMYA.S

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Karnataka State Open University, Mukthagangotri, Mysore



**Abstract :** Sustainable development goals (SDGs) have set the 2030 agenda to transform our world by tackling multiple challenges humankind is facing to ensure well-being, economic prosperity, and environmental protection. In contrast to conventional development agendas focusing on a restricted set of dimensions, the SDGs provide a holistic and multidimensional view on development. Hence, interactions among the SDGs may cause diverging results. To analyze the SDG interactions we systematize the identification of synergies and trade-offs using official SDG indicator data for 227 countries. A significant positive correlation between a pair of SDG indicators is classified as a *synergy* while a significant negative correlation is classified as a *trade-off*. We rank synergies and trade-offs between SDGs pairs on global and country scales in order to identify the most frequent SDG interactions. For a given SDG, positive correlations between indicator pairs were found to outweigh the negative ones in most countries. Among SDGs the positive and negative correlations between indicator pairs allowed for the identification of particular global patterns. SDG 1 (*No poverty*) has synergetic relationship with most of the other goals, whereas SDG 12 (*Responsible consumption and production*) is the goal most commonly associated with trade-offs. The attainment of the SDG agenda will greatly depend on whether the identified synergies among the goals can be leveraged. In addition, the highlighted trade-offs, which constitute obstacles in achieving the SDGs, need to be negotiated and made structurally no obstructive by deeper changes in the current strategies.

**Keywords :** No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health & Wellbeing, Quality Education.

## Introduction

Under the principles of the United Nations Charter the Millennium Declaration identified principles and treaties on sustainable development, including economic development, social development and environmental protection. Broadly defined, sustainable development is a systems approach to growth and development and to manage natural, produced, and social capital for the welfare of their own and future generations. The term sustainable development as used by the United Nations incorporates both issues associated with land development and broader issues of human development such as education, public health, and standard of living.

Sustainability can be defined as the practice of maintaining processes of productivity indefinitely natural or human made by replacing resources used with resources of equal or greater value without degrading or endangering natural biotic systems. Sustainable development ties together concern for the carrying capacity of natural systems with the social, political, and economic challenges faced by humanity. Sustainability science is the study of the concepts of sustainable development and environmental science. There is an additional focus on the present generations' responsibility to regenerate, maintain and improve planetary resources for use by future generations.

Sustainable development has its roots in ideas about sustainable forest management which were developed in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries. In response to a growing awareness of the depletion of timber resources in England, John Evelyn argued that "sowing and

VOL 8 | SPECIAL ISSUE 1 | MAY 2021

# Shanlax International Journal of Arts, Science and Humanities

A Peer-Reviewed, Refereed Scholarly Quarterly Journal  
Globally Indexed with Impact Factor

ISSN 2321-788X



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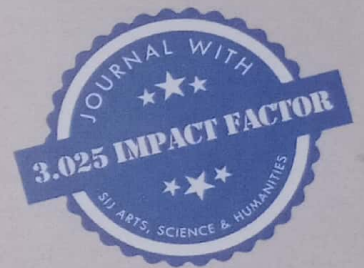
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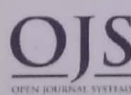
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# WOMEN ENTERPRUNERSHIP IN INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

**Dr. Ramya .S**

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## **Abstract**

*Entrepreneurship refers to the act of setting up a new business or reviving an existing business so as to take advantages from new opportunities. A woman entrepreneur is an adult who owns and runs an enterprise, especially a commercial one, often at personal financial risk. To government of India, "An enterprise owned and controlled by a women having a minimum financial interest of 51% of capital and giving at least 51% of the employment generated by the enterprise to women. Women entrepreneurs tend to be highly motivated & self directed, they also exhibit a high internal locus of control & achievement. In spite of this entire personality trait they face many challenges such as financial constraint, lack of support from family and society, Marketing etc. the present study tries to highlights of the issues and challenges of women entrepreneur and suggested the workable corrective measures. The relevant secondary data have been collected from various GO's/NGO's reports and documents, Journals, published articles and Magazines to analyze the topic.*

**Keywords:** *Women Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneur, challenges and issues.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

The origin of the basic word –Entrepreneurship is from a French word –1828, borrowing of French Entrepreneur "one who undertakes or manages," from Original French *entreprendre* "undertake." Initially in the early 16th century, it was applied to those who were engaged in military expeditions. In 17th century it was extended to cover civil engineering activities such as construction and fortification. Women perform 66 percent of the world's work, produce 50 percent of the food, but earn 10 percent of the income and own 1 percent of the property. (Women, Business and the Law, World Bank, 2011) Globally, women represent 49.6% of the total population, but only 40.8% of the total workforce in the formal sector. Since ages India has been men-dominated country. But, time is changing now. Women in India have outraged the fact that since hundreds of years they had been following the orders of men. They now know their rights and duties and with the spreading awareness amongst the women they are now no less than the men. They are walking with men at the same pace in each and every field. Today, many women have established their own economy i.e., entrepreneurial empire and are now ruling their world as they wished to.

Special Issue Vol-01, Jan. to March 2021

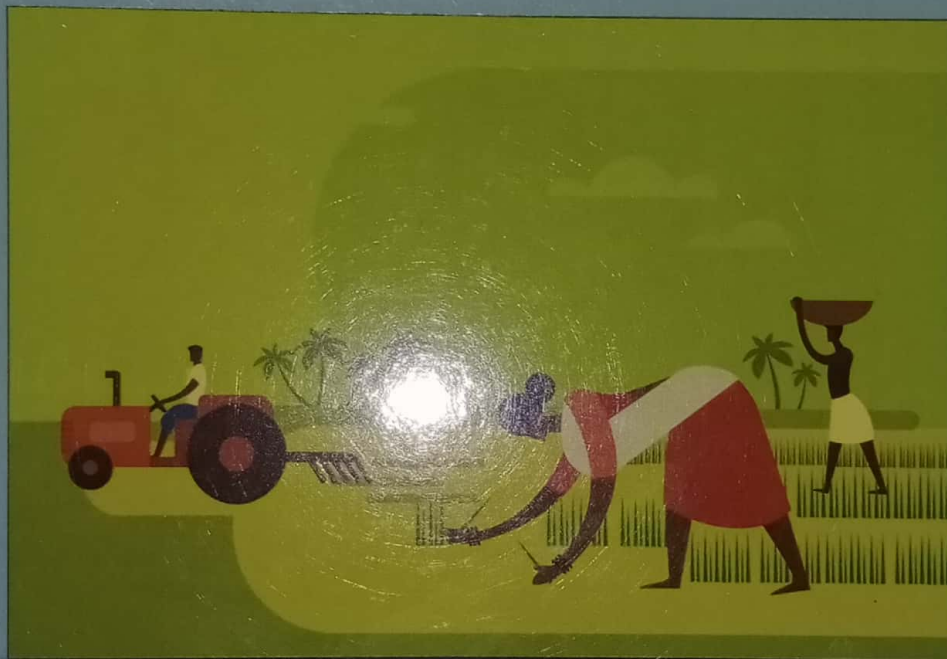
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Peer Reviewed International Refereed Research Journal



MAH/MUL/03051/2012  
ISSN-2319 9318

## New Agriculture Acts 2020 : Problems and Prospects



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## "NEW AGRICULTURE ACT 2020: PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTS

Dr. Ramya S.,

Assistant Professor of Sociology  
Karnataka State Open University,  
Mukthagangotri, Mysuru

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"There are two major challenges before Indian agriculture today: ecological and economical. The conservation of our basic agricultural assets such as land, water, and biodiversity is a major challenge. How to make agriculture sustainable is the challenge"

-M. S. Swaminathan

### INTRODUCTION:

The Union government enacted two new farm laws for agriculture, and modified the Essential Commodities Act 1951 for agri-food stuff, in September 2020. The new acts have been widely acclaimed as historic, path-breaking, and a "1991 movement" for agriculture. However, a narrative is being created based on ideological and imaginary grounds to build opinion and pressure against the new laws by ignoring the intent, content and implications of the new policy reforms. This paper discusses the implications of all the three acts on farmers, the farm sector, APMCs, the MSP regime, consumers and the future of agriculture, agriculturists and related aspects. It is also important to inform the public why the Centre had to bring about these acts.

### WHY POLICY REFORMS IN AGRICULTURE?

There are at least ten significant reasons for initiating reforms in the agriculture sector. The major policy reforms of 1991 did not cover agriculture. Initially, many thought these reforms were useless, they would harm the country, and

were being undertaken due to pressure from the World Bank and IMF. So, nobody felt concerned about the exclusion of the agriculture sector from the 1991 reforms agenda. After a few years, it was found that the growth rate of the Indian economy had started accelerating, driven by the non-agriculture sector

### GENESIS OF POLICY REFORMS:

There is criticism from some quarters that the new farm laws have been rushed in without consultations with the states and stakeholders. As mentioned earlier, the discussions on policy reforms and structural changes in agriculture started around the year 2000. It began with suggestions for changes in market regulation and removal of various restrictions provided under the APMC Act. Some serious limitations of the APMC Act are as follows, though there is variation across states:

- Notified commodities produced in the area under the jurisdiction of an APMC mandi to be sold only in them
- Traders/buyers must have the licence to operate in the mandi
- Multiple levies on sale/purchase transactions
- No direct sale from farmer to trader. Even if allowed user charges and mandi cess must be paid without actually using the facility. This kind of practice amounts to forcing all vehicles to move on toll road and pay toll tax even if that road is not used!

- Charges of middlemen, like commission agents, statutorily fixed, not capped

### The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Bill, 2020

#### Main provisions -

The new legislation will create an ecosystem where the farmers and traders will enjoy freedom of choice of sale and purchase of agri-produce.

It will also promote barrier-free inter-state and intra-state trade and commerce outside the physical premises of markets

**Contributions of  
Babu Jagajivanram  
to Social Equality  
& Social Justice**

**Babu Jagajivanram Centre,  
KSOU, Mysuru**

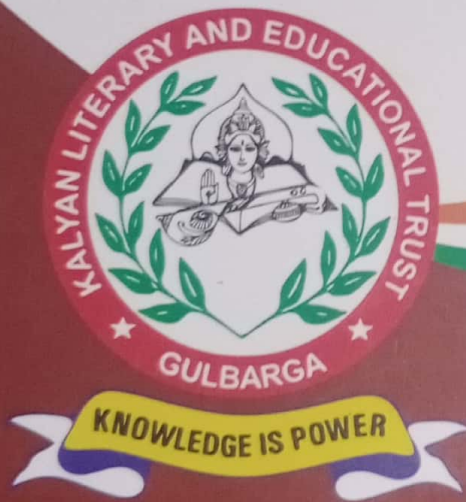
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[www.deccanjournals.com](http://www.deccanjournals.com)

**ISSN - 2321-2551**

A Bi-Annual Peer Reviewed & Referred Multi-Disciplinary International Journal

**Impact Factor - 2.8**



# CHALUKYA JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Indexed with International  
ISSN Directory, Paris

**SPECIAL ISSUE 2021**

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# BABU JAGJIVAN RAM CONTRIBUTION ON INDIAN SOCIETY

\*Dr.Ramya.S

## Introduction:

Babu Jagjivan Ram (1 April - 1 July 1) Jagjivan Ram known as "Babuji" was not only a freedom fighter but also a social worker. Born into a Dalit family in Bihar, he was a minister in Nehru's cabinet. He was also Deputy Prime Minister of India during the time of Morarji Desai. Jagjivanam Ram was the greatest Dalit leader in the struggle for the prevention of untouchability. And he has Advocating social justice for Dalits. Former Deputy Prime Minister Babu Jagjivanam Ram, who fought for the rights of the exploited, was the pioneer of the Green Revolution. He was instrumental in increasing food production, serving as Minister of Agriculture and Defense, and his service was memorable. His meteoric rise in public life saw him emerge as an eminent and popular political leader, who devoted his entire life working for the welfare of the country. He belonged to the vintage era of modern Indian politics. As national leader, parliamentarian, Union Minister and champion of depressed classes. Babu Jagjivan Ram played a significant role in scripting our country's political and constitutional development and social change.

## Objectives and Methodology:

This Paper attempt to analyse the Babu Jagjivan Ram Contribution on Indian society. These paper completely based on secondary data consists of books, journals, and websites.

## WOMEN EMPOWERMENT:

Ours is a male oriented nation. Women have been subjected to a lot of exploitation since ancient days. In India, a woman is bound by many obligations. She was subjected to constant persecution, including child marriages, sati system, devadasi system, slavery, wage discrimination and more. As civilization grew dowry plague and harassment of women so increased. With all this in mind, our Constitutional Constituents think deeply about empowerment of women and most importantly our great Indian Constitutional architect and President of the

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Dr. Ramya.S

ISSN : 2347 - 5048

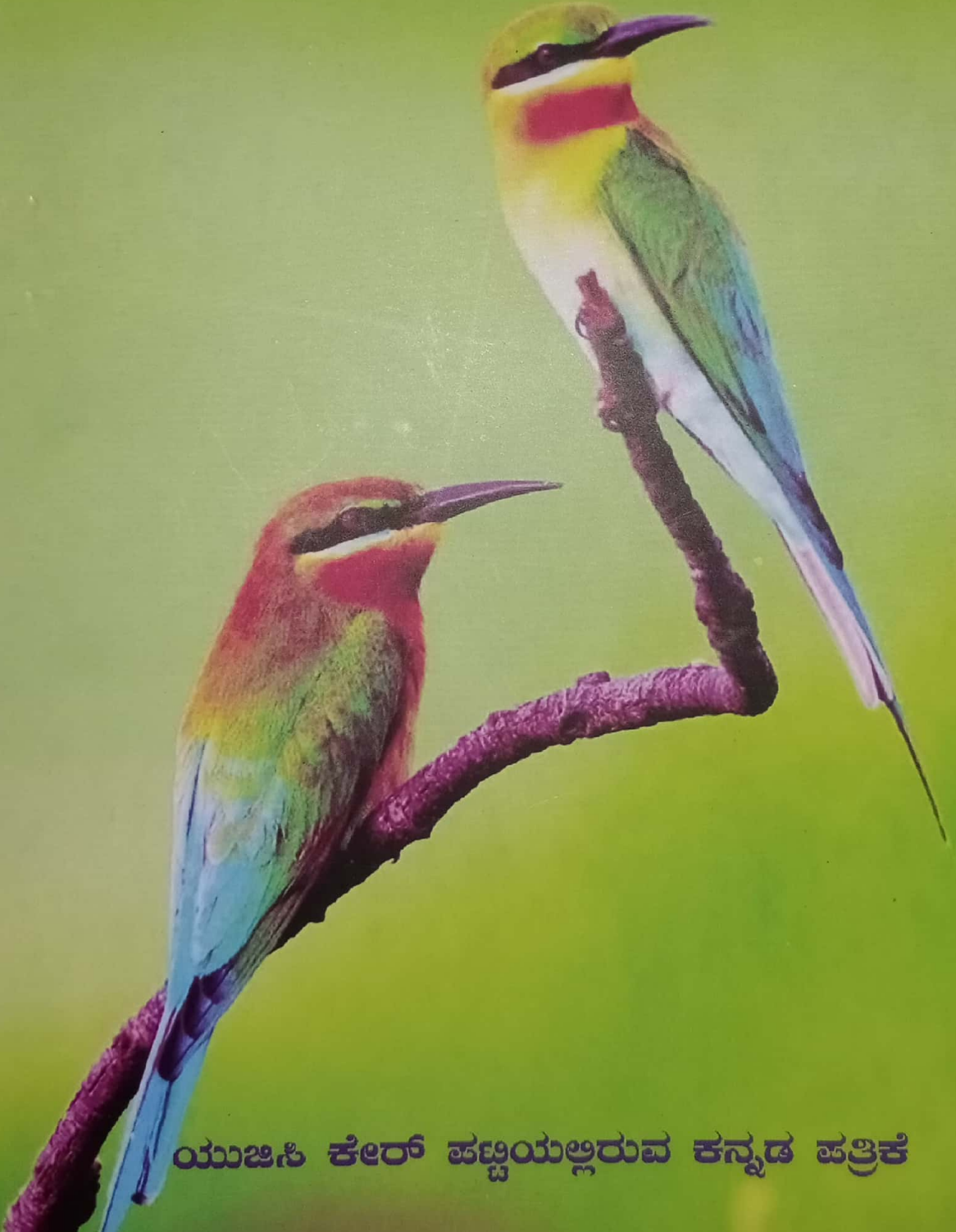


# ಅರುಣು ಕುರುಣು

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## ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು : ಒಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

ಡಾ ರಮ್ಯ ಎಸ್

ಪೀಠಿಕೆ :

ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ತಾರತಮ್ಯವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೇಣೀಕೃತ (ಜಾತಿ ಆಧಾರಿತ) ಸಮಾಜದ ಒಂದು ಬಳುವಳಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದಿ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಿತೃಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಚಲಿತ (ಕಾರ್ವೆ, ೧೯೫೩) ಹಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಸಮಾನ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಮಾತು ನಾವು ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಕಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಈ ಬಗೆಯಾದ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ತೊಡೆದುಹಾಕದೆ, ಸಾಂವಿಧಾನಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮಹಿಳಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಸಬಲೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಖಾತ್ರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿರುವ ಅನೇಕ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳು ವಾಸ್ತವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದುಕೊಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರ್ಲ್‌ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಅವರಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ಅನೇಕ ವಿಚಾರವಂತರ ಆಲೋಚನೆಯೂ ಇದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಮೂಲಭೂತವಾದ ವಾಕ್ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ, ಸಂಚರಿಸುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ, ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳಿಂದ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಹಲವಾರು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಸಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಬದುಕುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ, ಪಿತ್ರಾರ್ಜಿತ ಹಾಗೂ ಪತಿಯ ಮನೆಯ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಂದ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರೂ ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ತಿ :

ಮಹಿಳೆಗೆ ವಿವಾಹದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಧನವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಒಡವೆ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಕೆಯು ಧರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವಿತ್ತು, ಆದರೆ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೂ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ದಾನ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಅಡವಿಡುವ ಯಾವ ಹಕ್ಕೂ ಆಕೆಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ಯಾಶುಲ್ಕವೆಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುವ ಈ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಆಕೆಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಭದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ನೀಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು; ಆದರೆ, ಆಕೆಯು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವಂತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸಹೋದರ ಅಥವಾ ಮಗನ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಥವಾ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಪುರುಷ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಯ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಆಕೆ ಆ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಷ್ಟ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಲೋಚಿಸುವುದಾಗಲೀ, ಅದು ತನ್ನದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಲೀ ಆಕೆಗೆ ನಿಷಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅಂತಹ ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಧನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಹಿಂದೆಗೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು ಆಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲು ಕೇಳುವ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಅವರಿಗಾಗಲೀ



**ISSN : 0973-6875**



Volume: 13, Issue : 2A, October 2020 - March 2021

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# DISEASES PATTERNS AMONG THE AGRICULTURAL WOMAN WORKERS

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## Introduction:

Women are the backbone of agricultural workforce in all over the world. Women play a pivotal role in all economic and crop production activities in the hills. Throughout India women farmers are the veritable back-bone of subsistence agriculture. Above 80 per cent of the field work in agriculture, from sowing to harvesting, post harvest management and dairy management is done by women workers. According to 1991 census the male cultivators have increased in the country by 11.67 per cent from 76.7 in 1981 to 85.6 million in 1991. The female cultivators however have increased at much faster rate of 45.23 per cent from 14.8 million in 1981 to 21.5 million in 1991. According to 2011 World Bank Data only, 17.5 per cent of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is accounted for by agricultural production. Based on 2012 data, India is home to fourth largest agricultural sector in the world. Women in India are the backbone of the society and important resource in agriculture and rural economy. Health and nutrition are important as in themselves and often are emphasized as critical components of basic needs in developing countries. (research front.in).

Agricultural workers have a significantly higher mortality of cancer, tuberculosis, chronic respiratory diseases, liver diseases, suicide, motor and non-motor vehicle accidents. Work related diseases are musculoskeletal diseases, pesticide

poisoning, infections and respiratory and neurologic diseases. Agriculture is one of the most hazards occupations worldwide. In several countries the fatal accident rate in agriculture is double the average for all other industries, According to ILO estimates, workers suffer 250 million accidents every year. Out of a total of 335,000 fatal workplace accidents worldwide, there are some 170,000 deaths among agricultural workers. The intensive use of machinery and of pesticides and other agrochemical has raised the risks. Machinery such as tractors and harvesters has the higher frequency and fatality rates of injury available data from developing countries shows that there has been an increase in the accident rate in agriculture. Such accidents occur mainly among migrants and daily workers, as well as women and children whose numbers in waged labour are country rising. (International Labour Organisation).

## Objectives :

- To find out the allied activities in agriculture women workers.
- To know the disease patterns among agricultural women workers.
- To focus on remedies of diseases of agricultural women workers.

## Methodology :

The present paper is concerned with the secondary data were collected from the various sources like, official documents, reports, standard authorized books, and journal etc...

**ISSN : 0973-6875**

**Volume: 12, Issue : 6A(2), April 2020 - Sept 2020**



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# LEGAL AND SOCIAL CHANGE: A STUDY

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## Abstract

Law and social transformation is a very unique concept which highlights the studies and changes in social problems and their solutions through legal approach. Here "law changes the society" which means that the law of the land compels the society to be changed according to the law. When dispute arises the matter is brought before the judiciary, which applies the rule of law principle to change either the existing custom or law. Secondly society changes the law it means that the law is made by the society according to the requirement of the democratic institution. It can be brought out either by legislating function or by adopting customs and practices. Law has always been seen as an instrument that could bring out social change. An attempt is made in this paper to emphasize that though there are several devices to bring about a change and transformation in our society but for law none can be considered as the most effective and safest method.

## Introduction

Interpretation of the word 'LAW' According to Blackstone, "Law is a rule of conduct, prescribed by the supreme power in the State, commanding which is right and prohibiting what is wrong. Jurisprudentially law consists of rules prescribed by the society for the governance of human conduct". Law of any civilized country is not definite, but changes according to the demand and circumstances of the society. Roger Cotter views "Social change is held to occur only when social structure - patterns of social relations established social norms and social roles changes".

Law not only lays down the norms which are acceptable to a given society, it also lays down the norms, which the society should adopt in the interest of its own welfare. The rules or code of conduct which a society develops by experience shapes into law for the sake of uniformity, consistency, performance and sanction. An acceptable norm thus becomes a law. The departure there from is condemned as crime in criminal law but civil law becomes a code of conduct regulating the society.

## Interaction between law and social transformation

The researcher is of the opinion that law is the most effective instrument of social change but at times social changes becomes law. In India there are two main institutions which makes change in law, namely the legislature where new laws are enacted or amendments are done to the old acts to suit the need of the hour. The second institution is our judiciary, where interpretation of the rule of land and law of land coexist.

## Right to free and compulsory education

In 1992 the honorable Supreme Court declared the right to free and compulsory education as a fundamental right in the ambit of 'Right to Life' under Art 21 of the constitution. In 2002 the constitution was amended by inserting Article 21A to implement the right to free and compulsory education of every child aged between 6 - 14 years and inserted fundamental duties of parent and guardian. In 2010 The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 was put in force with effect from 1st April to provide free and compulsory education from 1 to 8th standard to every

**ISSN : 2349 - 8978**

Volume: 10, Issue : 7(C), July - Sept 2020

# **INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE PRACTICE & APPLIED RESEARCH**

**A Peer-Reviewed, Refereed Scholarly Quarterly Journal**

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**ISSN** INTERNATIONAL  
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## A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GLOBALIZATION IN INDIA

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### Introduction

Women constitute almost 50% of the world's population but India has shown disproportionate sex ratio whereby female's population has been comparatively lower than males. As far as their social status is concerned, they are not treated as equal to men in all the places. In the Western societies, the women have got equal right and status with men in all walks of life. But gender disabilities and discriminations are found in India even today. The paradoxical situation has such that she was sometimes concerned Goddess and at other times merely a slave.

The Constitution of India is based on the principles of equality and guarantees equality before law and equal protection to all its citizens. It not only guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms, but also prohibits discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, and place of birth. However, these rights have remained de jure and have not been translated into de facto rights. As such, women have been denied social, economic, civil and political rights in many spheres. An important area where women have been inadequately represented is in the political sphere. Articles 325 and 326 of the Constitution of India guarantee political equality equal right to participation in political activities and right to vote respectively. While the latter has been accessed, exercised and enjoyed by a large number of women, the former i.e., right to equal political participation is still a distant dream. Lack of space for participation in political bodies has not only resulted in their presence in meager numbers in these decision making

bodies but also in the neglect of their issues and experiences in policy making.

The very issue of women empowerment arises because of the stark reality that women are still marginalized and sidelined from the mainstream as a use – and – throw commodity. Women are often treated as inferior and are socialized to put themselves lost, thus undermining their self-esteem. In a social and cultural milieu women's entity is for household chores, for child bearing and rearing. Women have the only worth for their reproductive role.

"That society would be highly developed and prosperous where women have their rightful place", expounds Manu. The status of women varies enormously from one part of the world to another. However, nowhere do women enjoy equal status with men. In developing countries like Africa, the middle – east, Asia and Latin America, the status of women is so low as cannot be imagined by women in the developed countries.

The woman is the pivot around which the family, the society and humanity itself revolves. It is well said that the hand that rocks the cradle, rules the world. Women play a significant role in the development of their offspring. Truly, if a man is educated one person is educated but if the woman is educated, the whole family is educated.

India is the world's largest democratic country and second most populous country in the world, where women constitute nearly fifty percent of total population. Therefore, it is impossible to ignore this section of the populace in any effort aimed at taking the country forward.

ISSN : 2348-7666

VOLUME - 7, ISSUE 4, DECEMBER, 2020

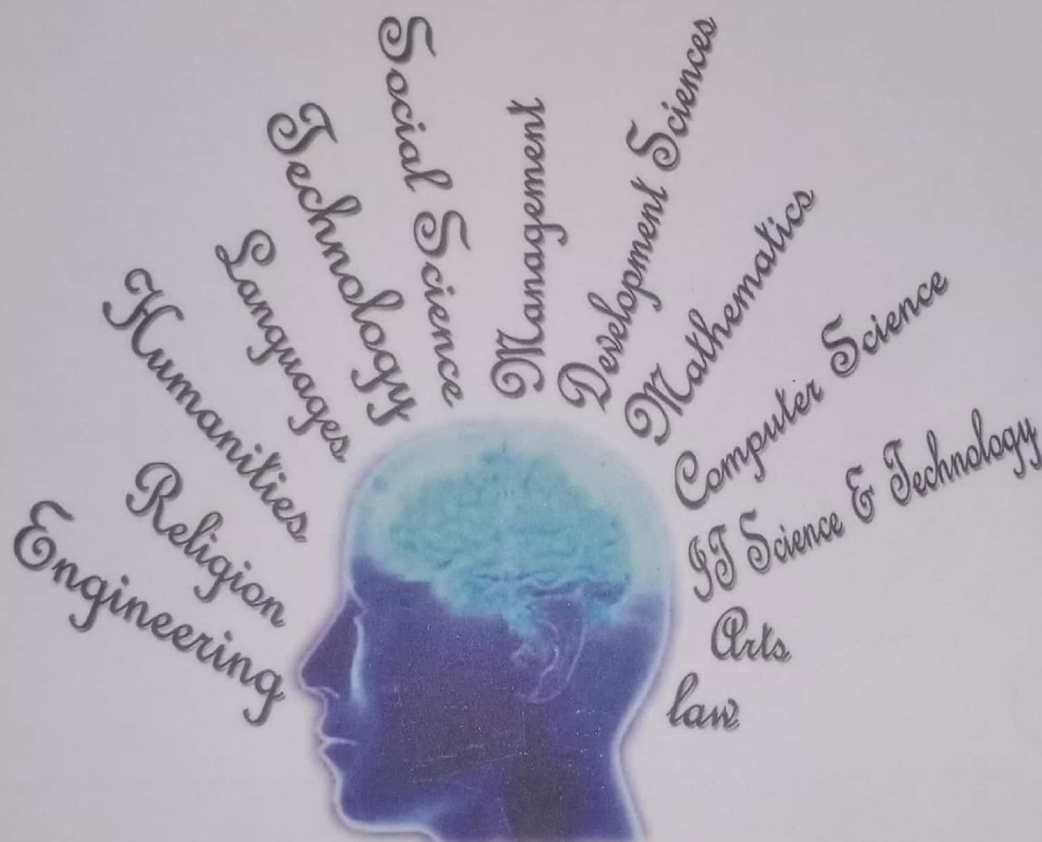
IMPACT FACTOR : 6.023



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# International Journal of Academic Research

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## EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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### ABSTRACT

This paper examines the challenges that women entrepreneurs in India. Gender equity and women Empowerment are closely related with economic development. Our efforts should be directed towards the all around developments of each every section of women, not confining the benefit to a particular section of women in society, by giving them their due share. It is a must to protect their chastity, modesty and dignity and ensure their dignified position in society without removing social stigma, enduring progress and development could not be achieved for these, the governmental and non-governmental organization including media should come forward and play an active role in creating awareness in society. The task is not too difficult to achieve. The honesty and sincerity on the part of those involved is a must if the lots of women change, definitely it will have a positive impact on Economy hence the women's empowerment is the need of the hour.

### Introduction

Women entrepreneur is a person who accepts challenging role to meet her personal needs and become economically independent. Women contribute significantly to the running of family business in the form of unpaid effort and skills. The value of this effort is under estimated both by the families that take it for granted and in academic studies. Women sector occupies nearly 48% of Indian population.

Women Empowerment is basically the creation of an environment where women can make independent decisions on their personal development as well as shine as equals in society. Women want to be treated as equals so much so that if a woman rises to the top of her field it should be a commonplace 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.

### Challenges

There are several challenges that are currently plaguing the issues of women's rights in India. A few of these challenges are presented below,

Women in India constitute around half of the country's population. Hence, they are regarded as the "better half of the society". In the official proclamation, they are at par with men. But, in real life, the truth prevails otherwise. Our society is still male-dominated and women are not treated as equal partners both inside and outside four walls of the house.

In fact, they are treated as weak and dependent on men. As such, the Indian women enjoy a disadvantageous status in the society. Let us give some fact about it. The low literacy rate (40%), low work participation rate (28%) and low urban population share (10%) of women as compared to 60%, 52% and 18% respectively of their male counterparts well confirm their disadvantageous position in the Indian society.

Our age-old socio-cultural traditions and taboos arresting the women within four walls of their houses also make their conditions more disadvantageous. These factors together serve as non-conducive conditions for the emergence and development of women entrepreneurship in the country.

Given these unfavourable conditions, the development of women entrepreneurship is expectedly low in the country. This is well indicated by a dismally low level of women (5.2%) in total self-employed persons in the country. Further, women entrepreneurs in India accounted for 9.01% of the total 1.70 million entrepreneurs in the country.

There is a big gap between men and women literacy rates. According 2011 census while 82.14% of adult men are educated, only 65.46% of adult women are known to literate in India. In addition to that normal of culture that state that the men of the family is the be-all and end-all of family decisions is slowly spoiling the society of the country.

2019

# International Research Journal of Management Sociology & Humanities

Vol 10 Issue 11

ISSN 2348 – 9359



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Vol 10

ISSUE 11

Nov 2019

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## Issues and Challenges of Women Pourakarmikas in Mysuru City Corporation: A Study

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---

### Abstract :

Today the empowerment of women has become one of the most important concerns of 21<sup>st</sup> century. But practically women empowerment is still an illusion of reality. We observe in our day to day life how women become victimized by various social evils. (R.M.Shettar, 2015) The status of women in India has been subject to many great changes over the past few millennia. Women Empowerment refers to the creation of an environment for own for their personal benefits as well as for the society.

In Karnataka the people employed and engaged in all forms of collecting waste, cleaning sewage pits and drains, sweeping roads and collecting and disposing human and animal excreta and animal corpses are called as Pourakarmikas. All municipal conservancy workers became to be referred as Pourakarmikas through a Government order in 1972.

The concept of women empowerment was the outcome of several important critiques and debates generated by the women's movement throughout the world, and particularly in the developing countries. In essence, the 1980s saw the rise of stringent feminist critiques of development strategies and grassroots interventions: mainly for these strategies having generally failed to make any significant dent in the status of women.

This Paper attempt to analyze the Status of Women Pourakarmikas in Mysuru and highlights the Issues, Development and Challenges of women Empowerment. The study is pertained to the Mysuru City Mysuru district in the state of Karnataka, India. The significance of this study is to focus on the women Pourakarmikas who are exposed to the most virulent forms of viral and bacterial infections that affect their skin, eyes, and limbs, respiratory and gastrointestinal systems especially in the urban parts of Mysuru. Hence the study is based to rehabilitate the women Pourakarmikas and their Socio-economic study. The present study also

VOL 6 | SPECIAL ISSUE 11 | FEB 2019

# Shanlax International Journal of Arts, Science and Humanities

A Peer-Reviewed, Refereed Scholarly Quarterly Journal  
Globally Indexed with Impact Factor

ISSN 2321-788X



*Special Issue Editor*

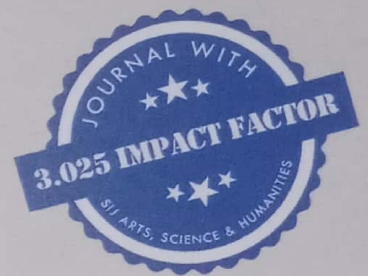
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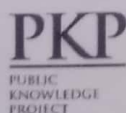
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## Volume 11



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# ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND TRENDS OF NGOs IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN KARNATAKA- A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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## Abstract

In developing countries NGOs are busy with programs like women empowerment, care for children and fight against poverty. It is a general believe that NGOs are a backbone to support poor of the society, especially, women and marginalized people. Contrary to this general believe that NGOs reinforce the existing discrimination and marginalization against women in the name of women empowerment while working closely with the institutions which encourage patriarchy and engender the gender in society. This paper looks into the process through which women empowerment is achieved and the statuses of women are uplifted with the aid of NGOs in the Indian scenario. This paper discusses upon the empowerment of rural women by means of NGOs and the advantages entrepreneurship among the rural women. This paper seeks to explore some measures that should be adopted in order to position rural women as equal players in entrepreneurship and economic development. Empowerment of women is high on the agenda in development plans and policies. NGOs have proved to have the potential to facilitate the process of empowerment among women. In this paper an attempt has been made to arrive at an operational definition of empowerment based on a literature review. The definition encompasses a few key elements such as power, autonomy and self-reliance, entitlement, participation, awareness development and capacity building. For a proper understanding of the process of empowerment, a systems view is presented in which all the relevant inter-linked elements have been analyzed, such as the external agency (NGO), target group, development project/programme, immediate environments of the target group and external agency, and the macro-environment in which the target group and the NGO exist. Such a systems view would throw light on the differential impact of similar NGO initiated projects and processes on different target groups/communities.

**Keywords:** Women Empowerment, Self Help Groups, Economic Development, NGO, poverty alleviation.

## Introduction

Across post-independence India, including Karnataka, NGOs rose to prominence in the early 1980s. Since then, much of the NGO literature, regardless of which end of the political spectrum it comes from, legitimizes (or attacks) NGO activity on two axes: the economic and the political. Claims are made (or countered) of NGO effectiveness and efficiency at providing relief and social services compared to the state or the market, and of their ability to initiate and support positive political and social change through their value-driven, community-based practice. Relatedly, NGO practices particularly those rooted in organizing communities are read as either shaping opposition in this current era of globalization, or as eliciting support for state and elite led models of development. The debates on the role and effectiveness of NGOs continue, even as several commentators have pointed out that the sector, though large, is still small compared to the Indian state in terms of the amount of funding and support it brings to

2018

# International Research Journal of Management Sociology & Humanities

Vol 9 Issue 1

ISSN 2348 – 9359



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## A Study on Issues and Challenges of Tribal Women in Present Era

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### Abstract:

The Scheduled tribes constitute a small proportion of the total population of the country and they are marginalized from the society in many respects. Provisions made in the Constitution have brought about changes in their position but still they are confronted with a number of challenges. Tribal women in India are hardworking than tribal men and they contribute significantly towards their family income but their income generating sources are limited. Today, atrocities on women have become a matter of rising concern. Crimes against them such as dowry, female infanticide and domestic violence, including marital rape, continue to increase. Besides these, other problems that still afflict women are patriarchal oppression, violence, gender discrimination, lack of opportunities, extreme poverty, etc. Therefore, we talk about issues like women's liberation/emancipation and women empowerment. The purpose of this theoretical paper is to find out the challenges faced by tribal women. This Paper Completely based on Secondary Data.

**Keywords:** Scheduled Tribes, Tribal women, Challenges, violence, Issues, Gender Discrimination.

### Introduction:

The tribal population in India numerically constitutes a small segment of the total population of the country but is a significant part of the population. According to 2011 census data, total population of Scheduled Tribes constitutes 8.6% of the total population of the country. Most of the Scheduled tribe people lives in rural areas and their population comprise 11.3 % of the total rural population of the country.<sup>1</sup> The term 'scheduled tribes' first appeared in the Constitution of India, to confer certain constitutional privileges and protection to a group of people who are considered disadvantaged and backward. In the Constitution of India, Article 366 (25) defines Scheduled Tribes as "such tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to the scheduled Tribes (STs) for the purposes of this Constitution".<sup>2</sup>

The Scheduled Tribes, who are also referred to as 'Adivasis', meant original inhabitants. For long periods of history, they were always socially and geographically

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/Archive\\_home.aspx](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/Archive_home.aspx).

<sup>2</sup> The constitution of India, 2015, Government of India ministry of law and justice (legislative department), New Delhi.

# International Journal of Exclusive Management Research

An UGC Listed Journal :49166  
Impact factor : 5.76

Online: ISSN 2249- 2585  
Print : ISSN 2249 - 8672



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**Special Issue - March 2018**

**National Conference  
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# Dr. BARASAHEB AMBEDKAR VIEWS ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

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Dr. Ravi.P

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## Abstract

**"It is the education which is the right weapon to cut the social slavery and it is the education which will enlighten the downtrodden masses to come up and gain social status, economic betterment and political freedom." ----- Dr. B.R Ambedkar.**

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is one of the greatest personalities of 20<sup>th</sup> century India. He was a fighter for the rights of women and depressed people and is known as champion of human rights. He was a great scholar and a deep thinker. Being a pioneer of social justice, he always functioned for the empowerment of women and their rights. According to him everybody should be treated equally irrespective of caste, creed and religion. That's why he started work for the liberation of woman and their rights. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the determined fighter and a deep scholar has made significant efforts to lead the society towards Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. He was first Indian to break down the barriers in the way of advancement of women in India. In ancient India, women enjoyed a very high position but gradually they degenerated into merely objects of pleasure meant to serve certain purpose. They lost their individual identity and even their basic human right. Women play a vital role in contributing to the socio-economic development. When women are educated and empowered, the benefits are enormous. Therefore, women's education is regarded all over the world as a basic tool for empowering, enhancing the status of women and bringing them into the main path of development. Empowerment is a multi-faceted, multi-dimensional and layered concept. This present paper is an attempt to identify the Status of women and Ambedkar's views on women empowerment. This paper completely based on Secondary data.

**Keywords:** Ambedkar, women, depressed, rights, empowerment, equality, liberty, fraternity

## Introduction

Dr. Ambedkar-the great fighter and a deep thinker has made significant efforts on the path of advancement of women and their rights. He was the first Indian reformer who roots out the barriers in the way of advancement of Indian women in general and of women in particular he spoke on the gender equality, women education and other problems related to women and other depressed class. He was also a strong advocate of various measures for women in Bombay Legislative Assembly. Ambedkar was an example of inspiration for the welfare of the people for his whole life. He builds up awareness among poor, illiterate and under privileged sections. He was also involved to root out the evil practices like prostitution, child marriages and devadasi system. He inspired them to fight against the unjust and social practices like child marriages and devadasi system. As a result of that finally he added and incorporated many rights of women in the constitution. It can be noted here that Ambedkar was not only the father of Indian constitution, he was a political leader, philosopher, thinker, economist, editor, social reformer, revivalist of Buddhism and all he was the pioneer of backward classes. He stated women of Indian society should have equal opportunity and equal share with their male counterpart. The first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru said "Dr. Baba Sahab Ambedkar was a symbol of revolt against all oppressive features of the Hindu society". He is also well known for extensive economic and social rights for women. According to him women should be given social education and socio-cultural right for their well-being and all round development. He emphasized that "Each and every section of women should be given their due share and should be taken to maintain and protect dignity their dignity".

## Concept of Women Empowerment

Women's empowerment is a process in which women gain greater share of control over their own human and intellectual like knowledge, information, ideas and financial resources like money, to money and control over decision-making in the home, community, society and nation. It is 'power'.



ISSN 2320-6263 UGC Approved Journal No . 64395

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ISSN 2320-6263

Vol 5. Issue 7. Oct 2017. pp. 147-153

<http://www.vishwabharati.in>

Paper received: 01 Aug 2016.

Paper accepted: 16 Aug 2017.

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## GLOBALIZATION IMPACT ON WOMEN IN INDIA – A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

Ramya S.

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### Abstract:

Civilization of India has a history of thousands of years. For growing of thousands years civilization many women – men are equally caused. That too, the women are working as group and social life base. But, as a result of globalization, today the women is witness for positive and negative points. On one side, women has got freedom and free life to globalization and on the other hand, due increase in contract labour system, the efforts of women are being looted at low rates. For examples miss world , miss India and miss colony computations. Previously, women were working under men as a labour and now she has become a property of a company to sell the products of such company. Women will be used a material in cinema, T.V. and in hotel business. The fame of inserting the women into the material list as ‘use and throw’ goods goes to the globalization. The process of globalization must be reshaped so that it is more people centred instead of profit centred and more accountable to women.

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ISSN : 2348-7666

VOLUME - 4, ISSUE 2(3), AUGUST, 2017

IMPACT FACTOR : 6.023



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## THE MOVEMENT FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS DURING THE INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

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**Abstract :** The Nationalist Movement not only brought women out of their homes, but also provided an opportunity for women to join hands together and to fight for their rights. Many women organizations were formed in different parts of the country and three women organizations were 'all-India' in character with branches in different regions. In the early years of their formation, these organizations campaigned for women's right to education and political participation (right to vote and contest elections). By the 1930s they broadened their agenda to ask for reform in personal laws which ultimately led the government to appoint a committee in 1941 headed by B.N. Rau to draft Hindu Code Bill.

**Keywords -** Equality, Movement, Nationalist, Organizations, Rights

### INTRODUCTION

Partha Chatterjee has argued that the national movement moved out the issue of women's emancipation from the political domain onto the cultural/ spiritual and made it non-negotiable with the colonial state. Roy points out that the nationalist silence on the women's question was punctured by women's organized struggle for equal political rights vis-à-vis voting and sitting in legislatures and for reforms in personal laws.

Vir Bharat and Indrani Chatterjee have pointed out that a discourse of equality began to develop in the late 1910s and 1920s, amongst women who had been active in nationalist or women's rights campaigns. These women not only linked women's rights with nationalism but also used nationalist arguments to defend demands for women's rights to equality with men.

Radha Kumar points out that by the 1920s, two different rationales for women's rights were being expressed. The former was based on complementarity between men and women and emphasized on women's socially useful role as mothers, while the latter believed that women have same needs, capacities and desires as men and thus deserve the same rights.

The Indian women's movement hesitated to use the word 'feminist', despite recognizing that its priorities were not always the same as men. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya has pointed that Indian women sought political rights to perform their civil duties, and not to compete with men. Women saw their own advancement and India's freedom as being closely knit together: women's rights seemed dependent on freedom from colonialism. They saw themselves as working for women's rights even as they demonstrated, marched or supported revolutionary activities.

Women saw both colonial structures and traditional hierarchical structures as a cause of gender inequality. While women were conscious of their dependence on the British government for acquiring positions on various legislative councils and committees, they were also conscious of the fact it was against the same government that they were fighting for India's political independence. The contradictory relations with the British government led to strengthening of women's alignment with the nationalist movement and promoted a view of women as political comrades of men. Liddle and Joshi point out that women leaders were conscious of the fact that an overemphasis on male supremacy as cause of their subordination would have served a justification for the British to continue their rule in India.

It has been argued by some scholars that women's close and necessary relationship with the nationalist movement subsumed their own problems and demands, and limited their political perspectives. Jayawardena argues that even when women's issues were discussed, they covered limited reforms such as the right to vote, education and property, and equality within the legal process. These reforms had little effect on the daily life of the