

Women Empowerment and Gender Sensitization in India in 21st Century



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Principal

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S.D. College, Hoshiarpur**

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by

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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND EDUCATION

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"You can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its Women"- First Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

"Women is an incarnation of 'Shakti' the Goddess of power. If she is bestowed with education, India's strength will double. Let the campaign of 'KanyaKulavani' be spread in every home; let the lamp of educating daughters be lit up in every heart.- Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi

INTRODUCTION

India is a complex country where women encounter challenges every day due to domination and discrimination done by men over women; women are the suppressed lot. This includes verbal, physical and sexual violence. They are the target of varied types of violence and discriminatory practices done by men. We have, through centuries, developed various types of customs, traditions and practices. These customs and traditions, good as well as bad, have become a part of our society's collective consciousness. We worship female goddesses; we also give great importance to our mothers, daughters, sisters, wives and other female relatives or friends. They are famous for treating their women badly both inside and outside their homes. The reasons for such behavior against women are many but the most important one are the male superiority complex and patriarchal system of society. Though to eliminate these ill practices and discrimination against women various constitutional and legal rights are there but in reality there are a lot to be done. Several self-help groups and NGOs are working in this direction; also women themselves are breaking the societal barriers and achieving great heights in all dimensions: political, social and economic. But society as a whole has still not accepted women as being equal to men and crimes or abuses against women are still on the rise. For that to change, the society's age-old deep-rooted mind set needs to be changed through social conditioning and sensitization programmes. Yet women possess the collective power to change their lives, their communities and the world to live in. Just as they face daily challenges, women are continually developing innovative, effective ways to improve their lives. By bringing together their wisdom and creativity, young women are leading change.

EMPOWERMENT

According to Sharma (1991-92) "The term empowerment refers to a range of activities, from individual self-assessment to collective resistance, protest and mobilization that challenge basic power relations, for individuals and groups where class, caste, ethnicity and gender determine their access to resources and power, their empowerment begins when they not only recognize the systematic forces that oppress them, but act to change existing power relationship."

Empowerment means the process of building capacities, creating an atmosphere which enables people to fully utilize their creative potential in pursuance of quality of life. Empowerment is the term widely used in the context of "development", particularly in the development of women. It implies a state of mind and attitude of a person.

According to Batliwala (1994) "Empowerment is both a process and a goal. She states that :the goals of women's empowerment are to challenge patriarchal ideology (male domination and women's subordination); transform the structures and institutions that reinforce and perpetuate gender discrimination and social inequality (the family, caste, class, religion, educational processes and institutions ,the media ,the health practices and systems ,laws and civil codes, political processes ,development models, and government institutions); and enables women to gain access to ,and control of, both material and informational resources."

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Women's empowerment is a process in which women gain greater share of control over resources material, human and intellectual like knowledge, information, ideas and financial resources like money and access to money and control over decision-making in the home, community, society and nation, and to gain 'power'. Gender discrimination is a part of gender sensitization. *Gender Sensitization is a movement through which the people with stereotype & traditional thinking, assures equal participation of women and men in decision-making. It also facilitates equality; to get equal opportunities in employment; economic, political, cultural & social issues; to equally access & control on the resources; to acquire alike benefits of development; and can get equivalent regard in all other aspects of their life and livelihood so that both genders can enjoy their*

Women Empowerment- Shield or A Weapon

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Abstract

Crime against women have become rampant in India from past few decades and plethora of initiatives have been taken from time to time by the government and as well as Non Profitable Organisations (NGOs) to ensure the dignity, security and protection of women from cruelty. On the other side of the coin, somehow the women empowerment is achieved through repressing the men's rights, which is purely the violation of Section 21 of Indian Constitution, dealing with life and liberty of an individual, irrespective of their cast, religion, culture and most importantly, the gender. Unfortunately, the rarest voices stood by abused men and their families to protect them against injustice in most of the family disputes. In majority of the countries, the family issues are taken care under civil procedure law of the respective lands and are gender neutral, whereas in India, the laws are placed under criminal procedure and are heavily gender biased. Therefore, to keep the real balance about gender equality within the society, the fact that feminism is also used as a weapon, cannot be ignored. To overcome such challenges, a lawful environment, creating noble intentions for all is an utmost requirement of the modest lifestyle to prevent innocent men and their families, who are implicated in false cases under the heading "women empowerment". Presently, social stigma is quite resistant to take a stand for prohibiting this type of "legal terrorism"^[1]. Similarly, it is equally important to discuss the initiatives and voice raised by one of the most famous Non Governmental Organisation- Save Indian Family, which is working for men's rights and providing moral support to the families of such victims. It is to be mentioned explicitly here that even the organisations working for women protection against crime are receiving almost 24% of the overall calls from aggrieved men, who are victims of these laws and hence firmly giving the evidence that such laws are also used as a weapon instead of a shield by the women. Surprisingly, 53.2% of the rape cases from April 2013 to July 2014 were found false^[1]. Unfortunately, even after the acquittal in such cases, the families struggle for establishing their prestige in the society again. Therefore, protecting men should not be regarded as a step-back from women protection laws. Instead, it is a fight against injustice, so that men and women should have equal rights, with a vision of equal justice for all, regardless of their gender.

KEYWORDS: Men Rights, Misuse of Dowry Prohibition Act, Domestic Violence Act, Molestation and Sexual Harassment at Workplace Laws, NCBR Data

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT- HISTORY AND NEED

Women Empowerment describes the overall growth of an individual woman or women communities in the area of politics, education, economy and many more. Numerous approaches and policies are opted nationally as well as on global level through which women are motivated to work and rise freely according to their own choice and that's too without any fear/ discrimination in the society on the basis of gender. But unfortunately in some countries due to lack of awareness, paradoxical situations and on the name of customs, tradition & culture, females are facing gender based discrimination. Status of women in India has changed periodically from ancient time period to the independent India. In early Vedic period, women enjoyed equal status with men, however even after the abolishment of 'Sati Practice' during British rule in 1829, which was an obsolete funeral custom where the widow was burnt alive after the death of her husband. But around 40 cases of Sati were reported since India became an independent country^[2]. Also with the progression of time, a number of crimes like acid throwing, child marriage, domestic violence, dowry, female foeticide, honour killing, rape, trafficking and sexual harassment etc were reported against women. In India, every minute witness crime against women. A recent report reveals that a sharp increase is occurring in the rate of crime against women and thereby positioning the India at low rank on the Safety Index^[3]. Furthermore the report also cites that murder and rape cases have contributed majorly in this. Global peace index in 2017 has claimed that India is fourth most dangerous country for women travellers. Similarly, according to an analysis conducted by World Health Organisation (WHO) in 2013, it was estimated that 35% (one in three) women experienced sexual harassment and/ or physical violence across the globe. Therefore, WHO has also collaborated with some International Organisations and other agencies in order to eliminate violence against women globally^[4]. In addition to this, different laws are very well established in western countries and are having a legal framework which is not only protecting the women but also human right at the same time, without gender-based and/ or any other discrimination. But surprisingly, women safety laws in India seem to be gender biased. Therefore, at present, there is a heated debate over different laws that were

Education: Key to Women Empowerment

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Abstract

While women have made many advances, their inferior status to men continues to be a global phenomenon. At this time of unprecedented economic growth, India is experiencing a dramatic intensification of violence against women and the majority of girls are still not getting equal educational opportunity. In one of the most important steps for the empowerment of women, the Indian government gave constitutional status to village-level councils or Panchayati Raj institutions and reserved 33% of the seats in Panchayats for women. In addition, women were organized into Self-help Groups to mark the beginning of a major process of empowering women, although not much attention was paid to women's formal education. In general, we found that affirmative action does ensure that larger numbers of women enter politics but it does not ensure that the women participate in politics and function as elected representatives, because of lack of education. Empowerment needs to be seen as a holistic outcome of processes of critical education that enables women to lead autonomous lives and the freedom to act. Both affirmative action and education are necessary to empower women who have suffered discrimination and lack of power always.

Keywords

Education, empowerment, panchayat, self-help groups, millennium development goals (MDGs)

Introduction

Gender inequality has been identified as the classic "inequality trap" (World Bank, 2005) that produces further inequalities in societies with negative consequences not only for women, their families and communities, but also for nation states, their economies and ultimately the well being of their people. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) represents the strong belief that women's empowerment and gender equality are channels to attain other developmental challenges, such as universal primary education, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and malaria and ensuring environmental sustainability. Women Empowerment is the process of enhancing the capacity women to make choices and to transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes. Empowered women have freedom of choice and the ability for action. This in turn enables them to better influence the course of their lives and the decisions that affect them. Empowerment is a process of internal change, or power within, augmentation of capabilities, or power to do something (Linda Mayoux, 2006). Empowerment signifies increased participation in decision-making and it is this process through which women feel themselves to be capable of making decisions and the right to do so. Further, the notion of empowerment is radical and political.

Although the issue of gender equality and women's empowerment have long been debated and demanded worldwide, the declaration of the MDGs in 2002 provided a new urgency to education and women's issues.

Globally, India is one of the fastest growing economies and a knowledge super-power, yet it has the largest number of illiterate women in the world and is ranked 142nd out of among 149 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index as per Global Gender Gap Report 2018. Within India, literacy figures show a significant gender gap: 82.14% of men as compared to 65.46% women are literate (Census, 2011).

The task and objective of women empowerment in India is very challenging as crimes against women are increasing. This has become a greater challenge towards women empowerment in spite of various measures that is been taken by the government to improve condition of women in the field of education, health and finance etc. Various statistics related to gender discrimination proves that there are greater obstacles in India towards women empowerment. Though poverty eradication is a national agenda but a larger section of women are exploited due to poverty only. Sometimes it is felt that women are meant for domestic help and can be utilized for men's pleasure only. Besides this health of Indian woman is in miserable state. Malnutrition, maternal health care and health hazards are some of the major health problem in Indian women which deprives her to be empowered.. House hold work, child care, menial works, care of the age old of the family members is the duty of women in the family. Sometimes this burden deprives a woman to be empowered like men in the society.

The dismal condition of women does not, however, mean that the Government of India (GOI) has been silent over these issues. The Constitution of India enshrined very progressive rights for women and compulsory education for girls and boys (up to age 14). There is also provision for affirmative action for women and other disadvantaged groups. These steps by the government are aimed at ensuring women's empowerment.

BRIDE TRAFFICKING AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Ms. Palwinder Kaur

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Introduction

Human trafficking is a global problem with adverse effects on its victims, families and countries. Most of these victims are lured into leaving their homes and countries to chase their dreams and to improve their lives, only to fall prey to exploitation as sex and slave labour. Both men and women may be victims of human trafficking, but the primary victims worldwide are women and girls, the majority of whom are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Traffickers primarily target women because they are disproportionately affected by poverty and discrimination, factors that impede their access to employment, educational opportunities and other resources. Sex and labour trafficking of women is a complicated phenomenon with many forces that affect women's decisions to work abroad. Perhaps the strongest factor is a desperate economic situation, which impacts the availability of satisfactory employment in many countries for women more severely than men. Women may become victims of trafficking when they seek assistance to obtain employment, work permits, visas and other travel documents.

Most of us are aware of the women and child trafficking but know very little about the bride trafficking. A very common mode of women trafficking these days is bride trafficking. This illegal business of women trafficking goes on unabated as either there are no complaints or if there are a few, the police look the other way. Empowering women from within their societies is just one among the many solutions to solve this menace. But questions arise what measures can be adopted to counter this modern day slave trade? How to empower the women and girls to save them from such type of problems?

Objectives of the paper

The present paper has the following objectives:

1. to study the extent and magnitude of bride trafficking in India
2. to identify the main reasons behind bride trafficking in India
3. to examine the relationship between bride trafficking and women empowerment
4. to suggest the ways to empower women

Research Methodology

The study is descriptive in nature. Some of the stories of trafficked brides have formed the base of the present paper. To be precise, secondary data sources have been used to explore the facts about bride trafficking.

The Extent and Magnitude of Bride Trafficking in India

Bride trafficking is forced sale, purchase and resale of girls and women in the name of marriage. Girls and women are kidnapped or lured into bride trafficking and sold, raped and/or married off without their consent only to end up as slaves and bonded labourers at the mercy of the men and their families, who have 'bought' them.

Bride trafficking is also commonly called bride buying – a strange term because despite their sale, these 'brides' are not commodities. They are real, living females who are victims of trafficking. They are just as human as any of us. How can anyone truly buy another living being?

According to Global Voices approximately 90 per cent of the 200000 humans trafficked in India every year are victims of inter-state trafficking and are sold within the country. The states of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan are major destinations of trafficked 'brides'. It is hardly surprising that these states also account for the most skewed sex ratios in the country. Although the buying and selling of brides was a well documented historic practice in undivided India, lives of today's trafficked girls and women are cloaked in secrecy because neither do they have a voice, nor do they have the social-mobility or resources to acquire one and raise it.

According to the nation-wide census held in 2011, there are 940 females for every 1000 males in India. In the states like Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and Punjab due to skewed sex ratio and entrenched feudalism the trade in women trafficking has flourished. Women are purchased for marriage purpose from the poverty-ridden villages of Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Odisha.

Bride trafficking is prevalent in rich, land-owning communities. As seen in the census of 2011, the top 20 per cent of the population have the worst sex ratio. Wealthy families see baby girls (and the dowries that go with them) as a threat to their wealth. This is why girl children are either eliminated as fetuses or as infants and the absence of eligible girls is made up for by purchasing trafficked brides. It is an unending cycle that neither society nor the government seems to be interested in breaking.

There are no official statistics on trafficked and migrant brides in India, but according to a survey conducted across 1300 villages in Haryana and Rajasthan by Queens University, there has been a 30 per cent increase over the past three years in the numbers of women lured or coerced into marriage. Similarly, the UN Office of Drugs and

GENDER SENSITIZATION: A ROAD TOWARDS SOCIAL REFORM

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ABSTRACT

India is one of the fastest growing economies of the world, it has a mission to be one of the most developed nations by 2020. This mission could be achieved only when every citizen of the country be it a male, female & transgenders are provided with equal access to education, health services, equal participation in politics, business & social activities. This study is descriptive in nature & it is based in secondary data. The main aim of this study is to highlight the need for gender sensitization & various policy measures to be adopted to bring reform in a society.

Key Words: Gender, Gender Sensitization, Stereotypes, Perception.

INTRODUCTION

India is one of the fastest growing economies of the world, it has a mission to be one of the most developed nations by 2020. This mission could be achieved only when every citizen of the country be it a male, female & transgenders are provided with equal access to education, health services, equal participation in politics, business & social activities. MAHATAMA GANDHI JI has said "Country can never be developed without the contribution of other halves". This statement though made in 20th century, but still has its relevance in today's world. For any country to develop equal participation of men, women & transgenders is required. Any development without these three would be imbalanced & can never be sustainable. Indian constitution is the largest written constitution in the world which includes the Preamble, Directive principles of state & Fundamental rights for its citizens. One such a right is Right To Equality. Right to Equality means equality of status & opportunity. It means there should be no discrimination among the citizens of the country in any front be it a Social, Political, Economical & Educational. But it is impeding that even after completing 70 years of its independence this Right to Equality is not applicable in its true sense. In theory women enjoy a status of equality but in reality, they are confined to the four walls of a home. Thus no country could progress until its citizens are Economically, Politically & Socially Empowered.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. This study aims to identify the need of Gender Sensitization in India.
2. This study also highlights the various reforms taken by Indian government to support this concept.
3. This study provides knowledge about the various Non- governmental organizations working in the country to promote Gender Sensitization.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This Study is basically descriptive in nature. In this study an attempt is made to identify the measures taken in India to promote Gender Sensitization. The data used in it is from secondary sources according to the requirement of the study.

GENDER SENSITIZATION

Gender Sensitization is a process of changing the stereotype mindset of the society that believes men, women & transgenders are unequal entities & separates them by different economic & social spheres.

Gender is a socially learned behavior based on social expectations from men, women & transgenders, which is different from biological aspects. This socially learned behavior creates a stereotype about the men & women and which become the basis of discrimination. Some of the common Stereotypes about Men & Women which will highlight the problem are :

TABLE :STEREOTYPES REGARDING GENDER

MEN	WOMEN
Men are tough and powerful	Women are helpless and childish.
Men are unfeeling and insensitive.	Women are sensitive and intuitive.
Men are logical, sensible and rational.	Women are scatterbrained, unstable and irrational.
Men are afraid to commit in a relationship and form an attachment.	Women can easily form deep emotional attachments.
Men are primarily interested in their careers or vocations.	Women do not have a primary interest in their careers or vocations
Men do not have a primary interest in marriage and	Women are primarily interested in a long term

Women Empowerment in India: Role of Government, NGOs & International Bodies

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Abstract

This paper attempts to analyze the meaning and components of women empowerment, ground reality of present situation of women in India, status of women empowerment in the country, need for women empowerment and various schemes adopted by national and international bodies for the upliftment and welfare of women. Today Women empowerment is a very important and crucial issue. In India females do not get equal status with men. Women are deprived from many rights. For the betterment of nation it is very important to better the conditions for women. The study revealed that women are victimized by social evils in day to day life. Indian society is male dominating society which is an obstacle in the way of women empowerment. There are many governmental and non-governmental schemes for the welfare and upliftment of women in social, political educational, economical and legal context.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Education, Employment, Violence, Gender Discrimination, Women Empowerment Programmes.

1. Introduction

Meaning of Empowerment:

Empowerment refers to the increase the strength of individuals and communities in respect to the social, political, educational, spiritual and economic aspects. Empowerment is a multidimensional social process of which is helpful for people to achieve control over their own lives and decisions.

According to the World Bank, "Empowerment is a process of increasing the capacity of individuals or groups to make choices into desired actions and outcomes."

Meaning of Women Empowerment:

Women Empowerment refers to increasing the strength of individuals and women communities in social, economical, political, spiritual and educational areas. Women empowerment promotes the participation of women in all areas. This aims at improving the social, economic, educational and political conditions of women.

Components of Women Empowerment:

- ✓ Sense of Self Respect and Self Worth.
- ✓ Power to determine own choices.
- ✓ Power to access various opportunities and resources.
- ✓ Right and power to make own decisions and control own lives.
- ✓ Power to influence the society to make it more just and equitable in social and economic aspect.

2. Review of Literature

Review of information has been collected from various secondary sources; available online and offline both. This research paper is purely based on secondary data analysis

H. Subrahmanyam (2011) compares women education in India at present and Past. Author highlighted that there has a good progress in overall enrolment of girl students in schools. The term empower means to give lawful power or authority to act. It is the process of acquiring some activities of women.

Doepke M. Tertilt M. (2011) Does Female Empowerment Promote Economic Development? This study is an empirical analysis suggesting that money in the hands of mothers benefits children. This study developed a series of non cooperative family bargaining models to understand what kind of frictions can give rise to the observed empirical relationship.

Duflo E. (2011) Women's Empowerment and Economic Development, National Bureau of Economic Research Cambridge The study argues that the inter relationships of the Empowerment and Development are probably too weak to be self sustaining and that continuous policy commitment to equality for its own sake may be needed to bring about equality between men and women.

Sethuraman K. (2008) The Role of Women's Empowerment and Domestic Violence in child Growth and Under nutrition in a Tribal and Rural Community in South India. This research paper explores the relationship between Women's Empowerment and Domestic Violence, maternal nutritional status and the nutritional status and growth

IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STATES IN INDIA

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Abstract:- Women empowerment means to give power or authority to women. It does not only mean to empower their economic status but social, political and cultural status as well. From centuries women were discriminated and deprived of from their basic facilities like education, health, family matters, etc. Education is considered as a milestone for women empowerment because it enables them to meet out the challenges, to confront their traditional role and change their lives. Increasing access to education notwithstanding, gender discrimination still persists in India and lot more needs to be done in the field of women's education in India. Indian population is almost one sixth of the total world population and half of them are women. For the welfare of India in particular and the world in general, it is necessary that Indian women are well educated. This paper deals with a state wise comparative study of the improvement in India of Female literacy and its impact on the social and economic development of Indian society. In this paper also discuss how women's percentage increase in some professions. According to latest Indian census 2011, among the Indian states, Kerala has the highest female literacy rate (92%) whereas, Rajasthan has the lowest (52.7%). It is also observed that the women from Kerala are well employed resulting in higher standard of living and the infant mortality rate is very low depicting proper childcare. This means there is socio-economic balance in the lives of people from Kerala. Whereas, in Rajasthan, people are facing many social and economic problems which could be solved through enhanced women literacy. In this paper, I also discuss about historical background about women education in India. Thus achieving women literacy results in women empowerment leading to reduction in poverty through employment, removal of income inequality and an increased social awareness for the development of life.

Keywords :- India, Women literacy, Empowerment, Milestone

Introduction : Literacy refers to an Person's ability to read and write. It adds value to a person's life and plays a critical role in their overall development and improvement. Literacy also plays an important role in social development. As such literacy rates are included directly as hint of human welfare. "If you educate a man you educate an individual, however, if you educate a woman you educate a whole family. Women empowered means mother India empowered". PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU. Empowerment is the process of enabling or authorizing individual to think, take action and control work in an autonomous way. It is the process by which one can gain control over one's destiny and the circumstances of one's lives. Empowerment includes control over resources (physical, human, intellectual and financial) and over ideology (beliefs, values and attitudes). So, Women Empowerment means individual acquiring the power to think and act freely, exercises choice and fulfill their potential as full and equal members of society. Women empowerment as a concept was introduced at the International women Conference in 1985 at Nairobi, which defined it as redistribution of social power and control of resources in favour of women. Empowerment of women is empowerment of family/household and in turn development of a nation. Women education in India plays a very important role in the overall development of the country. Education means modification of behaviour in every aspect, such as mentality, outlook, attitude etc. Educated women not only tend to promote education of their girl children, but also can provide better guidance to all their children. Ultimately, educated women can also help in the reduction of infant mortality rate, growth and development of the population. Some of the Indian governmental schemes are Mahila Samakhy Programme, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme (KGBV), and National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL). Ministry of human resource department also launched scheme like Samagra Shiksha, Mid Day Meal, Schemes for Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI), Strengthening for providing quality Education in Madrasahs (SPQEM), Saakshar Bharat, State Resource Center (SRCs), Jan Shiksha Sansthan (JSSs), Assistance to Voluntary Agencies. These literacy scheme helps female empowerment.

History of Female's Education in India : During Vedic period the women were considered as complementary of man. She has the equal status as man. They had full rights for their education but, maximum education was done at their homes. This was the earlier condition of education of women in Vedic Period. Afterwards the women education was neglected. In the beginning of Buddhist Period the women education was neglected. During Buddhist Period the women education was available to the high caste women. The general and low caste women have zero education. During Muslim Period the women education did not flourish because of Parda System. The low age girls could go to

Women empowerment: The Key to achieve Social and Economic Development

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Abstract

As women are that pillar of our society without which we can not expect the world and its future and women empowerment is the key to achieve social and economic development. so those nations who want get economic and social development should recognise the importance of women empowerment and should give all the rights to the women to improve their strength and to achieve both the goals , by utilizing the talent and capability of women equally. Contribution of women can improve their families' position, society and nation if they are empowered which is only possible when every nation, every society give them freedom, power and recognition in every community and make them economically strong. This paper looks towards the need and importance of empowering the women and way to achieve social as well as economic growth through women empowerment. To begin with historical attitude of society towards women and after this main facts that shows pivotal role of women empowerment for the development of the country.

Key words: women empowerment , economic, social, population , society women

Introduction

Women empowerment is most burnable issue nowadays .although 50% of total world's population are women and majority of them are economically weak and unemployed so to reduce poverty it is necessary to make them empowered socially as well as economically. In general "women empowerment" for all of us means creation of a stimulate in which women can make their own decision for their own benefits and also for the benefit of their society. But its exact meaning is to increase and improve the strength of women in all spheres whether it is social, economic , political or legal aspect, so that women can fetch equal rights and gain more confidence and awareness to get their rights like:

1. Full freedom to live their life according to their choice with full respect and dignity.
2. Equal right to participate in public , religious and social activities.
3. Complete control and freedom of their inside as well as outside the home life even at work place.
4. Most importantly equal right of education .
5. Necessarily they should have safety and security at workplace .
6. Equal employment opportunities.

Historical attitudes towards women:

Women are very vital part of our population and contributing directly or indirectly in every sphere of life .Without women we can not expect the world and its future .But in past , from centuries they were considered as subordinates of their counterpart (male) and they were only part of the family whom main contribution during early 1800's, was to perform domestic chaos and duties and society had given the roles of home makers, house wives to bear children, take care of the young ones as well as to the husbands. However during 1800's, movements of women became so effective that women began to challenge the social, traditional, economical as well as the political issues that had restricted their recognition from a long time. However at the end of 19th century most of women had the rights to vote and had more chances to get education and profession but it was still limited to rich families and the only subject that was taught to girls was language ; reading and writing .other courses included the same wifely responsibilities. There are lot of examples of women who had played great role during this time with these all such barriers

Like Ahilyabai Holkar, Anasuya Sarabhai, Chand Bibi, Chandermukhi Basu , Rani laxmi Bai and many more. In 1945, first official change appeared with the which all the members agreed on actions to empower women and get their rights. But the landmark step was taken in 1974 when an international organisation established on the recommendation of UN Deputy Director for social development and Humanitarian Affairs to perform research and set forth plans of action with women empowerment as the key focus. 1975 is known as international women's year and UN called all countries of the world to take significant steps to equate the women with men economically, socially and politically. education and healthcare are interrelated issues if women become educated then they can take more care of their families' health.fertility rates also be decreased because due to long time in education women are in the position to marry in later age and have less children. Moreover, mortality rates also decreases, participation in will workforce

GENDER INEQUALITY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: HURDLE FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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Unless women fully enjoy their human rights, to which freedom from violence is inextricably bound, progress toward development will continue to fall short." **USAID**

ABSTRACT

Women empowerment means granting women the freedom to make life choices. Women Empowerment says equal Social Rights, Political Rights, Economic stability, judicial strength and all other rights to women. There should be no discrimination between men and woman. There is no denying the fact that women in India have made a considerable progress in almost seven decades of Independence, but they still have to struggle against many handicaps and social evils in the male-dominated society. Violence against women significantly undermines women's educational and employment opportunities, income earning capability, and advancement in the workplace. The Constitution of India grants equality to women in all fields of life. But it is still only on paper. Yet a large number of women are either ill-equipped or not in a position to push themselves out of their traditionally unsatisfactory and unequal socio-economic conditions.

Keywords: Empowerment, Violence, gender inequality.

INTRODUCTION

Today the empowerment of women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century. But practically women empowerment is still an illusion of reality. Women become victimized by various social evils in daily life. Women Empowerment is the vital instrument to expand women's ability to have resources and to make strategic life choices.

The issue of women's empowerment and gender equality is at the top of agendas across the world, as gender inequality is widespread in all cultures. In developing countries, gender disparity is highly rampant compared to the developed countries. Gender equality is understood to mean that the "rights, responsibilities and opportunities of individuals will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Low empowerment of women and high gender gap still impede the development process of the country.

Tulsidas' verse from Ramayana 'Dhor, janwar, shudra, pashu, nari ye sub taden ke adhikari' although it was written in different context, highlights the discrimination and deep-rooted gender bias which still exists in all sectors of society on the basis of gender, caste, religious affiliation and class. It is necessary to sensitize the other sex towards women. It is important to usher in changes in societal attitudes and perceptions with regard to the role of women in different spheres of life. Empowerment would become more relevant if women are educated, better informed and can take rational decisions.

At the same time reflecting into the "Vedas Purana" of Indian culture, women is being worshiped such as LAXMI MAA, goddess of wealth; SARSWATI MAA, for wisdom; DURGA MAA for power. The status of women in India particularly in rural areas needs to address the issue of empowering women. About 66% of the female population in rural area is unutilized. This is mainly due to existing social customs.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Domestic Violence is a phenomenon affecting many societies directly and indirectly around the world; and somehow, after many years of research not a single definition describes this phenomenon adequately yet. Defining domestic violence can be very difficult, as it is a broad term used to describe a range of behaviors and has a multiplicity of meanings to different people in different contexts (Burton, 2008). Various studies have been conducted from time to time to study the state of domestic violence.

Men are frequently victims of domestic violence - anywhere from 80,000 to 800,000 men report on being physically or sexually assaulted by an intimate partner every year (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000; US Census Bureau, 2007). However, for the purposes of this review; only data from domestic violence against women will be examined.

TRANSGENDER PERSONS (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS) BILL 2016: A STEP TOWARDS GENDER SENSITISATION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT: This paper studies the effectiveness of Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill 2016 which is still pending in Lok Sabha after various recommendations from Standing Committee of the Social Justice Ministry. This paper is descriptive in nature and based on secondary data. This bill is a good step towards protection of rights of transgenders but even after these recommendations of standing committee, this bill is still suffering from various loopholes because of its requirement of screening committee; absence of reservations and right courts for transgenders; and its exclusionary definition.

INTRODUCTION: When we look back in the history of our country, it appears that transgender community always had an important and special status. In Hindu mythology, Vedic and Puranic literatures transgender are always recognized with great respect but British rule in India brought the downfall of TG community to the miserable level. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 criminalized the entire community as innately criminal. Although the repeal of this act has caused a marginal improvement in conditions of the TGs but their condition is not less than pathetic. There is strong need of upliftment of this community and improvement of their social status.

EVOLUTION OF TRANSGENDER LEGISLATION:

National Legal Services Authority vs. Union of India

In February 2014, the supreme court passed "National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India" landmark judgment making it as the path for formation of rights for transgenders. The court concluded that the individuals have right to the self identification of their sexual orientation. It ruled that all constitutional rights are applicable to transgenders who constitute the 'third gender'. The judgement also ruled for the affirmative action in education, primary health care for the social welfare of transgenders. Transgender right legislation gets the blue print from courts directives.

The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, 2014:

The first attempt to frame legislation for the same was made in December 2014 by Tiruchi Siva a Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) Rajya Sabha MP. This was introduced as a Private Member bill in Rajya Sabha. It was unanimously passed in Rajya Sabha but never made a path to be debated in Lok Sabha. (The Hindu, 2017)

TRANSGENDER PERSONS (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS) BILL 2016:

Instead, the government decided to get its own Bill — The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, 2015 — drafted, which was put up for public comments in December. The 2015 Bill was largely based on the 2014 Bill, but it did away with provisions on Transgender Rights Courts and the National and State Commissions. The Ministry also consulted civil society and activists. In April 2016, the 2015 draft Bill was sent to the Law Ministry, in July the Cabinet approved it, and in August it was introduced in the Lok Sabha. As the 2016 Bill faced opposition from several quarters, the Lok Sabha Speaker referred it to a Standing Committee of the Social Justice Ministry, seeking a report within three months. (The Hindu, 2017)

Bill Summary:

The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016 was Introduced in Lok Sabha on August 2, 2016 by the Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, Mr. Thaawarchand Gehlot.

- **Definition of a transgender person:** The Bill defines a transgender person as one who is (i) neither wholly female or male; (ii) a combination of female and male; or (iii) neither female nor male. Such a person's gender does not match the gender assigned at birth, and includes trans-men and trans-women, persons with intersex variations and gender-queers.
- **Prohibition against discrimination:** The Bill prohibits the discrimination against a transgender person, including denial of service or unfair treatment in relation to: (i) education; (ii) employment; (iii) healthcare; (iv) access to, or enjoyment of goods, facilities, opportunities available to the public; (v) right to movement; (vi) right to reside, rent, own or otherwise occupy property; (vii) opportunity to hold public or private office; and (viii) access to a government or private establishment in whose care or custody a transgender person is.

Empowering the Girl Child :NGOs and Their Developmental Role

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Abstract : Empowerment can be defined as a process of making one stronger and more confident especially in having a control over one's life in claiming the rights. Girls of today are the women of tomorrow. To provide them empowerment it is very essential to reduce the gender gaps so that they may turn to strong women leaders of tomorrow. Empowering the girl child means empowerment in all the terms of identity. Nurturing the girl child means to enable them to take their own decisions and showing them a path of great future. There is no surprise to the fact that women experience a lower socio economic status than men and they are denied many basic amenities and opportunities to learn. NGOs play a very active role in promoting the girl child and prepare out of school girls to reach the schools. The present study seeks to highlight the active role of NGOs in empowering the girl child.

Key words: girl, empowerment, NGOs, women.

Introduction: There is no denial to the fact that girls are expected to help in the household work and also take care of the younger siblings. The rural gender gap in males and females becomes more prominent as the performance of girls is low as compared to boys. Providing quality education to the girls in India can help them to become skilled workers and employees. They can prove to be valuable assets for the nation as a whole. Very often we hear that girls are not inferior to boys but the truth which cannot be denied is that they never get what they deserve. Gender bias, malpractices, child marriage, poor health and sanitation are some of the most common problems which are faced by the girls in the society. A large number of attempts have been made by the government to fight the evils against the girl child by starting a large number of schemes for the survival, safety and education of the girl child. The United Nations, as well as a majority of nations and different organizations across the globe, have developed and organized programs which aim to ameliorate gender inequalities, various programs that are geared towards aiding young girls and women have a voice in the society and achieve their full potential have also been set up.

Gender gaps in education: The gender gap has its roots in the rural India when it assumes that the basic role of women is that of the homemakers and nothing else. Girls are mostly seen as having no capacity to earn and support the family. By providing the girls with lots of educational opportunities this gender gap can be reduced to a great extent. It then becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy – villagers can 'naturally' assume that girls are not capable of literacy, simply because they have not been given these opportunities.

Challenges in providing girl child education

Civic bodies support for Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

Constant civic body support must be engaged in addressing issues like female foeticide, education, and welfare services for females

Regressive mindsets compromising the safety of NGO workers

India's poorer communities are not used to see women officials, ogled and make unwanted advances.

Obsession with marriage

Indian society, across cities and villages, are obsessed with getting girls married as soon as possible, preferably to people in their own castes and sects. A woman's role is therefore not being a career-oriented person, but being a housewife.

Role of NGOs in promoting the girl child:

The active role of NGOs goes a long way in the empowerment of the girl child in a large number of ways:

educated girls are more informed: There is no surprise to the fact that women have low economic-status in their villages particularly because they are denied of a large number of opportunities to learn. NGOs like Save the Girl Child are working in several Indian states to empower the girl child.

educated girls make great contributions to the communities: The impact of socio-economic discrimination of girls makes women believe that they are inferior. The girls who are educated and capable can make great contributions to the society. They make decisions that further the health, prosperity of the society depends on them.

education leads to the development of the entire family: The facts that are taught in school regarding the society helps the ill effects of early marriages may help the girls as well as their families to raise their standards of beliefs.

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Trafficking in Women – A global Issue

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Abstract

Trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, impacts nearly every country. The problem has increased in recent years. Because of its hidden nature, it is difficult to determine the precise magnitude of the problem of trafficking in women. As is the case with other forms of violence against women, victims are often reluctant to report or make the fact of the violence known publicly. On the other hand, media reports frequently give estimates of numbers of women trafficked into the commercial sex industry for various regions and countries. Such statistics vary widely and are frequently unreliable or inaccurate. Furthermore, the methods by which such statistical data are gathered are seldom included, and statistics are generally not disaggregated by the sex of the victim. The United States Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report for 2003 estimates that 800,000 to 900,000 people are trafficked across international borders annually. According to the report, millions of people around the world live in situations of forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. The United Nations Population Fund states that statistics about trafficking are unreliable for a number of reasons, including the clandestine nature of the activity. Adding domestic trafficking would bring the total much higher. The problem of trafficking in women for the purpose of sexual exploitation is particularly significant in the countries of the CEE/FSU region. Poverty, the lack of opportunities for women and the opening of borders are the primary factors contributing to the growth of trafficking in women from these countries to Western Europe. The present paper throws light on nature, causes, prevalence and methods to combat trafficking in women.

Introduction:

Trafficking in persons is an increasing problem that involves both sexual exploitation and labor exploitation of its victims. Trafficking affects all regions and the majority of countries in the world. Both men and women may be victims of trafficking, but the primary victims worldwide are women and girls, the majority of whom are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Traffickers primarily target women because they are disproportionately affected by poverty and discrimination, factors that impede their access to employment, educational opportunities and other resources. Sex and labor trafficking of women is a complicated phenomenon with many forces that affect women's decisions to work abroad. Perhaps the strongest factor is a desperate economic situation, which impacts the availability of satisfactory employment in many countries for women more severely than men. Women may become victims of trafficking when they seek assistance to obtain employment, work permits, visas and other travel documents. Traffickers prey on women's vulnerable circumstances and may lure them into crime networks through deceit and false promises of decent working conditions and fair pay. Women may go abroad knowingly that they will work in the sex industry, but without awareness of the terrible work conditions and violence that accompany the trafficking business. Other women answer job advertisements for positions abroad such as dancers, waitresses, and nannies, only to find themselves held against their will and forced into prostitution and sexual slavery. In the destination countries, women are subjected to physical violence, sexual assault, rape, imprisonment, threats and other forms of coercion.

Concept of Trafficking

The problem of trafficking can be traced back to the times of Greeks some 2500 years ago. The Abolitionist Movement that set in at the end of 19th century brought with it a system of state regulation of prostitution. It was the spread of venereal diseases that the demand of its total abolition started to be heard. Apart from this the inquiries conducted by various social organizations revealed that the women were mostly forced into prostitution. The government sought to introduce severe legislation and also aimed at its strict implementation. The elusive nature of trafficking was because of the fact that the crime constituted various acts and these acts were not committed in one country. It involved inciting away the girls from one country on some deceitful pretext to another country for their complete exploitation.

Initially the term traffic was used for so called 'white slave trade' in women around 1900. The trafficking and voluntary migration of white women from Europe to Arab and eastern States as prostitutes was of particular concern to European middle class men, women and government. The result was the suppression of white slave trade in 1904. At this time traffic meant the movement of women for an immoral purpose. Initially the definition required the crossing of country borders but by 1910 it changed to the acknowledged traffic in women could occur within national boundaries. The trafficking in women was seen not only related to slavery but also to be closely linked to prostitution.



WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Women's empowerment and gender equality is a modern phenomenon that continues to develop around the world. Empowerment of women is the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women. It involves the building up of a society wherein women can live without fear of exploitation, discrimination and general feeling of persecution which goes with being a women in a traditionally male dominated structure. Women empowerment has been an issue of discussion and contemplation over the last few decades worldwide. This as an agenda has been on the top list of most government plans and programs. Efforts have been made on a regular basis across nation to address this issue and enhance the socio economic status of women. This paper attempts to analyze the status of women empowerment in India and highlight issues and challenges of women empowerment in present scenario.

INTRODUCTION

Delivering multiple roles effortlessly every single day women are undoubtedly the backbone of any society. Daughter, caring mother, competent colleagues and many other roles are played by women. However they have also been an ignored fraction of the society in many parts of the world. This in turn has cause women at large to bear the inequality and financial dependability.

Empowerment is process, which helps people to gain control over their lives through raising awareness, taking actions and working in order to exercise greater control. Empowerment is the feeling that activates the psychological energy to accomplish one's goal. Women empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social, educational, gender or economic strength of individuals and communities of women. Women's empowerment in India is dependent on many different variables that include geographical location (urban and rural) educational status, social status and age. Policies on Women's empowerment exist at the national, state and Panchayat levels in many sectors, including health, education, economic opportunities, domestic violence and political participation. However there is significant gap between policy advancements and actual practice at the community level.

NEED

Women constitute half 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 respects. There are different Acts and Schemes of the central Government as well as state Government to empower the women of India. But in India women are discriminated at every level of the society whether it is social participation, political participation, economic participation and access to education. Women are found to be economically very poor all over the India. A few women are engaged in services and other activities. So, they need economic power to stand on their own legs at par with men. It has also noticed that some of women are too weak to work. They consume less food but work more. Therefore, from the health point of view, women are weaker as compared to men. Another problem is of workplace harassment of women. There are so many cases of rape, kidnapping of girl, dowry harassment. For these reasons, they need empowerment of all kinds in order to protect themselves. There is a need to make women economically independent by promoting education and health facility so that the violence against women can be eliminated.

CHALLENGES

There are many challenges that still need to be overcome to address the issue of women's right in India. A few of these challenges are presented below. Targeting these challenges will directly benefit the empowerment of women in India.

EDUCATION

Education is one of the most important indicator of measuring the status of women. Education give the knowledge to women for their every day decisions and to gain bargaining power. Education as means of empowerment of women can bring positive attitude change.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION, GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND ENACTMENTS TO ACHIEVE WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to uncover the role of empowering women and achieving gender equality in the sustainable development in society. The use of women's labour force in the economical development of country is minimal. The political sphere of the country is, by and large, reserved for men alone. The place of the women in the society is relegated to contributing minimally to the social development of the country. In addition women's rights are not properly being protected in order for women to participate in various issues of their country but are subjected to abysmal violations. As an individual, if you've always wanted to make a difference to the alarming scenario of women's safety in India, (but did not know how to)-for this you have to know your basic rights, denounce victim blaming, have talk with your family, demand actual solutions and don't forward that crime joke. Entire nations, businesses, communities and groups can benefit from the implementation of programs and policies that adopt the notion of women empowerment. Empowerment of women is a necessity for the development of a society, since it enhances both the quality and the quantity of human resources available for development. Empowerment is one of the main procedural concerns when addressing human rights and development.

KEYWORDS: Legislation, sustainable development, redressed, violence, discrimination, atrocities.

INTRODUCTION

Empowerment is about being given priority and power to do something, becoming stronger, confident, become aware of one's rights and privileges, ability to control one's life in a more meaningful and fulfilling way. The most famous saying said by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is "To awaken the people, it is the women who must be awakened. Once she is on the move, the family moves, the village moves, the nation moves."

Women empowerment is to empower the women by promoting their participation in all areas and sectors to build stronger economies, improve their equality of life and bring gender equality. It is giving rights to women in personal, social, political, economic and all judicial fields. Empowering women to participate fully in economic life across all sectors is essential to building stronger economies, achieve internationally agreed goals for development and sustainability, and improve the quality of life for women, men, families, and communities. In our country there is superior evil called patriarchal behavior. This system harms us and our nation in several ways. Women are born with equal rights as men. God has not made any one superior and inferior on the basis of gender. We people make this difference and discriminations on the ground of gender. Females are always the second priority in India for every task. From birth to death women face many discriminations and atrocities. For abolishing this system women should be empowered.

Washington: March 7, 2018 on the eve of International Women's day, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation has announced a \$ 170 million project aimed at advancing women's economic empowerment in India, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda will target four key priorities -advancing gender equality, spreading digital financial inclusion, increasing job opportunities and supporting the agricultural sector and women's support groups. "One of the most preferred ways a woman can make life better for herself and her family is to take control of her economic future" said Melinda Gates, co-chair of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. "When women have money in their hands and the authority to choose how to spend it, they grow in confidence and power. They change the unwritten rules that say women are lesser than men" she said in a statement.

THE VARIOUS LAWS THAT PROTECT WOMEN AND THEIR RIGHTS

1. Prohibition of child marriage act, 2006: The Act 2006 came into force on 1st Nov. 2007 in India. Unicef defines child marriage as marriage before 18 years of age and considers this practice as violation of human rights. Child marriage has been an issue in India for a long time. According to 2001 census there are 1.5 millions of girls under the age of 15 already married. Women have to face many problems like sexual exploitation, early pregnancy, health issues, domestic violence, higher infant mortality rate, low weight babies, premature birth etc. After early marriage. The Act consists of 21 sections. It extends all over India except Jammu and Kashmir. Section 2 of Act contains definition of child, contracting party and child marriage.
2. Special marriage Act, 1954: Special marriage act, 1954 is an act of Parliament of India enacted to provide special form of marriage for the people of India and all Indian nationals in foreign countries, irrespective of their

Women Empowerment and Gender Sensitization in India in 21st Century

Education as a Tool to women's Empowerment

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Abstract

Now Indian women became totally changed and played a very important role in the development of the country. Education enables them to respond to the challenges, took important decisions of her life independently and change their way of life. This could be possible due to the education, so that we cannot neglect the importance of education in the empowerment of women. Education of women is the most powerful tool to change her position in society and has a major preoccupation of both the government and civil society. Education is helpful to reduce the inequalities, provide equal opportunities for women and develop the concept of participation. That's why women education in India has been a need of hour, without that we could not achieved her empowerment. It is a milestone in the empowerment of women.

Keywords: Education, empowerment, participation, milestone, preoccupation.

Introduction : In a country, which have 5000 years old history, which have multiplicity of languages, customs and cultural practices, an hierarchy based on caste and class and have a varieties of religions and sects, is not easy to explain the role or history of women. The saga of women empowerment in India presents a complicated scenario, because in our ancient literature women's duties as good daughter, good wives and good mothers are well defined. Even wifehood and motherhood are accepted as pivotal roles for women. By implication these roles complete in themselves and she need not pursue any specialized discipline of knowledge, art or professions. The good woman is sweet, gentle, loving, caring and even sacrificing. She has also been synonymous with goddess, power, poetry and virtue. Historical researches have proved that in ancient times the women enjoyed equal status with men in all fields of life. Works by ancient Indian grammarians such as Patanjali and Katayana suggest that women were educated during the early vedic period even she was free to select her husband. Gargi and Maitreyi were the two famous women of this time, who displayed talent and intelligency in participating in metaphysical discussions, provide us with measure of the intellectual attainments reached by the women of the age. Even in the Ramayana, Kaushalya and Tara addressed as mantravid, well versed in Vedas and the Mahabharata provide us with Sulbha. A virgin scholar and Draupadi the learned pandita. Sangamitra, the sister of great emperor, Ashoka, went to Ceylon to spread Buddhism. On the basis of these facts, Alketa remarks that a fair amount of education was given to the girls of well to do families till 500 B.C. One which asks for special attention is that marriage in early vedic period was not compulsory for girl. The reference in the Rig Vedic to the life of widow are few. Remarriage of widow was allowed. Even sati did not prevail at that time. According to vedic hymns, both husband and wives were joint owners of property. It can be concluded that women held an honoured place during early vedic age. But the condition of women began to decline with the smritis and with the origin of caste system. In Manu smritis a hymn is indicated her deteriorated condition is as :

‘Pashu shudra or narri

Yhe teeno tadan ke adhikari’

Under the light of this command as a wife she was supposed to worship her husband. Manu wants women to be under the surveillance of her father in the childhood, her husband in the youth and her sons after the death of her husband. During this period we find many restrictions on her status. One reason of this was that sons were valued more than daughters due to warfare. People desired sons who would participate in wars and save their lands. Later, marriage was replaced by early marriages, female infanticide and purdah system. Widows were confined into the four walls and later on sati system was developed. These all social evils contributed in the degradation of the status of women. The coming of the Muslims also played a great role in the decline of women's position. But start with the 19th cen. Women's question came to forefront. The women question was not a question of what do women want? But rather how can they be modernized? The main aim of this modernization means women's empowerment. The empowerment is a process by which women gain power and control over their own lives and acquire the ability to make her own decisions. Before going into the details of the paper, it is very important to know Indian women's journey towards gender equality with special reference to the role of education. The advent of the British in India had brought not only a new form of government, but also new knowledge, new ideas and new technology. The members of the newly educated class discovered that Indian society had many evils such as discrimination against women. Social reformers found that on the one hand, there was the Indian society, basically hierarchical and accepting norms of discrimination based on caste and gender, on the other hand there was the west, with its dazzling ideas of equality and liberty, offering new technology for a better society. So reformers were tempted to harmonise the traditional and progressive. On the other hand colonial rulers critiqued Indian society due to their social evils and attempted to improve it. That's

Role of Information Technology in Women Empowerment

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Abstract: Women Empowerment refers to improving the social, economic, political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equality in community, society and workplaces. Women empowerment can be achieved through provision of adequate education facilities, political support, and effective legislation system and employment generation for women. Here, NGO'S and the self-help groups (SHIG) play a very pivotal role in women empowerment by providing basic education, vocational training, training for self-employment, legal aid, protection for women and self-awareness programme. IT enabled services like E-commerce, E-learning can open a door of opportunities to women, and hence empowering them with new dimensions.

This study highlights various IT enabled issues that can be done in field of women Empowerment.

Keywords: ICT, IT, Women Empowerment, Social Empowerment, Economic Empowerment, Political Empowerment

1.1 Introduction:

Information technology consists of various hardware, software, internet other communication networks and media used for collection, storage, processing of the data and transmit information in the form of data, voice, text, images etc. Information technology offers time and space, valuable resources for women especially in developing countries who suffer from limited availability of the time, social isolation and lack of access of knowledge and productive resources.

It is universally accepted truth that information technology offer immense opportunities for development of economic, social, educational development of the people. IT can act as an instrument for enhancing women's capabilities. IT training for unemployed women can provide women not only with a tool to enhance their capabilities, but also with the means to develop new work and business opportunities. IT can help women in achieving social, economic, political, legal, educational development. This paper discusses various women empowerment parameters with respect to Information Technology.

1.2 Objectives of the study:

As Information Technology has influenced almost every field and has become a medium of advancement. It has great impact on Empowering Women too. As women can use IT as a tool in enhancing not only educational perspective but also social, economic, political, psychological and many more. This study focuses on various Women Empowerment angles and the use of IT in them.

1.3 Discussion:

1.3.1 Importance of ICT in Social Empowerment of Women:

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can sustain or deepen the power imbalance between men and women, rich and poor, the North and South. ICT has become a true representation of social change.

- IT is becoming more popular among women to get recognition
- Small groups working on various social stigmas can easily use the ICT techniques to reach masses, like discrimination against women or inequalities between men and women.
- IT is playing an important role in changing the attitude and perspective of society towards women. It is enhancing comfort level of women at their work place by providing them additional knowledge and skills.
- IT is acting as a medium of Support, friendship and inspiration, for women.

1.3.2 Importance of IT in Economic Empowerment of Women:

- Due to the implementation of ICTs, the creation of better and more qualified jobs becomes possible.
- Relative contribution of the income of Women to family support. GSMA's 2010 gender gap study suggests that mobile phones in particular are helping women save time, and money, improve productivity, increase returns on investment and maximize household resources.
- It is predicted that web-enabled ICTs have the potential to alleviate some of the barriers faced by women such as illiteracy, poverty, time scarcity, lack of mobility, cultural and religious taboos

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IS KEY TO ACHIEVE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Abstract:-

Empowerment of women has emerged as an important issue in recent times. The empowerment of the women is a highly significant issue of our times. There are so many saints and statesmen who have struggled for the empowerment of women in India. Several international conferences were organized to design rules for the empowerment of women. Education among women is the most powerful tool of attaining power in the society. It helps in reducing inequalities and functions as a means for improving their status within the family.

Series of Constitutional protective and promotional measures are designed and implemented in India to achieve the goal of empowerment of women. In the present times women studies has become an important branch of academic mainstream in India. Recently series of innovative approaches are adopted to ensure equality of opportunity and empowerment of women in all respects. Gender justice is considered as a vital necessity in India. Educational empowerment includes training, orientation and academic progress of women.. The social empowerment of women includes better status in the family, freedom for marriage, right to property, social mobility, social freedom, family welfare, social transformation and gender equity. The economic empowerment of women includes ownership and control of research right to property, employability, and improvement in the standard of living, fulfilment of basic needs, entrepreneurship development and improvement of bargaining power of women. The legal empowerment of women includes constitutional protection, fundamental rights, protection against gender based discrimination, women specific laws, women courts and other safety measures. The political empowerment includes political reservation, political participation and political leadership development of women. The present study explores the role of education, social, economic, legal, political in women empowerment in India. It shows that the role of education, social, economic, legal, political in women empowerment in India are most important part in the life of every woman.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Education, Social, Economic, Legal, Political, Health

Introduction:

Women empowerment has been an ongoing saga form many years. Historically we have seen that the role of a women have been conflicting. In India once they were worshipped as Sita or Durga and as time passed they are also subjected to social evils like Sati, Child marriage etc., Further women are even deprived of few basic facilities like food, nutrition, elementary freedom, freedom of education etc.,

The topic on "Women Empowerment" is a burning issue all over the world. "Women empowerment" and "women equality with men" is a universal issue. **Women Empowerment** refers to the creation of an environment for women where they can make decisions of their own for their personal benefits as well as for the society. **Women Empowerment** refers to increasing and improving the social, economic, political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equal-right to women, and to make them confident enough to claim their rights, such as:

- freely live their life with a sense of self-worth, respect and dignity,
- have complete control of their life, both within and outside of their home and workplace,
- to make their own choices and decisions,
- have equal rights to participate in social, religious and public activities,
- have equal social status in the society,
- have equal rights for social and economic justice,
- determine financial and economic choices,
- get equal opportunity for education,
- get equal employment opportunity without any gender bias,
- Get safe and comfortable working environment.

The 4 aspects of empowerment.

ASSETS (power to)

This concept refers to greater economic power in terms of material assets such as income, land, tools or technology. This being said, such economic power is not restricted to the possession of resources and wealth, but also includes better health, more time, access to certain services such as loans, information and training, health centres and markets etc.

KNOWLEDGE AND KNOW-HOW (power to)

Effect of Domestic Violence on Women Empowerment

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ABSTRACT:

Violence against women and girls continues to be a global epidemic that kills, tortures and maims-physically, psychologically, sexually, and economically. It is one of the most pervasive of human rights violations. Violence is the intentional and extreme form of aggression such as use of physical force or power, threatened against individual, group, or community that causes injury, psychological and emotional harm, rape or death. Now a days, violence affects the lives of women and girls in all socio-economics classes around the world. It cuts across the cultural and religious barriers and takes a variety of forms. The present study tries to find out the various forms of domestic violence, its causes and consequences and to study the effect of domestic violence on women empowerment.

KEYWORD: Violence, Empowerment.

INTRODUCTION:

Women Empowerment is the new phrase in the vocabulary of gender literature. The phrase is used in two broad senses i.e. general and specific. In a general sense, it refers to empowering women to be self-dependent by providing them access to all the freedoms and opportunities, which they were denied in the past only, because of their being 'Women'. In a specific sense, women empowerment refers to enhancing their position in the power structure of the society.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Violence against women within the family is global phenomenon. However its ramifications are more complex & its intensity much greater in India.

The steady decline in the sex ratio noted for over a century in India from 972 females for 1000 males in the population in 1901 to 927 females in 1991 & prevalence of female feticide in at least 10 states of India are critical indicators of violence against women. UNICF reports that 40-50 million women are missing for the Indian population due to feticides (1991).

The National family health survey, 2000 (NFHS-2) reports about the inequality and violence pervading in our country, 68% of women under the survey reported that they needed permission from husbands or in-laws to go to the market & 76% had to seek consent of their husbands before they could visit friends or relatives. Only 60% could use money the way they wished. In addition, one in every five women experienced domestic violence from the age of 15 onwards. Very often, women used to suffer violence against them in silence for fear of adverse repercussions.

OBJECTIVES

- Provide immediate access to safety and services
- To study the various forms of domestic violence, its causes and consequences.
- To study the effect of domestic violence on women empowerments.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research is secondary data based and the empirical one. It is only a basic research which provides a systematic and deep insight into a problem and facilitates extraction of scientific and logical explanation and conclusion on it.

EXPLANATION:

The word women empowerment essentially means that women have the power or capacity to regulate their day-to-day lives in the social, political and economic terms- a power which enables them to move from the periphery to the Centre stage.

Domestic Violence, domestic abuse occurs when a family member, partner or ex-partner attempts to physically or psychologically dominate another. Domestic violence often refers to violence between spouses, or spousal abuse, but can also include cohabitants and non-married intimate partners.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT ISSUES

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Abstract:

Moderate under nutrition continues to affect 50 percent of children under 5 years of age and 50 percent of rural women in India. Women's lack of empowerment is believed to be an important factor in the strict prevalence underfeeding. In India women's empowerment often varies by community, with tribes sometimes being the most progressive. It is found that acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still popular in the society. More than half of the women believe wife beating to be worthwhile for one reason or the other. Fewer women have final say on how to put their makings. Control over cash earnings growth with age, education and with place of domicile. Women's divestment to media is also less relative to men. Rural women are more inclined to domestic violence than that of urban women. A large gender gap exists in political partaking too. The study concludes by an observation that access to education and work are only the enabling factor to empowerment, achievement towards the goal, however, depends on large scale on the attitude of the people towards gender equality.

Keywords: child growth, domestic violence, women's empowerment, maternal nutritional status.

Introduction:

The present paper is an attempt to analyze the status of women empowerment in India using various indicators based on data from secondary 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 earnings. Control over cash earnings 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. Childhood undernutrition remains highly popular in India; 46 percent of all children under the age of 5 years are stunted (International Institute for Population Sciences 2001). Growth faltering often begins in infancy, as early as three to four months of age (Allen 1993; Neumann and Harrison 1994; Shrimpton et al. (2001). The rate of weight gain and linear growth begins to decline, with the rate of linear growth declining more sharply (Allen 1993; Neumann and Harrison 1994; Shrimpton et al. (2001). Linear growth retardation or stunting is ordinarily complete by two years of age, and while after this time the growth rate is comparable to that in normal children, there is little catch-up growth in already stunted children. presents (Shrimpton et al. 2001).

Reasons for The Empowerment of Women: Today we have hinted different Acts and plan of the central Government as well as state Government to empower the women of India. But in India women are mark off and marginalized at every level of the society whether it is social, political, economic, access to education, and also reproductive healthcare. Women are found to be frugally very poor all over the India. A few women are busy in services and other buzz. So, they need economic power to stand on their personal legs on par with men. Other hand, it has been observed that women are found to be less learned than men. According to 2001 census, rate of liter among men in India is found to be 77% where as it is only 55% among women. Thus, raising education among women is of very important in empowering them. It has also hinted that some of women are too feeble to work. They enjoy less food but work more. Therefore, from the health point of view, women folk who are to be feeble are to be made stronger. Another problem is that workplace harassment of women. There are so many matter of rape,

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ਨਾਰੀ ਸਸ਼ਕਤੀਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਲਿੰਗ ਸਮਾਨਤਾ

ਖੁਸ਼ਦੀਪ

ਸ਼ਹਾਇਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ, ਐਸ.ਡੀ. ਕਾਲਜ, ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰਪੁਰ

ਨਾਰੀ ਸਸ਼ਕਤੀਕਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਲਿੰਗ ਸਮਾਨਤਾ ਇੱਕ ਹੀ ਸਿੱਕੇ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਹਨ। ਲਿੰਗ ਸਮਾਨਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਨਾਰੀ ਸਸ਼ਕਤੀਕਰਨ ਸੰਭਵ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਰੀ ਸਸ਼ਕਤੀਕਰਨ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਹੀ ਲਿੰਗ ਸਮਾਨਤਾ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਲਿੰਗ ਸਮਾਨਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਭਾਵ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਿ ਔਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਮਰਦ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹਨ, ਬਲਕਿ ਇਸਦਾ ਭਾਵ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਇੱਕੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਵਿਵਹਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਦੇ ਅਵਸਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇੱਕੋ ਜਿਹਾ ਮਾਣ-ਸਨਮਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਲਿੰਗ ਦੇ ਅਧਾਰ ਤੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਭੇਦ-ਭਾਵ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੇਵਲ ਬਰਾਬਰੀ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਨਹੀਂ, ਸਗੋਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ, ਸਿਹਤ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ, ਰਾਜਨੀਤਕ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਆਰਥਿਕ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਬਰਾਬਰੀ ਦੇ ਮੌਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਨਾਰੀ ਸਸ਼ਕਤੀਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਭਾਵ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਕਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਵਾਉਣਾ ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਕ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਗਲਵੇ, ਆਰਥਿਕ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਸਵੈ-ਨਿਰਭਰ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੇ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਸਹੀ ਫੈਸਲੇ ਲੈ ਸਕੇ।

ਸਾਡੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਦੋਂ ਵੀ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਜਾਂ ਮਾਣ-ਸਨਮਾਨ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡਾ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਉੱਚੀ-ਉੱਚੀ ਮਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਦੇਵੀ ਦਾ ਦਰਜਾ ਦੇਂਦਾ ਸੁਣਾਈ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਫਿਰ ਵੀ ਭਾਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਫਲਿਸਫ਼ਰਾਂ ਨੇ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰ, ਹੀਣ ਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਦਰਜੇ ਦਾ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਕਹਿਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਕਸਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਛੱਡੀ। ਔਰਤ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਵੀ ਸੁਘੜ-ਸਿਆਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਤਾਕਤਵਰ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਮਰਦ ਦੇ ਅਧੀਨ ਰਹਿਣਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਪਹਿਲੇ ਸਮਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਾਂ ਔਰਤ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਕੁਆਰੀ ਕੁੜੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ ਅਧੀਨ ਰਹੇ, ਵਿਆਹੀ ਔਰਤ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਤੀ ਦੇ ਹੁਕਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਚੱਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਧਵਾ ਔਰਤ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਆਖੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕਾਰਜ ਕਰੇ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜਪ-ਤਪ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਮਨਾਹੀ ਸੀ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਗਿਆਨੀ ਅਤੇ ਵੇਦ ਮੰਤਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਵਾਂਝਾ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ।

ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਦੁਰਦਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਉਸਦੇ ਹੱਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਮੌਢੀ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਉਠਾਈ। ਔਰਤਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਹੋ ਰਹੇ ਅਤਿਆਚਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਖ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਦੁਖ ਹੋਇਆ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕੁਲ ਲੋਕਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਾਇਆ ਕਿ ਔਰਤ ਮਰਦ ਦੀ ਗੁਲਾਮ ਨਹੀਂ, ਸਗੋਂ ਉਹ ਉਸਦੀ ਜਨਮ ਦਾਤਾ ਹੈ, ਉਹ ਸਹੀ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੇਵੀ ਹੈ:

ਭੰਡਿ ਜੰਮੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਨਿੰਮੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਮੰਗਣੁ ਵੀਆਹੁ॥

ਭੰਡਹੁ ਹੋਵੈ ਦੋਸਤੀ ਭੰਡਹੁ ਚਲੈ ਰਾਹੁ॥

ਭੰਡੁ ਮੁਆ ਭੰਡੁ ਭਾਲੀਐ ਭੰਡਿ ਹੋਵੈ ਬੰਧਾਨੁ॥

ਸੋ ਕਿਉਂ ਮੰਦਾ ਆਖੀਐ ਜਿਤੁ ਜੰਮਹਿ ਰਾਜਾਨ॥

ਭੰਡਹੁ ਹੀ ਭੰਡ ਉਪਜੈ ਭੰਡੈ ਬਾਝ ਉਡਾਰ ਕੋਇ॥

ਨਾਨਕ ਭੰਡੈ ਬਾਹਰਾ ਏਕੋ ਸਚਾ ਸੋਇ॥

ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਚਲਿਤ 'ਸਤੀ ਪ੍ਰਥਾ' ਦਾ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਜ਼ੋਰਦਾਰ ਖੰਡਨ ਕੀਤਾ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਮਝਾਇਆ ਕਿ ਪਤੀ ਦੀ ਚਿਖਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੜਕੇ ਮਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਸਤੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ, ਸਗੋਂ ਪਤੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਯੋਗ ਨੂੰ ਪਲ-ਪਲ ਜਰਨੈਲ ਵਾਲੀ, ਸਬਰ-ਸੰਤੋਖ ਧਾਰਨ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਔਰਤ ਹੀ ਸਹੀ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਤੀ ਅਖਵਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਹੱਕਦਾਰ ਹੈ:

ਸਤੀਆਂ ਏਹਿ ਨੂੰ ਆਖੀਅਨਿ

ਜੋ ਮੜਿਆ ਲਗਿ ਜਲੰਨਿ॥

ਨਾਨਕ ਸਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣੀਅਨਿ

ਜਿ ਬਿਰਹੇ ਚੋਟਿ ਮਰੰਨਿ

ਭੀ ਸੋਸਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਣੀਅਹਿ ਸੀਲ ਸੰਤੋਖਰ ਹੰਨਿ॥

ਸੇਵ ਨਿਸਾਈਂ ਆਪਣਾ

ਨਿਤ ਉਠ ਸੰਮਾਲਨਿ॥

ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਗਵਾਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਉਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੁਰਬੀਰਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਬਹਾਦਰੀ ਦੇ ਜੌਹਰ ਵਿਖਾਏ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮਰਦਾਂ ਨੇ ਵਿਖਾਏ ਸਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਖਿਦਰਾਣੇ ਦੀ ਢਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੁਗਲਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਯੁੱਧ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਮਾਈ ਭਾਗੋ, ਲਾਹੌਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਿੱਖ ਬੀਬੀਆਂ, ਜਮਰੌਦ ਦੇ ਜੋਖਮ ਭਰੇ ਰਾਹ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਲੰਘਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਬੀਬੀ ਸ਼ਰਨ ਕੌਰ ਆਦਿ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਜ਼ਕਿਰਯੋਗ ਹਨ।

ਅਜੇ ਵੀ ਕਈ ਥਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ੋਸ਼ਣ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਕਾਰ ਹੋਣਾ ਪੈ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸਨੂੰ ਖਤਮ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਾਰੀ ਸਸ਼ਕਤੀਕਰਨ ਇੱਕ ਅਹਿਮ ਭੂਮਿਕਾ ਨਿਭਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਨਾਰੀ ਸਸ਼ਕਤੀਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਿੱਖਿਅਤ ਹੋਣਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਕਹਾਵਤ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਦੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਮੁੰਡੇ ਨੂੰ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਇੱਕ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਹੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਅਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਜਦੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਕੁੜੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਪੂਰਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਿੱਖਿਅਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੋਈ ਸ਼ੱਕ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਾਰੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਦੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲੇ ਹਨ, ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦਰ ਜਿਹੜੀ 1951 ਵਿੱਚ 8.9% ਸੀ, ਉਹ 2011 ਵਿੱਚ ਵੱਧ ਕੇ 65.5% ਹੋ ਗਈ ਹੈ।

ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਨੇੜੇ-ਤੇੜੇ ਦੇ ਸਕੂਲਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਆਲੇ-ਦੁਆਲੇ ਦੇ ਕਾਲਜਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਕੋਰਸਾਂ ਤੱਕ ਹੀ ਸੀਮਤ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਘੱਟ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ, ਜੋ ਘਰ ਦੀ ਚਾਰਦੀਵਾਰੀ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਸਟਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਤਜ਼ਰਬਾ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜੇਕਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਮਾਹੌਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਾਂ ਪਿਓ ਦੇ ਸਾਥੇ ਹੋਣ ਪੜ੍ਹੀਆਂ, ਵੱਡੀਆਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਤੁਲਨਾ ਘਰੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਰਹਿ ਕੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਕਰੀਏ ਤਾਂ ਘਰੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਰਹਿ ਕੇ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਵੱਧ ਭਰੋਸੇਯੋਗ ਅਤੇ ਆਤਮ-ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਨਗੀਆਂ।

महिला सशक्तिकरण:- महिलाओं के अधिकार एवं भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई योजनाएं

हरीश बजाज,

सहायक प्राध्यापक हिंदी विभाग, सनातन धर्म कॉलेज होशियारपुर

"महिला सशक्तिकरण" के बारे में जानने से पहले हमें यह समझ लेना चाहिए कि हम सशक्तिकरण से क्या समझते हैं। सशक्तिकरण से तात्पर्य किसी व्यक्ति की क्षमता से है जिससे उसमें योग्यता आ जाती है। जिसमें वह अपनी निजी स्वतंत्रता और अपने जीवन से जुड़े सभी निर्णय स्वयं ले सकती है।

पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू द्वारा कहा गया मशहूर वाक्य "लोगों को जगाने के लिए, महिलाओं का जागृत होना जरूरी है। एक बार जब वह अपना कदम उठा लेती है, परिवार आगे बढ़ता है, गांव आगे बढ़ता है और राष्ट्रीय विकास की ओर उन्मुख होता है।"

भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति सदैव एक समान नहीं रहती है इसमें युगानुरूप परिवर्तन होते रहे हैं उनकी स्थिति में वैदिक युग से लेकर आधुनिक काल तक अनेक उतार-चढ़ाव आते रहते हैं तथा उनके अधिकारों में तदन रूप बदलाव भी होते रहे हैं महिलाओं के अधिकार हेतु सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं महिलाएं अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक हो रही हैं, परंतु इस सब के बावजूद स्थिति विपरीत बनी हुई है। महिलाओं के प्रति अपराधों में लगातार इजाफा हुआ है अतः आवश्यकता है, इस बात की महिलाओं को जानकारी होनी चाहिए।

महिलाओं को मिलने वाले अधिकार

प्रथम स्तर पर उन्हें शिक्षित
किया जाना जरूरी है

चतुर्थ स्तर पर उन्हें सरकार के हर
स्तर पर उपयुक्त स्थान भागीदारी
मिलनी चाहिए

द्वितीय स्तर पर आर्थिक
स्वतंत्रता

तृतीय स्तर पर कानून एवं धर्म के
अधीन महिलाओं के अधिकारों की
जानकारी दी जानी चाहिए

नारी का अपमान मत करना, क्योंकि संसार इन्हीं की बंदौलत चलता है।
आदमी जन्म तो नारी के गर्भ से ही लेता है, और उसी के स्तनपान से पलता है।
नारी का अपमान मत करना, क्योंकि संसार इन्हीं की बंदौलत चलता है।

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Miss Raveena Gupta

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Women's empowerment is the process in which women expand and recreate what it is that they can be, do, and accomplish in a circumstance that they previously were denied.^{[1][2]} Alternatively, it is the process for women to redefine gender roles that allows for them to acquire the ability to choose between known alternatives whom have otherwise been restricted from such an ability.^[3] There are several principles defining women's empowerment such as, for one to be empowered, they must come from a position of disempowerment. Other studies have found that empowerment definitions entail people having the capability to make important decisions in their lives while also being able to act on them. Lastly, empowerment and disempowerment is relative to other at a previous time; therefore, empowerment is a process, not a product.

Swami Vivekananda, one of the greatest sons of India, quoted that, *"There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved, It is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing."*

Women in India still suffer from Gender inequality because of the lack of gender sensitization on part of males. Many of us blame that degradation of values and ethics amongst the youth is the root cause of such problems. These problems are directly or indirectly related to the lack of gender sensitivity be it the case of eve-teasing, domestic violence or the case of brutal rape. A major part of the responsibility for developing gender sensitization rests on the shoulders of family members and educators. They are the one who can kindle the feeling of gender equality in young girls and boys and develop the empathy for each other. I strongly believe in what David O'Mckay quotes "Women are created from the rib of man to be beside him, not from his head to top him, nor from his feet to trampled by him but from under his arm to be protected by him, near to his heart to be loved by him"

Empowerment –Literary Meaning

Women Empowerment refers to increasing and improving the social, economic, political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equal-right to women, and to make them confident enough to claim their rights, such as:

- freely live their life with a sense of self-worth, respect and dignity,
- have complete control of their life, both within and outside of their home and workplace,
- to make their own choices and decisions,
- have equal rights to participate in social, religious and public activities,
- have equal social status in the society,

Women Empowerment – Concept

Women empowerment is an active, multi-dimensional process which enables women to realize their potential and powers in all spheres of life. The process should materialize only when there is a conducive environment for the enlightenment which to be ensured first. Empowerment is enlightenment and there is no development without enlightenment; it is the quality of life measured not in terms of rising money incomes or longer life spans alone, rather by the autonomy and security enjoyed by women everywhere.

Women Empowerment itself elaborates that Social Rights , Political Rights , Economic stability , judicial strength and all other rights should be also equal to women. There should be no discrimination between men and woman. Women should now there fundamental and social rights which they get once they born.

- There should be respect and dignity towards Women.
- Have total independences of their own life and lifestyle inside the home and also outside at their work.
- They should make their decision , by their own choice.
- They should have a high social respect in society.
- They have equal rights in society and other judicial works .
- They should not be discriminated while providing any type of education.
- They should select their own economic and financial choices by their own.
- There should not be any discrimination between woman and man while giving jobs and employment.
- They should have safe and secured Working location with proper privacy.

Objective of the study

- To assess the women's work participation & empowerment in perspective of Country.
- To study the current status of women empowerment and transformation socially, politically and economically.

ABOUT THE BOOK

Women empowerment and gender equality is one of the critical issues of the world as gender inequalities are very common in different countries. In developing countries like India, gender disparities are wider than the developed countries. Despite the various policies and plans of the Government and active role of the NGOs and individuals for women empowerment, the issue of women empowerment is still a serious concern for the country. Women are still being tormented. They are continuously facing honor killing, female feticide, sexual harassment, domestic violence, illegal/bride trafficking, prostitution etc. There is an urgent need to empower the women if we want our country to grow exceptionally. Thus, empowering women means empowering the nation. But the question is how to empower women? In recent years, there has been a growing realization that reformation of the Indian society with special reference to women is possible only through gender sensitization. Through gender sensitization, it is possible to modify the human behaviour by raising awareness of gender equality concerns. What can be the ways and means to promote women empowerment through gender sensitization? To find out those ways and means, papers of different scholars, researchers, thinkers and academicians have been collected and have been published in this book entitled 'Women Empowerment and Gender Sensitization in India in 21st Century'. This book has been published with the hope that these papers will help us to understand the value of women empowerment and gender sensitization for the overall development of our country.



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Chief Editor : Manjit Kaur

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by

Manjit Kaur (*Editor-in-chief*)

Sachin Kumar (*Editor*)

Isha (*Editor*)


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Recent Economic Slowdown and Role of Banks in India

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Abstract

The recent slowdown in Indian economy has implications for performance of banking sector. The recent bailout package and excess liquidity with banks due to demonetizations advocates for the continuation of low interest rate regime. But, it has also been argued that the benefits of low interest rates are not being passed on to the borrowers by banks as their lending rates tend to be sticky. In the context the present study tend to evaluate the relationship between lending rates, bank credit and economic growth in India particularly during 2012-2018. The analysis has been carried out within the Vector Auto-regression and Granger causality framework. The study concluded that there was no causality from lending rate to bank credit, growth and inflation. However, growth did drive the movement in lending rates. Further there was also a bi-directional causality between bank credit and economic growth.

1. Introduction

The financial sector and its role in the process of economic development have attracted notable attention over the last decades. A large body of theoretical literature exists on financial system offering important contributions to the understanding of banks as key determinants of economic growth. In particular, the recent global financial crisis has highlighted the importance of the procyclicality of the financial sector. Procyclicality has transformed banks from mitigation mechanisms to amplifiers of changes in economic activity, potentially affecting financial stability and economic growth. The causes of procyclicality can be attributed to many factors, such as deviations from an efficient market hypothesis, Basel-type regulations, accounting standards and leverage. A number of researchers in the early and late 1990's [Diamond and Dybvig(1983), Barro (1991), King and Levine (1993) Levine and Zervos (1998), Pagano (1993), Stiglitz(1996)] and more recent studies [Bossone (2001), Armenta(2007), Allen and Carletti(2008), Taghipour(2009)] concluded that financial development promote economic growth. As Joseph Stiglitz states, well-functioning financial systems, including banks, enable selecting the most productive recipients for these resources and ensure the use of these resources in high return activities. On the other hand, inadequately functioning financial systems tend to transfer capital to low-productivity investments. The differences in terms of growth can be huge [Stiglitz, 1996].

Nevertheless, the relationship between financial economic development and economic growth is highly controversial, as Boon (2005) pointed out. There are two possible directions in defining the relations between the development of financial sector and economic growth: supply leading and demand following (Patrick, 1996). According to 'supply leading' approach the causal relation runs from financial development toward economic growth, whereby the creation and development of financial institutions and market enhance the offer of financial services, thus leading to the growth of economic activities. On the other hand, 'demand following' approach assumes that the growth of real economic activities leads to the increased demand for financial services, which, as a consequence, has the development of financial sector. Furthermore, there are several studies showing a split in the relationship between bank lending and economic growth - the so-called "credit-less recoveries" (Calvo, Izquierdo, Talvi (2006); Takáts and Upper(2013)).

Thus, in this context, the present study aimed at studying the interrelationship between banking sector and economic growth. In particular, attempt has been made to study the relationship between lending rate, bank credit, growth and inflation during recent slowdown in India. The study period also witnessed some important domestic as well as external shocks in the form of policy reforms, change in political setup, demonetization, implementation of GST etc. The economic slowdown has the implication for the working of monetary policy viz a viz performance of banking sector. It will be interesting to see how the real sector has reacted to the era of low interest rates. Broadly, it was hypothesized that there will causal relationship from bank lending rate to bank credit and real output.

2. Database and Methodology

2.1 Database

In order to analyse the underlined relationship the study utilized the monthly data on lending rates, bank credit, IIP and Inflation for a period of six years from 2012:4 to 2018:6. The choice of 2012 as initial year of study period lies in fact that consistent time series for IIP is available from this year. The data for lending rate was collected from International Financial Statistics, IMF (2018) and data for IIP, BC and Inflation was collected from Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy RBI(2018). The BC was deflated using whole sale price index on 2011-12 prices. Thus, using these four variables, LR-BC-IIP-INF was formulated to analyse the role of banks in growth of Indian economy especially during period of recession in world economy.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Co-integration Analysis

Ergonomics: Domain and applications in India

Ms Megha Dua

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Abstract

Ergonomics is the science of work and its main concern is about fitting a worker to the work environment. Also known as human factor engineering ergonomics studies the behavior and activities of people in relation to the work environment. There is a great deal of similarity which is found between the work structures of different people. The growing importance of the concept leaves no country untouched. In India modern offices which are to be newly constructed are giving more and more importance to the concept of ergonomics. The present paper seeks to present a conceptual idea of ergonomics and its increasing importance in India with reference to the domain and applications.

Keywords: Ergonomics, India, work, environment

Introduction


There has been a considerable use of the term 'ergonomics' for the last 50 years along with the human factors but with the passage of time it has involved as a separate discipline. It focuses on the various aspects of science, design, technology and management of human compatible systems.

Ergonomics is basically concerned with the understanding of the interactions among human beings and other elements of a system. It applies theory, principles, methods and designs which are meant to be concerned with the human well-being and also with the overall performance of the system. There are a large number of factors at the work place related to the placement of the machines and also to the human body requirements which are termed as anatomical factors. Apart from this there are many other factors which rely on the institutional and practical aspects of the field concerned. The most effective application of ergonomics is in work systems design as to how they can achieve a balance between the characteristics of work and the demands which are made by a particular task under consideration. Many research studies have been made from time to time as a result of which many guidelines have come into light related to industrial applications. Ergonomics applied to human factors basically lays stress on the two related outcomes which are related to performance and well being. By focusing on these two factors many other targets such as productivity, efficiency, effectiveness, innovation can be achieved. One of the most widely used concepts in relation to ergonomics is mental workload. The concept gained importance in 1980s and its importance increased multiple times in the next few years. It exposes the system designers and managers to expose themselves to the questions such as which are concerned with involvement of the operator, the complexity of the tasks being performed by him. The features of economic designs, are quite familiar but the acceptance level is quite low especially in case of the industries of less developed countries and more specifically in case of developing countries. This results in inefficiency as well as low productivity among the workers and the work suffers. An efficiently designed workplace can where at one hand will lead to the reduction in the emotional and physical stress and on the other hand can improve the productivity and reduce the fatigue.

Main Domains of Ergonomics

- **Physical Ergonomics:** Physical ergonomics is mainly concerned with the anatomical, anthropometric, physiological and biomechanical characteristics in a way they relate to the physical activity. The main areas of study include postures while working, handling of materials, layout of the workplace etc.
- **Cognitive Ergonomics:** Cognitive ergonomics is concerned with the mental processes which may be related to memory, perceptions among humans. The main areas include the decision making process, interaction between human beings and computers. Also, sometimes known as human factor engineering cognitive ergonomics is concerned with the psychological aspects of work and how mind is affected by work.
- **Organizational Ergonomics:** This is concerned with the socio technical systems which includes their organizational structures. The main areas include teamwork, cooperation in work, and quality management.

Methods of Ergonomics


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IL & FS CRISIS: A WARNING SIGNAL

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Abstract

At a time when an Indian economy is already struggling from various banking sector frauds, Infrastructure leasing & financial services co. Ltd crisis comes out to be a new blow for the economy, especially to the stock market & the banking sector. IL& FS group which has assets of 1.15 lakh crore is facing tremendous debt pressure and struggling to service around 91000 crore in debt, an outcome of its "mismanaged borrowings." It is the one of the biggest NBFC'S crisis in India. This paper is an empirical study of the IL & FS Crisis with a motive to get the insight of the whole scenario and its immediate impact on the stock market

Keywords NBFC'S, Crisis, IL& FS

Introduction

NON- BANKING FINANCIAL COMPANY:

A NON-Banking Financial Company(NBFC) is a company registered under the companies act, 1956 engaged in the business of loans and advances, acquisition of shares/ stocks /bonds/debentures/ securities issued by the government or local authority or other marketable securities of alike nature, leasing, hire-purchase, insurance business, chit business but does not include any institution whose principal business is that of agricultural activity, Industrial activity, purchase or sale of goods (other than securities)or providing any services & sale / purchase / construction of immovable property.

b.) A non-banking financial institution which is a company and has a principal business of receiving deposits under any scheme or arrangement in one lump sum or in installments by way of contributions or in any other manner, is also a non-banking financial company.

HOW NBFC'S ARE DIFFERENT FROM BANKS?

- NBFC cannot accept demand deposits.
- NBFC'S do not form part of payment and settlement system and cannot issue cheques drawn on itself.
- Deposit Insurance facility of deposit insurance & credit guarantee corporation is not available to depositors of NBFC's, unlike in case of banks.

REGISTRATION WITH RBI?

As per section 45-I A of the RBI act, 1934, no Non-Banking Financial company can commence or carry on business of a non-banking financial institution without

- ☐ Obtaining a certificate of registration from the bank & without having a net owned funds of ₹2 crore since April 1999.
- ☐ However in terms of the powers given to the bank to obviate dual regulation, certain categories of NBFC's which are regulated by other regulators are exempted from the requirement of registration with RBI viz. venture capital fund / merchant banking companies/ stock broking companies registered with SEBI, insurance company holding a valid certificate of registration issued by IRDA, Nidhi companies as notified under section 620 a of the companies act, 1956, chit companies defined in clause (b) of section 2 of the chit funds act, 1982, housing finance companies regulated by national housing bank, stock exchange or a mutual benefit company.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- ☐ ACCORDING TO DELOTTE INDIA BANKING FRAUD SURVEY REPORT (EDITION II 2015), " Common causes of frauds in banking include diversion & siphoning of funds, whereas fraudulent documentation and absence, or overvaluation of collaterals were the main reasons for fraud in retail banking."
- ☐ PASRICHA & MALHROTRA (2014) observed that one of the most challenging aspects in the Indian banking sector is to make banking transactions free from electronic crime.
- ☐ ACCORDING TO K.C. CHAKRABARTY (26 JULY 2013) DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF THE RBI " There are considerable delays in reporting frauds to appropriate authorities conducting investigation & fixing of accountability which in effect leads to shielding of the main culprit while the blame is shifted to the junior level officials. Close liaison must be maintained with investigating agencies & courts to ensure timely completion of investigations & closure of cases."

IFRS and its Covergence with Indian Accounting Standards

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Abstract

The business environment has changed drastically in a very short span of time. This is happening because the world is quickly becoming more interconnected with the spread of technology. Accounting is the language of business so the investors at the international level demand transparent, comparable and consistent financial information to make optimal investment decisions in a global market. Wide variety of accounting standards and methods are used by different countries of the world and so there should be need of one standard set of rules and accounting principles to reduce the variations in financial statements. IASB and different accounting bodies of the world make efforts to bring harmony in accounting practices. In modern system of accounting transparency and disclosure have become the key factor for the success of accounting system. Although there are many issues in the way of harmonization of accounting standards but finally India has announced its convergence with IFRS. Adoption of IFRSs require strong commitment from the accounting professions and academicians. The institute of chartered accountant of India, India's standards setting body is attempting to provide transparency in accounting standards, which helps to bring India line with IFRS. The objective of this paper is to study the significance of IFRS and trend of IFRS in India.

Keywords: Harmonization, IFRS and IASB.

Introduction

IFRSs are set of international accounting standards stating how particular types of transactions and other events should be reported in the financial statements. They are the guidelines and rules set by IASB which the companies can follow while compiling financial statements.

IASB is the independent accounting standards setting body of the IFRS foundation. The IASB was founded on april1, 2001 as the successor to the international accounting standards committee (IASC). It is responsible for developing international financial reporting standards and promoting the use and application of these standards. IASB is established in London, England. The objective of IFRS is to develop in the public interest a single set of high quality standards and to bring about the convergence of national accounting standards and IFRS to high quality solutions.

Journey From IAS To IFRS (Old Wine In New Bottle)

International accounting standards started in mid 1960s by England, USA and Canada. In 1967 accounts international study group was founded (AISG).

In mid 1973 IASC, international accounting standards committee was established with an agreement between professional accounting bodies of nine countries of the world for releasing new international standards.

IASC lasted for 27 years and in 2001 fundamental changes were made to strengthen the independent and quality of international accounting standards setting process so IASC replaced by IASB.

Need

The growth of trade at the international level and of MNCs necessitated the comparison of accounting data across national boundaries. Each country has its own set of rules and regulations for accounting and financial reporting. Therefore when an enterprise decide to raise capital from the market other than the country in which it is located the rules and regulations of that other country will apply. E.g. the companies which would like to register with New York stock exchange have to prepare in addition to their national financial statements, a financial statement in accordance with the US-GAAP. This thing result in extra cost for the companies and also create confusion in the mind of investors about which accounting standards are right and more credible. Financial reporting system of global standards is a prerequisite for attracting foreign as well as present and prospective investors at home alike that should be achieved through convergence of accounting standards. According to K.S. Vikasmsey former president of ICAI people who invest overseas naturally want to be able to keep track of the financial health of the securities issues. Convergence of accounting standards is the only means to achieve this. Only by talking the same language they can understand each other across border. Another Important need of convergence of accounting standards relates to cross boarder merger and acquisition facilitation.

Challenges of Adopting of IFRS

IFRSs are very much different from the present accounting policies. Accounting standards have been developed in different countries under different legal, economic, social and cultural environment and environment of other countries can not be

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IMPACT OF GST ON INDIAN ECONOMY AND DIFFERENT SECTOR OF ECONOMY

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Abstract:- The research paper is regarding Concept of GST, impact of GST on Indian Economy and also discuss GST impacts on different sector of economy. The aim this research paper is to explain the mechanism of GST and its effects on Indian economy. It is a comprehensive tax system that will subsume all indirect taxes of State and central Governments and whole economy into seamless nation in national market. GST is an Indirect Tax which has replaced many Indirect Taxes in India. The Goods and Service Tax Act was passed in the Parliament on 29th March 2017. The Act came into effect on 1st July 2017; Goods & Services Tax Law in India is a comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based tax that is levied on every value addition. The idea of GST in India was proposed by Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 1999 and a committee was set up under the leadership of Asim Das Gupta the then finance minister of West Bengal. It has replaced 17 indirect taxes and 22 cesses. GST was first introduced in 1954 in France. Only Canada has a dual model like India. After France, Japan, South Korea, UK, Australia has adopted GST. More than 150 countries have implemented GST. Four laws have been passed regarding GST- GST, CGST (Central GST), SGST (State GST) and UTGST (Union Territories GST). GST, which embodies the principle of "one nation, one tax, one market" is aimed at unifying the country's \$2 trillion economy and 1.3 billion people into a common market. Under GST, goods and services fall under five tax categories: 0 per cent, 5 per cent, 12 per cent, 18 per cent and 28 per cent. For corporates, the elimination of multiple taxes will improve the ease of doing business.

Keywords:- GST, Indian economy, evolution, sectors

Introduction:- Goods and Services Tax (GST) is an indirect tax (or consumption tax) levied in India on the supply of goods and services. GST is levied at every step in the production process, but is meant to be refunded to all parties in the various stages of production other than the final consumer. Goods and services are divided into five tax slabs for collection of tax - 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. However, Petroleum products, alcoholic drinks, electricity, are not taxed under GST and instead are taxed separately by the individual state governments, as per the previous tax regime. There is a special rate of 0.25% on rough precious and semi-precious stones and 3% on gold. In addition a cess of 22% or other rates on top of 28% GST applies on few items like aerated drinks, luxury cars and tobacco products. Pre-GST, the statutory tax rate for most goods was about 26.5%. Post-GST, most goods are expected to be in the 18% tax range.

The tax came into effect from July 1, 2017 through the implementation of One Hundred and First Amendment of the Constitution of India by the Indian government. The tax replaced existing multiple cascading taxes levied by the central and state governments.

GST is meant to replace a slew of indirect taxes with a unified tax and is therefore expected to reshape the country's 2.4 trillion dollar economy, but not without criticism.

Review of Literature :-

1. Monika Sehrawat, Upasana Dhanda (2015) in their paper "GST in India: A key tax reform" presented an overview of GST concept, explains its features along with its timeline of implementation in India. The paper was more focused on advantages of GST and challenges faced by India in execution.
2. Rajwinder Kaur (2017) in her paper "GST: Its Impact on Services Availed by Consumers" cleared that overall impact on GST. This paper will highlight the concept, features, timeline and effect of GST on services utilised by consumers. And also discuss Input tax credit has made GST beneficial for consumers. She also discussed the impact of GST on different sector.
3. Subhamoy Banik, Advocate Arundhuti Das (2017) in their paper "GST in India: Impact and challenges" presented an overview of GST concept, advantages and explains its features along with focused in challenges faced by India in execution.
4. Dr. Anitha.M.N (2016) in her paper "Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Logistics Sector in India" this paper is an analysis of what the impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) will be on Logistics Sector in India primarily in Transportation, Warehousing and Logistics Service Providers.
5. Milandeep Kour, Kajal Chaudhary, Surjan Singh, Baljinder Kaur (2016) "A Study on impact of GST after its implementation". This paper would help to show that, what would be the impact of GST after its implementation, difference between present Indirect Taxes and GST and what would be the benefits and challenges of GST after implementation.
6. Prof. Vinayak R Gramopadhye, Prof. Milind M Samudre (2018) "Impact of GST on Service Sector of India" This paper was an attempt to study the impact of levying of GST on service sector.

Evolution, Acceptance and Future of Crypto Commodities

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Abstract

A crypto-currency is a virtual currency created and managed through advanced encryption techniques known as cryptography. Cryptography constitutes complex algorithms for various processes to secure the Crypto-transactions and to control the generation of new codes (generally known as crypto-coins). The first ever crypto-currency developed and evolved in 2009 was Bitcoin and developer named Satoshi Nakamoto is the father of Bitcoin. Bitcoin uses sophisticated algorithms like SHA-256, which is a set of cryptographic hash functions designed by the United States National Security Agency. Bitcoin is considered as a medium of exchange of base currencies of country and these exchanges are performed in the form of exchanging digital information, electricity transformed into lines of code with monetary value through a process made possible by certain principles, protocols and complex coding structures of cryptography. Since from the progression phase of Bitcoin in the crypto-currency world, the concept not remained buried and expands its horizon to other hundreds of crypto-currencies in existence today, often referred to as Altcoins and they have their corresponding monetary values in the economy of cyber world with reference to the base currency as Bitcoin^[8]. This paper covers the evolution of crypto currency, its acceptance by the crypto community and the reasons for tremendous raise in its value over the couple of past years. The paper also covers the present and future derivatives of crypto market space including crypto farming / mining and crypto trading. An attempt has been made in providing overview impacts of social coercion and government policies on crypto society.

Keywords: Crypto currency, Cyber law, Social threats, Security threats, Bitcoin, Crypto Farming and Crypto Trading

Introduction

Virtual or crypto currency is decentralized digital form of an encrypted code transferred between peers but confirmed in overall public ledger through the process known as mining. The ever first such virtual currency developed and evolved in 2009 was Bitcoin and developer Satoshi Nakamoto. Such currency system(s) based on a reusable proof of concept was later generated by Hal Finney who followed the work of Dai and Szabo. Bitcoin uses sophisticated and complex crypto algorithms like SHA-256, which is a set of cryptographic hash functions designed by the United States National Security Agency. During the month of Sep 2015, United States Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) while settling the charges against already defunct operation in San Francisco called Coinflip, actually marketed Bitcoin derivatives. Through the process, the CFTC asserted for the first time that Bitcoin as a "commodity" and it leaves the principal impact of the enforcement battle itself to be felt by companies like Coinflip, which offer Bitcoin derivatives to users in the States later^[9].

Presently taking the scenario of Indian economy due demonetization in India, people are tend to be attracted towards cashless economy and forcing the overall course pushing in the support of cashless transactions. Taking into consideration, the benefits of crypto-currency analytical over the traditional cash transactions and other commodities like nominal or no transaction fee, instant and secure transactions, accessible by anyone anywhere round the clock and no interference or governance of any centralized or reserve governing authority has created a huge cyber crypto space.

The Indian government's is still working over the legalization or otherwise procedure for crypto space which survives over the Block-chain framework (peer-to-peer networks) and in view to mounted consciousness of Bitcoin in the world's next most populous country which could push it to an inclining point. The trend of obtaining and collecting Bitcoins and other crypto currencies generally known as Altcoins are so popular among the society that people acquired and installed the mining systems at their places with the use heavy graphics cards in series while the trend of crypto trading is also mushrooming promptly without any hitches.

Crypto Farming and Its Future

Mining is the basic process of cryptocurrency generation and its propagation which involves transaction validation to make sure safe and secure peer to peer transfer. Cryptocurrency mining is performed by people called miners, who validate the transactions and in this process, new currency is generated. Each cryptocurrency transaction is stored on a digital ledger called blockchain, where transactions occurred in a particular time period are stored forever in blocks. Miners carefully keep an eye over transactions to verify the errorless transfers from source to destination. Therefore, mining enables the generation and release of new cryptocurrency coins in the digital economy. Mining is performed with mining tools which may range from traditionally used CPUs (Central Processing Unit) to modern privately owned ASICs (Application Specific Integrated Circuit) and other machines^[1]. Traditional mining tools required large power to operate but it was not sufficient to meet the rapidly

Customer Perception Regarding Digital Payment

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Abstract

The last decade has seen tremendous growth in use of internet and mobile phone in India. Increasing use of internet, mobile penetration and government initiative such as Digital India. Electronic consumer transaction made at point of sale for services and product either through internet bank. The consumer perception of digital payment has a significant and position impact on adopting of digital payment. The structured questionnaire was used as research tool for understanding consumer perception of digital payment. Primary data was collected from 50 respondents.

Keywords: Demonetisation, USSD, AEPS, Paytm, Mobikwik, Freecharge, PhonePe, Airtel money,

Introduction

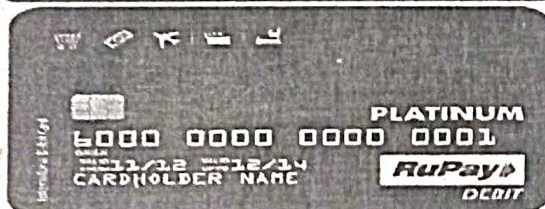
Demonetisation encouraged cashless payment system. On 8 November 2016, PM Narendra Modi announced the Demonetisation of 500 and 1000. He said "Notes of rupees 500 and 1000 will not be the legal tender midnight". And from 9th November 2016, these notes will be just a piece of paper totally worthless. It results into an introduction of digital payment system. Digital payment system was introduced in February 1995 as a means to replace cash for small transactions. This system was retired in December 31, 2014. But PM Narendra Modi again started the digital payment system. And he encouraged the paperless and cashless India under Digital India Program.

What do you mean by Digital Payment?

Digital Payment is a way by which the payment is made through digital modes instead of cash. It is also known as electronic payment. In the digital payment, payer and payee both are use digital mode. No hard cash is involved in it. With the digital payment we can do transaction in anywhere, anytime. It reduce the time gap to settled the transaction. Now there is no need to go bank for withdrawal the money than give to payee. It save time and it is easy to handle.

Different modes of Digital Payment?

Banking cards: Cards are the most widely used payments methods such as debit card, credit card. The main advantage of debit and credit cards are easy to pay the bills and convenient. Some of the most reputed and well-known card payment systems are visa card, rupay card, master card.



Digital wallet / mobile wallet: The Digital or mobile wallet stores bank account or debit / credit card information or bank account information in an encoded format to allow secure payments. One can also add money to a mobile wallet and use the same to make payments and purchase goods and service. This eliminate the need to use credit / debit cards or 4 - digit pin. Some of the mobile wallet apps in the market are paytm, mobikwik, freecharge, mobomoney etc.

USSD: It stands for unstructured supplementary service data based mobile banking. It is linked to merchant's bank account and used via mobile phone on GSM network for payments up to rupees 5000 per day per customer.

AEPS: The Aadhaar Enabled payment system uses the 12 - digit unique Aadhaar identification number to allow bank to bank transactions at POS. AEPS services include balance enquiry, cash withdrawal, cash deposit and Aadhaar to Aadhaar fund

Internet Broadband: A New Generation

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Abstract

As the people are nowadays fond of internet surfing they are very much in touch with using internet in their daily working as well as in leisure time. Keeping in mind the present scenario of the world government took an initiative of SMART CITIES which are provided with the wireless internet facilities on the roads too. SMART SCHOOLS are the one of the most best example that government has taken initiative to make students learn by the modes of internet. In this paper I have made an attempt to study the trend of internet broadband.

Keywords: Internet Broadband, new generation.

Introduction

Internet broadband simply means the use of wide range of frequencies that are used for getting the internet facilities to our rooms, colleges, offices, campus etc. Simply speaking internet broadband is the system of connecting computers or other devices with internet in order to receive information in the form of texts and graphics. Types of Broadband Digital Subscriber Line which transmits the data through copper telephone wires. Cable Modem facilitates net as well as telephone with the help of twisted pair. Fiber optic converts electric signals into light signals. Wireless frequencies are used in homes, offices, campuses etc. Satellite are useful in serving internet in remote areas. Broadband on Power line exists the broadband on low and medium voltage electric current.

Objectives of the Study

To know what type of broadband is being used by the people
What is the trend of internet broadband nearby?

Working of Internet Broadband

ADSL : Asymmetrical digital subscriber line .
SDSL : Symmetrical digital subscriber line.

Literature Review

This paper is very helpful in simplifying the trends of broadband. Data has been collected about the providers like Airtel, BSNL, Hathway keeping in mind the speed, area, charges, plans. After getting the information a questionnaire was prepared. Before this study Leslie D'Monte in his article evolving internet in India tells about how internet has got rooted in India. Enrique De Arguez in internet broadband business told how the business trend of India is shifting to broadband. John B. Horrigan showed the major difference between the broadband providers. Lee Rainie told about the behavior of people on broadband. All these researchers covered all over India but in this study perspective of Punjab is taken into consideration.

Research Methodology

This study is carried out to know the impact and need of internet services in various localities. This study focuses on secondary data collected from magazine articles, internet the main aim of study is to know the trend of internet broadband in nearby locations.

Research Tool

I carried out the study with the help of questionnaire prepared.

Sample Design

I took the questionnaire and distributed it in my locality and got it filled by the people in my presence.

Research Limitations

Many people were unaware about the connections being used?
Many respondents were not ready to answer.

Findings

Large amount of people are still not using internet they are dependent on cybercafés.
Airtel is India's largest broadband providers and is very much popular in Hoshiarpur too. It offers 4G prepaid recharges.
Ratings 4.6 out of 5.

CORPORATES AND ENVIRONMENT DEGRADATION: A CASE STUDY INVOLVING STERLITE LIMITED ACCUSED OF NATURAL AND HUMAN DISASTER:

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Abstract: corporate environment responsibility is recent topic in these days which makes business houses abstain from damaging natural resources and using them in most sustainable way. This paper aims at explaining a case study involving recent protest by people of industrial area in Thoothukundi District in Tamilnadu against Sterlite Limited which shows the wrath of people against reactive and slow legal system and corporate culture in India which was damaging citizen's health badly.

INTRODUCTION :

An industrial unit becomes the focal point of agitations in Thoothukudi against pollution. The May 22 agitation and firing on anti-Sterlite protesters will go down in Tamil Nadu's history as one of the most violent incidents of people-government interface. The protestors wanted Sterlite's copper smelting unit in Thoothukudi shut down as it was causing environmental damage to the area. The company has been accused of being lax regarding environmental regulations, causing detriment to the health of the locals in and around Thoothukudi.

WHAT DOES STERLITE DO :

Sterlite Copper is a copper smelting unit and is a subsidiary of the London-based Vedanta Group. Sterlite produces non-ferrous metals like copper, aluminium and zinc, along with chemicals such as sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid. The plant in Thoothukudi is one of two copper plants in the country, the other one being in Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

What is an Issue:

In the last few months, the slogan, "Copper for Sterlite, cancer for people" has been heard in villages around the SIPCOT industrial complex in Thoothukudi. There was, activists allege, much pent-up anger and frustration of the people over their inability to stop the opening of new units or expansion of existing ones (Sterlite Copper, in this instance) that, in their perception, would pollute the environment further. The agitation slowly attracted people from South Veerapandiapuram, Pandarampatti, Silverpuram, Madathur, Meelavittan, Ayyanadaippu, Sankaraperi and Mappillaiyoorani. This wave of protests began on March 24, 2018 with people gathering to protest the expansion of the plant. Sterlite had applied for clearance, but the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) rejected their application. The protesters claim that the company has continued construction despite not receiving approval to do so.

J. Veerapandi, a postgraduate in chemistry, and a local, claims: "These villages situated close to Sterlite Copper have been witnessing deaths caused by cancer and respiratory diseases, birth of children with congenital disorders and increased instances of miscarriage. The villagers suspect that these are caused by liquid and gaseous effluents discharged from the copper-manufacturing unit. And this anxiety, fear and anger brought the people together against the mega project."

Is this issue new?~

Ever since the AIADMK government, led by former Chief Minister Jayalalithaa, gave its consent for establishing the copper anode manufacturing unit in 1993, Sterlite Copper has faced resistance from the locals. Local fishermen's groups backed by the MDMK [expand] began agitating against the plant. Sterlite Copper tried to recruit people from the community to quell the agitations, but it could not stop the protests. This too was short-lived as the plant began functioning in 1997. The earliest of the notable protests happened on March 20, 1996, when about 500 fishermen laid siege to cargo ship MV Reesa that was carrying raw materials for Sterlite.

Mr. Prem says that for more than two decades, Sterlite Copper has been a major polluter — a description acknowledged by the Supreme Court. Over the years, the toxic waste from the industry has polluted the air, water and land of Thoothukudi and its surroundings. A document authored in 2010 by Mark Chernaik of the Environmental Law Alliance Worldwide categorically states that "...copper smelting facilities have adverse environmental impacts that can extend for several tens of kilometres."

The document demonstrates how the smelting complex in Thoothukudi "is endangering human health and the environment and contaminating water supplies." K. Kanagaraj of the CPI (M) says the initial euphoria of having a factory nearby wore off

Management Information System And Its Role In Decision Making

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Abstract

Information has become an essential resource for managing modern organizations. Data are the lifeblood of today's organizations, and the effective and efficient management of data is considered an integral part of organizational strategy. In today's business world, there are varieties of information systems such as TPS, OAS, KWS, MIS, DSS, ES, CSCWS, GDSS and ESS. Each plays a different role in organizational hierarchy and decision making process. Decision support system is powerful tool that assist corporate executives, administrators and other senior officials in making decision regarding the problem. Management Information Systems is a useful tool that provided organized and summarized information in a proper time to decision makers and enable making accurate decision for managers in organizations. Management Information System is flow-processing procedures based on computer data, and integrated with other procedures in order to provide information in a timely and effective manner to support decision-making and other management functions. DSS is an interactive, flexible, and adaptive computer based information system. DSS supports complex decision making and increases its effectiveness. The objective of this study is to understand the meaning of MIS and DSS and to know the various factors where they differ and helps to the society.

Keywords: Management information system, Decision support system, Benefits of MIS, limitation of MIS, Type of DSS, comparison Between MIS & DSS

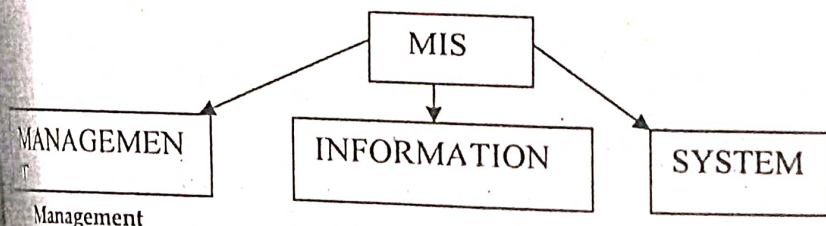
Introduction

For the last twenty years, different kinds of information systems are developed for different purposes, depending on the need of the business. Transaction Process Systems (TPS) function in operational level to process large amount of data for routine business transactions of the organization, Office Automation Systems (OAS) support data workers and Knowledge Work Systems (KWS) support professional workers. Higher-level systems include Management Information Systems (MIS) and Decision Support Systems (DSS). Expert System (ES) applies the expertise of decision makers to solve specific, unstructured problems. At the strategic level of management, there is Executive Support Systems (ESS). Group Decision Support Systems (GDSS) and the more generally described Computer Supported Collaborative Work (CSCW) systems aid group level decision making of a semistructured or unstructured decision.

The concept of Management Information System (MIS) has evolved over a period of time comprising many different facets of the organizational function. MIS is a necessity of all the organizations. MIS is a product of a multi-disciplinary approach to the business management. Management Information system is an organized diverse and automated information system that is concerned with the process of gathering, storing and transferring relevant information to support the management operations in an organization. Management information systems combine hardware, software and network products in an integrated solution that provides managers with data in a format suitable for analysis, monitoring, decision-making and reporting. The system collects data, stores it in a database and makes it available to users over a secure network. Managers need rapid access to information to make decisions about strategic, financial, marketing and operational issues. Companies collect vast amounts of information, including customer records, sales data, market research, financial records, manufacturing and inventory data, and human resource records. However, much of that information is held in separate departmental databases, making it difficult for decision makers to access data quickly. A management information system simplifies and speeds up information retrieval by storing data in a central location that is accessible via a network. The result is decisions that are quicker and more accurate.

The Meaning of Management Information Systems

The term of management information systems consists of three parts, to understand the meaning of this term must understand what the meaning of management, information, and systems. It is better to understand each part of the term.



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INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AND GLOBALISATION

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Abstract

Connecting with people over the world is now much easier than it was a few years ago. Satellites, fiber-optic cables and the internet make it much easy to share information with those in different time zones and locations in the world. It has converted the whole world into a global village. Global communication is directly affected by the process of globalization. It helps to increase business opportunities, remove cultural barriers and develop a global village. Both globalization and global communication have changed the political, cultural, economic and environmental elements of the world. It has increased many business opportunities. Many companies today hire employees that are located in other countries. Imagine not being able to talk to them instantly. Using communication vehicles such as video calling make it simple to converse with colleagues across the globe, almost making it feel as if they are in the same room. With this kind of communication technology, many businesses are able to take advantage of opportunities in different countries or cities, improving the economic outlook on a global level. Many people perceive culture to be the root of communication challenges. When people from two different cultures try to exchange information, the way they speak, their body language or their mannerisms can be interpreted differently by the other person. The way people approach problems and how they participate in communities is all influenced by culture. With television and movies, cultural barriers are becoming less prevalent. Being able to communicate effectively and frequently with colleagues or friends across the planet helps people understand each other's cultures a little better.

KEYWORDS: Global village, cultural barriers, business opportunities, strategy.

Meaning of globalization

Globalization describes a process by which national and regional economies, societies, and cultures have become integrated through the global network of trade, communication, immigration and transportation. This is the integration of economies, industries, markets, cultures and policy-making around the world. In the more recent past, globalization was often primarily focused on the economic side of the world, such as trade, foreign direct investment and international capital flows, more recently the term has been expanded to include a broader range of areas and activities such as culture, media, technology, socio-cultural, political, and even biological factors, e.g. climate change. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, some talked about the rise of a "one world way" of doing business and living, but more recent events have suggested that those thoughts were misplaced as we see the success of a number of varying economic and national systems.

Globalization is defined as the increasing process of interdependence and interconnected between different political, social and economic components of the world. It is the way in which the world is seen as the global village.

Globalization becomes a worldwide system because it integrate people across their national borders making the world operate as a village and therefore making free movements of goods, capital and information.

The process of globalization has speeded up dramatically in the last few decades as technological advances make it easier for people to travel, communicate, and do business internationally. Two major recent driving forces are advances in telecommunications infrastructure and the growth of the internet. In general, as economies become more connected to other economies, they have increased opportunity but also increased competition. For e.g. in the last twenty years the breadth and depth of links between nations and between regions has grown enormously. Communications costs have declined dramatically allowing easy daily contact via the web and telephone, enabling the outsourcing of IT and other services, to India for example, and the rise in global work teams. Other critical links are immigration and transportation, particularly airlines. The International Organization for Migration estimates that there are two hundred million migrants around the world today; they have largely immigrated from the world to developed countries, particularly to the U.S., Canada, Australia, the U.K. and Continental Europe. Though there are tensions at times in Europe and elsewhere this immigration has changed the face of these regions and increased the personal links across borders very considerably.

Communication in global world

Global or international communication is the development and sharing of information, through verbal and non-verbal messages, in international settings and contexts. It is a broad field that incorporates multiple disciplines of communication, including intercultural, political, health, media, crisis, social advocacy, and integrated marketing communications, to name just a few. Individuals with a degree in global communication might find employment in advertising and marketing, public relations, international journalism, foreign service, politics and lobbying, publishing, online media, entertainment, or any other industry with an international focus.

Objectives of global communication

Communication objectives are goals for messages or programs of communication. They are used to identify your audience, craft messages and evaluate results. Communication objectives is a broad term that can apply to areas such as marketing, sales, knowledge work, creative works, public speaking, governance, management and leadership. The following are illustrative examples of communication objectives.

ILFS Fiasco: A warning bell

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Abstract

This paper attempts to study the recent Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) debt fiasco. The objective of the paper is to study in details the IL&FS fiasco along with reasons and shortcoming of the system. First part of paper gives the brief history of the company and subsequently details of debt crisis is discussed in the detail. The spill over effect of debt crisis along with government steps to control the situation are analysed in this paper. IL&FS case should be a warning bell for the government precisely for the reason that it reached a stage of collapse and all the mechanism failed to detect the problem at early stage. The gaps in the system due to which the fiasco happened which needs to be filled up by the regulators are discussed in detail.

Keywords: IL&FS Fiasco, Debt Market, Debt crisis

IL&FS History

Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) is an infrastructure development and finance company. IL&FS was formed in 1987 as an "RBI registered Core Investment Company" by three financial institutions central bank of india(CBI), Housing development finance corporation (HDFC) and Unit Trust of India(UTI). The objective of ILFS was to provide finance and loans for major infrastructure projects. Currently, its institutional stakeholders include LIC, ORIX Corporation and Abu Dhabi investment authority and small shareholding from few Indian banks.

Major Shareholder	% Share
LIC	25%
ORIX Corporation	23%
Abu Dhabi investment authority	12 %
HDFC	9%
CBI	7%
State Bank of India	6%

IL&FS has 256 group companies as of 2018, including subsidiaries, joint venture companies and associate entities. Though on the surface, the company appears to have 23 direct subsidiaries, 141 indirect subsidiaries (including special purpose vehicles for different projects), 6 joint ventures and 4 associate companies, each of them is further subdivided into additional legal entities, with much cross ownership as well as ownership by investment vehicles of various governments. While some of its subsidiaries (such as IL&FS Transport) ran into high losses in 2018 and found it difficult to repay their loans, others (such as IL&FS investment managers) posted profits.

Objective of Study

1. IL & FS Fiasco in detail
2. Find out reason for Debt crisis
3. Find out spill over effect
4. Shortcoming in the system

IL & FS Fiasco

10 years after collapse of Lehman brothers which triggered the global financial crisis in 2008, IL&FS defaulted on payment to lenders which triggered the panic in the Indian market. The debt market in India started to dwindle. In early September 2018 one of IL & FS's subsidiaries had been unable to repay a Rs. 1000 crore short term loan taken from Small industrial development bank of India (SIDBI). SIDBI asked one of its officers to resign. Subsequently, one of the IL & FS group companies called IL & FS Financial services limited had defaulted on its commercial paper payments. IL&FS Financial Services Ltd., one of the group's many financial subsidiaries had defaulted on repaying about Rs. 450 crore worth of inter-corporate deposits to SIDBI. The company reported to stock exchange that it had received notices for delays and defaults in servicing some of the inter corporate deposits accepted by it. Consequent to defaults, rating agency ICRA downgraded the ratings of its short-term and long-term borrowing programmes. The default sparked panic in the debt as well as equity market. IL&FS has several projects in different sectors including Transportation, Area Development, e-Governance, Health

Technology In Business Management

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Abstract

Internet has evolved into universal standards for connecting (networking), computers, communication devices, variety of communication mediums, operating systems, wide variety of application software, mobile devices and so on. Any entity complying with such standard get connected to Internet(WWW). Information technology should be deployed to gain competitive edge in the market place. In this paper, the users would easily understand and appreciate the immense benefits. Information Technology offers to management functions, understanding of how I.T. support these management functions viz. planning, organizing, staffing, co-ordination and collaboration, communication etc.

Keywords: Information technology (IT), KMS, DSS and MIS.

Introduction

Businesses, whether in the public or private sector, are living, breathing and operating in environments where the ground beneath their feet is constantly moving. Technology and its availability have changed the landscape as we know it. Traditional operating frameworks and models are not able to support technology-driven business need and capability management. Uncertainty, reduced development cycles, disruptive use cases and increased market competition have altered the role of technology in the business. Business executives struggle to forecast the future of their competitive environments, markets and value chains.

Harnessing the potential of technology to create value for the business has become a necessity which, in turn, has led to requirements for the information technology (IT) organisation to become transformational rather than operational. In other words, technology has transitioned from the back office to the forefront – into the hands of customers, employees and society. The IT function needs to become a dynamic and fluid organisation, ready to shift focus and repurpose resources at a moment's notice.

The business expectations and requirements towards the IT function have undergone a radical shift within a relatively short time. The IT function needs to become a dynamic and fluid organisation, ready to shift focus and repurpose resources at a moment's notice. There is an ever-growing need for more flexible and agile ways to adapt the rate of change, and this has created new challenges for the IT functions who need to do that in a way that does not require a complete revamp of their management model. If the IT functions reject the need for change and stick to the old, established methodologies, they risk losing their credibility in the eyes of the business.

Modern Business has 3 dimensions:

1. Efficient business operations which are highly responsive to customer expectations and fast in reaching the market.
2. Effective management relying on right business knowledge that leads to optimal utilization of its resources and opportunities.
3. Information Technology applications that bring competitive edge to the business.

These three dimensions are being dynamically altered by the markets, retailers, customers, supply chains, governments, competitors, innovations and newer technologies.

Information Technology is an essential partner in management of your business, regardless of the kind of expertise you operate. Whether you need computers for storing, transfer, retrieval or transmission of information, you can manage your business with greater accuracy and efficiency with the assistance of information technology and computer applications.

- **Storage:** you may already use a computer for data storage for your business, Inventory, sales, receivables and payables stored in Excel, open office or a similar program keeps these figures at your fingertips. Accounting software stores your payroll information, tax records and specialized data for your business. Once you are acquainted with a program, you won't know how you functioned without it. You can eliminate much of the physical storage at the office by using information technology to scan and store old personnel and payroll files, tax files or client files. User may need less square footage with Information Technology.
- **Marketing:** Large and small businesses are on a level playing field on the Internet. You can have a web presence, take orders, buy merchandise, sell excess or even operate some businesses entirely online. A marketing tool that uses information technology is the Quick Response or QR Code that look like a barcode but is square. A scan advertises your website address and includes any text you choose. You can use your business management skills to direct employees or contractors to do your skills in Information Technology.
- **Information:** Whether you learned business management by the book, or by practical experience, you'll need updates all of your life. The internet is a wealth of Information to keep you current with trends, techniques, software and human resources. You can draw or online databases and websites to locate potential employees, compare insurance proposals, tackle employee issues or check out the competition. Managing your business with information gleaned

Empirical evidences of efficiency of derivative contract of Gold

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Abstract

Gold is most coveted yellow metal in India. India has become the largest importer of Gold. From country's economic perspective Gold import increases the current account deficit. Government of India is taking several steps to reduce the import of Gold. The Government of India had allowed trading in gold in Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX). The future market is efficient if cointegration exist between the spot prices and future market prices. The study empirically test the two future contract of gold. Near month gold contract and next contract of gold future are tested for efficiency. The study concludes that future contract of near month gold and next contract gold are cointegrated with spot prices of gold. Since both the markets are integrated, any policy impact on one of segment of market will have impact other segment of market also in long run.

Keywords: Derivatives, Gold, Cointegration

Introduction

Gold is most coveted yellow metal in India. Gold can be named as world currency as it can be easily bought, sold and traded on daily basis across the world. India has become the largest importer of Gold and much more than ninety per cent of it is for conversion to jewellery as it has malleable character and can be shaped easily. Gold functions as accessory for ladies from all strata of society. Ornaments are made from gold practically for every component of the entire body, for beautification. Yellow metal is equally sought by a wealthy urban businessman, a middle class family or a poor farmer in a village. Indians consider gold as a symbol of purity, prosperity and good fortune. Although Gold is acquired continuously over the years still Indian Hindu calendar has auspicious days to purchase gold for festivals, like Dhanteras and Akhay Tritiya. India is largest importer of the Gold and most of it is consumed in shape of jewellery. Indian investors were keen in investing gold after global meltdown of 2008 as they consider other financial asset became non lucrative at that time. From country's economic perspective Gold import increases the current account deficit. Gold import has cascading impact on inflation as import weakens the currency which results in paying for more amounts for importing necessary items like oil. Higher oil prices increases the prices of almost all the commodities. Government of India is taking several steps to reduce the import of Gold. The Government of India had allowed trading in gold in Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX). There are two main objective of commodity market price discovery and risk transfer. Risk transfer refers to activity whereby hedgers transfer their risk to speculators. Price discovery is process through which the spot prices are determined with the help of derivative market. The price of a commodity is determined by demand and supply forces in the market. Price discovery and risk transfer can be done if the future contract is efficient.

Review of Literature

Baillie and Myers (1991) examine the long run relationship between futures and spot markets by using cointegration for six US commodities and conclude that the hypothesis of no cointegration between cash and futures prices cannot be rejected for the all the commodities. McKenzie and Holt (2002) study the long run and short run market efficiency for four US commodities using cointegration and GQARCH-M-ECM. The results show that live cattle, hogs, corn and soybean meal futures markets are both efficient and unbiased in the long run, however, inefficiencies and pricing biases in the form of a dynamic lag structure exist in the short run. Raizada and Sahi (2006) show that wheat futures market is even weak form inefficient and fails to play the role of price discovery. Spot market has found to capture the market information faster and therefore expected to play the leading role. Ali and Gupta (2011) examine the efficiency of the futures market for 12 agricultural commodities by using Johansen's cointegration. Results show that cointegration exists significantly in futures and spot prices for all the selected agricultural commodities except in case of two commodities.

Problem formation

Market efficiency implies cointegration because the same factors that determine the future spot price are reflected in the current futures price, so the two should not drift apart (Beck S 1994). The research in Indian commodity market is scarce. Diverse finding were put forward by different researchers with regard to cointegration between spot and future contract. The previous studies test efficiency of only near month future contract. This paper study the efficiency of gold contract not only in near month contract but also in next contract.

Objective of study:

- To test the efficiency of near month future contract of gold traded on MCX
- To test the efficiency of next contract future contract of gold traded on MCX

Data and Methodology

Causality test of spot and future contract of Gold

Sachin Kumar

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Abstract

Gold always was and still is, much more than just a precious metal for Indians. Indian believe that within whirlpool of chaotic adjustments and fluctuating market condition, gold stays constant and provides adequate and constant return. From country's economic perspective Gold import increases the current account deficit. The futures market discovers the likely prices of a commodity at future points of time depending on the expectation of supply and demand. If spot causes future then it is proved that spot helps in price discovery. If future causes spot prices then it is proved that future helps in price discovery of spot. Objective of this paper is to find out causality relationship between spot prices of gold and near month future prices of gold and next contract of future gold contract. Empirical analysis of spot and future market data was done through Granger Causality test to fulfill the objective. This paper concludes bidirectional relationship exist between spot price of gold and near month future contract of gold. Unidirectional relationship exists between the spot prices of gold and next contract of gold. Next contract leads in price discovery of Gold.

Introduction

From the past many decades, India has become the largest importer of in the world-wide context and much more than nine per cent of it is converted to Gold. The gold granted to a bride on her wedding have become tradition in India. The family average means start saving soon after their children are born. In India, yellow metal gold always was and still is, much more than just a precious metal. Rural as well as city residents invest in Gold as financial asset for its unique feature like liquidity, convertibility and acceptability. Indian believe that within whirlpool of chaotic adjustments and fluctuating market condition, gold stays constant and provides adequate and constant return. From country's economic perspective Gold import increases the current account deficit. Gold import has cascading impact on inflation as import weakens the currency which results in paying for more amounts for importing necessary items like oil. Higher oil prices increase the prices of almost all the commodities. Government of India is taking several steps to reduce the import of Gold. The Government of India had all trading in gold in Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX). There are two main objectives of commodity market price discovery and risk transfer. Risk transfer refers to activity whereby hedgers transfer their risk to speculators. Price discovery is the process through which the spot prices are determined with the help of derivative market. The price of a commodity is determined by demand and supply forces in the market. The futures market discovers the likely prices of a commodity at future points of time depending on the expectation of supply and demand. If spot causes future then it is proved that spot helps in price discovery. If future causes spot prices then it is proved that future helps in price discovery of spot.

Review of literature

Causality test results show that causality flow from future market to spot market which indicates flow of information from future to spot market and there is unidirectional relationship [Biswat (2009); Joshep et al. (2014)] bi-directional Granger causality relationship between spot and future is discovered in spot and future contract [Gupta and Singh (2006) Sehgal et al. (2012) Ghosh (2010).]

Research Gap

The research in the Indian Commodity market is scarce. The most of the papers tested causality relationship between spot market and near month future price series.

Objective of the Study

1. To find out causality relationship between spot prices of gold and near month future prices of gold
2. To find out causality relationship between the spot prices of gold and next contract of gold future.

Data and Methodology

This empirical study is conducted on the secondary data collected from the official website of MCX for spot and near month future price of cotton contract from January 2010 to December 2016. MCX is leading commodity exchange in India with a market share of 84.06% in terms of value of future commodity traded (Source FMC data 2015). The data analysis is carried through following statistical and econometric techniques.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test

Augmented Dickey fuller Test can be used to determine whether the time series is stationary or not. Testing procedure for Augmented Dickey Fuller test

$$\Delta X_t = \alpha + \beta t + \gamma X_{t-1} + \delta \Delta X_{t-1} + \dots + \delta_{p-1} \Delta X_{t-p+1} + \varepsilon_t$$



A REVIEW PAPER ON DIGITAL MARKETING

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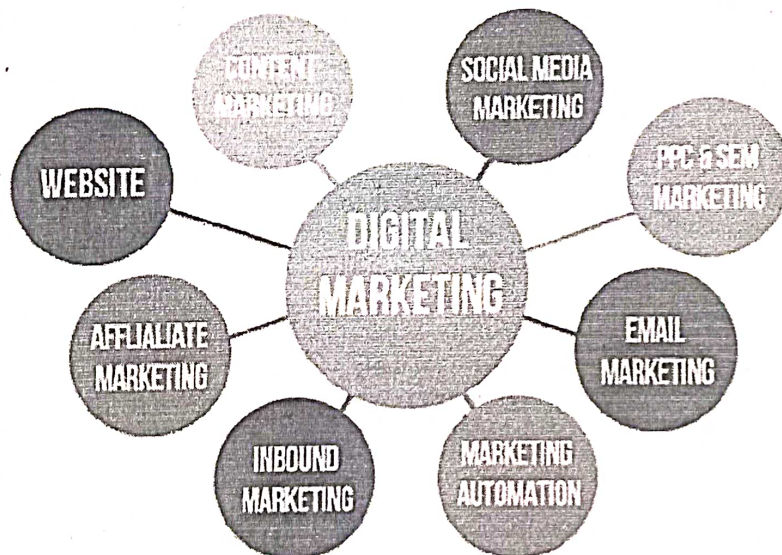
Abstract

The use of the Internet and other digital media and technology to support 'modern marketing' has given rise to a bewildering range of labels and jargon created by both academics and professionals. Digital Marketing is one of the most important application of internet. It is the new form, new usage marketing methodology that leverages Internet as a medium to unleash marketing of products, services, solutions and brands offered by various industries, sectors and verticals across multiple domains. It is the process of promoting brands using internet. Digital marketing means using digital technologies to help sell your goods and services. Very simple put, Digital marketing refers to applications of marketing principles and technologies via electronic media and more specially the internet.

KEYWORDS : Marketing tactics, SERP, PPC, Bewildering, Inbound marketing, Info graphics

Introduction

Digital marketing is the marketing of products or services using digital technologies, mainly on internet, but also including mobile phones, display advertising, and many other Digital medium to reach consumers. It can be understood as a well-targeted, conversion-oriented, quantifiable, and interactive marketing of products or services by utilizing digital innovation to achieve the customers, and transform them into clients in a sustainable fashion. The key objective is to promote brands through various forms of Digital media. It targets a specific segment of customer's base and is interactive. It incorporate marketing with customer feedback or a two way interaction between the company and customers. It enables an organization to analyze marketing campaigns and what is not typically in real time.



The 5DS of Digital Marketing

To understand the importance of digital marketing to the future of marketing in any business, it's helpful to think about what audience interactions we need to understand and manage. Digital marketing today is about many more types of audience interaction than website or email. The 5Ds define the opportunities for consumers to interact with brands and for businesses to reach and learn from their audiences in different ways:

Data Mining and E-commerce- To Study its Application, Architecture and Approaches

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Abstract

Electronic commerce has significantly transformed with the application of data mining and big data analytics in its various operations. It helped in redefining the business strategies to enrich business revenues. The advent of digitalization and its progressively increasing usage among consumers has further widened the horizons of e-commerce. Internet provides an opportunity to both the customers and e-commerce vendors to directly interact with each other, circumventing the barriers of time and space. Presently, e-commerce is not only considered as a platform to buy or sell items online, instead, big companies have now realised its importance and efficiency to improve their market behaviour. Also, web is the best mode of communication in modern business practices. This paper elaborates the relationship of e-commerce and data mining, implementation of data mining in e-commerce, recent approaches and data mining architecture in electronic commerce. Data mining has become a highly effective tool in various sectors such as e-commerce, health-care science, games, business and engineering. At present, huge amount of data collected through various resources by the companies related to user's behaviour & transactions assist them to determine their futuristic scope and give a competitive edge to competitors in business market. Therefore, data mining provides highly useful information having great commercial value. Data mining architecture varies depending upon the type of e-commerce system(s). This paper also explains certain challenges which are yet to overcome so as to improve e-commerce services in future. Hence, rapid technological advancements and internet has inevitably pushed the e-commerce growth towards scintillating future.

Keywords: E-Commerce, Data mining, Web Mining, Cloud Computing, Data Mining Architecture, Big Data

Objectives of Research

1. To study the basics of data mining and its importance in e-commerce.
2. To explore the data mining applications, architecture and potential approaches in context to big data.

Research Methodology

This study is based upon Exploratory Research Technique on existing information from a number of credited sources like Internet white paper(s), international journals, published articles, reports and surveys.

Introduction to Data Mining and E-Commerce

Data mining is said to be a good promoter of e-commerce. Data mining in e-commerce mainly involves assimilating data, databases, computer graphics and machine intelligence to form a fresh incorporated technology for effective decision making. Data mining can be described as a computerized process that comprises extraction of non-obvious and valuable statistics from large databanks and then converting it into a logical structure for future use. Therefore, such type of powerful technologies enable companies to keep an eye on their sophisticated planning for maintaining a recognised position in marketplace. Data mining has been a research topic for the statisticians, the database engineers and the artificial intelligence research intellectuals. E-commerce accompanied with data mining is continuously reshaping the corporate functions in ambitious enterprises. Web technologies have efficiently streamlined the customer-relationship and supply-chain management. Data mining includes several techniques for data generation. Moreover, efficacious data mining application is influenced by various factors like accessibility and reliability of large data with high degree of descriptions.

In the same fashion, data mining in cloud computing can be referred as a method to dig out the organised statistics from unstructured or semi-structured data sources. The fundamental idea of cloud computing is to extract computing assets in the form of amenities to the users. The final product of data mining helps the firms in effective decision making through tracking their demand tendencies and purchasing patterns. All this aids in maintaining the balance between merchandise cost and overall profit of companies. Although data mining execution in e-commerce has been a game changer for various business operations, yet there is a room for improvement in effective cost management. Therefore data mining may be used to handle e-commerce services by utilising the patterns of customer behaviour to escalate the profit revenues. For this purpose, different delivery models of cloud computing can also be taken into consideration, such as Infrastructure as a Service, Platform as a Service and Software as the Service [2]. Nowadays, many digital commerce companies prefer to store their data in cloud data centres. Correspondingly, cloud computing offers numerous advantages by eliminating security related issues. Data mining in electronic commerce commonly depends on the organizer for generating the data to mine on. Undoubtedly, data mining is benefitting the e-commerce sector in many ways but still it requires an approach to resolve challenges related to spider

MERGERS & ACQUISITIONS – INDIAN SCENARIO

Bhavya Nagpal

ABSTRACT

The Purpose of this Paper Is to Examine the Effects of Mergers and Acquisitions and How It will Impact the Indian Economy. Mergers and acquisitions, or M&A for short, involves the process of combining two companies into one. The goal of combining two or more businesses is to try and achieve synergy – where the whole (new company) is greater than the sum of its parts (the former two separate entities).

Mergers occur when two companies join forces. Such transactions typically happen between two businesses that are about the same size and which recognize advantages the other offers in terms of increasing sales, efficiencies, and capabilities. The terms of the merger are often fairly friendly and mutually agreed to and the two companies become equal partners in the new venture.

Acquisitions occur when one company buys another company and folds it into its operations. Sometimes the purchase is friendly and sometimes it is hostile, depending on whether the company being acquired believes it is better off as an operating unit of a larger venture.

The end result of both processes is the same, but the relationship between the two companies differs based on whether a merger or acquisition occurred.

INTRODUCTION

Mergers and Acquisitions in India – Mergers and acquisitions as we know imply alliance of two or more companies future. Where a merger leads to formation of a new company, acquisition leads to purchase of a company by other and no new company is formed.

India in recent past has seen great potential in case of Merger and Acquisition (M&A) deals. It is being played vigorously in many industrial sectors of the economy. Many Indian companies have been growing the inorganic way to gain access to new markets and many foreign companies are targeting Indian companies for their growth and expansion. It has been spreading far and wide through various verticals on all business platforms.

The volume of M&A deals has been trending upwards particularly in the fields of pharmaceuticals, FMCG, finance, telecom, automotive and metals. Various factors which lead to this robust growth of mergers and acquisitions in India were liberalization, favourable government policies, economic reforms, need for investment, and dynamic attitude of Indian corporations. Almost all sectors have been opened up for the foreign investors in different degrees which has attracted this market and enabled industries to grow.

RECENT TRENDS OF MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS IN INDIA

There are various factors that facilitate mergers and acquisitions in India. Government policies, resilience in economy, liquidity in the corporate sector, and vigorous attitudes of the Indian businessmen are the key factors behind the fluctuating trends of mergers and acquisitions in India.

Considering the trends in previous years, Year 2012 saw a slowdown in mergers and acquisitions in India. It hit a three year low down by almost 61% from its preceding year. This was majorly caused by the tough macro-economic climate created due to euro zone crisis and other domestic reasons such as inflation, fiscal deficit, and currency depreciation. However that year also saw a key trend that emerged and it was the increase in domestic deals compared to cross border M&As. The domestic agreement value stood at USD 9.7 billion, up by almost 50.9% in comparison with 2011.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides a review of the past theoretical and empirical research related to the study. The literature explores existing literatures covered by other researchers on the effects of partnerships on community based projects sustainability. It includes the influence of Mergers and acquisitions on Indian economy.

The process of mergers and acquisitions in India is court driven, long drawn and hence problematic. The process may be initiated through common agreements between the two parties, but that is not sufficient to provide a legal cover to it. The sanction of the High Court is required for bringing it into effect. The Companies Act, 1956 consolidates provisions relating to mergers and acquisitions and other related issues of compromises, arrangements and reconstructions, however other provisions of the Companies Act get attracted at different times and in each case of merger and acquisition and the procedure remains far from simple. The Central Government has a role to play in this process and it acts through an Official Liquidator (OL) or the Regional Director of the Ministry of Company Affairs. The entire process has to be to the satisfaction of the Court. This sometimes results in delays.

Needless to say, in the context of increasing competitiveness in the market, speed is of the essence, especially in an expanding and vibrant economy like ours. A sign of corporate readiness, skill and stratagem is the ability to do such mergers and

INDO-PAK TRADE RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT

India and Pakistan are two major economies of South Asian region. Though both the countries share common history, culture and language, bilateral trade relations between them are not very impressive. Trade between India and Pakistan has undergone very restrictive trade regimes in the past. India and Pakistan had been amongst the most restrictive trade regimes, but their barriers to trade are different. Bilateral trade had, quite often, been made hostage to political conflicts. Bilateral barriers to trade are very complex in nature and appeared to be 'thick' at the land border. Disturbance and chaos at border worsen the trade relations. Such problems have resulted in restrictive trade policies and transport bottlenecks that augment informal trade. Both the countries need to have congenial economic relations to enhance peace and prosperity in their respective locale. The present paper is an attempt to know the extent of India's trade balance with Pakistan; to assess the major issues of Indo-Pak bilateral Trade; to examine trade potential between India and Pakistan. Attempt has also been made to give some suggestions to improve Indo-Pak bilateral trade relations.

INTRODUCTION

India and Pakistan are the two most populous and largest economies of South Asia. Before 1947, both the countries had been part of a large and well-integrated economy and share a common border, culture and history. The Partition of 1947 resulted in recognizing India and Pakistan as neighborhood countries rather as a single economy.

Trade relations between India and Pakistan have been difficult in the past because the two countries have viewed each other through a geopolitical lens, and not as potentially vibrant trading partners. Despite periodic tensions over the years, there have been numerous positive developments between Pakistan and India, including Lahore-Delhi bus service, resumption of Khokhrapar-Munabao rail route, Srinagar-Muzaffarabad and Rawalakot-Poonch bus service, formation of Joint Anti-Terrorism Mechanism, and launching 'Road Trade' through truck service. These developments were viewed as an opportunity to improve and enhance bilateral trade between both the countries.

The signing of South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) in 2004 by SAARC countries marked a new beginning of regional cooperation among the South Asian countries and enhanced the scope of multilateral trade. India and Pakistan being the part of this agreement can reap immense benefits of trade. However, the fact remains that the trade between Pakistan and India is not an easy phenomenon. It involves certain issues, problems, political and economic compulsions that make it more challenging task than merely engaging the two parties in any economic activity.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Objectives of the present study are:

1. to know the extent of Bilateral Trade between India and Pakistan;
2. to know the reasons why to enhance Indo-Pak trade relations;
3. to assess the major issues of Indo-Pak bilateral Trade;
4. to examine trade potential between India and Pakistan; and
5. to make recommendations for improvement of Indo-Pak trade relations.

1. BILATERAL TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan and India have been trading with each other since 1947. After partition in 1947, India accounted for about 70 percent of Pakistan's official trade. However, war of 1965 brought a halt to the bilateral official trade between the two countries. The trade came to an end for a period of nine years-1965 to 1974. A protocol on resumption of trading relations was signed in 1974 on a list of mutually agreed items. After establishment of the WTO in 1995, India granted the MFN status to Pakistan in 1996 thereby offering Pakistan the same trading regime as it offers to any other country in the world. But Pakistan did not reciprocate. It continued to allow imports of a limited number of items from India, collectively known as the positive list; although the number of items on the list has increased gradually. The grant of MFN was linked to the resolution on the Kashmir issue. Moreover, India stopped trade via the air and land routes between 2001 and 2004 following the attack on Indian parliament in December 2001. In 2013, for the first time since 2004, cross border trade was altogether stopped following the incidence of cross border firing; with trade resuming within a few days time.

A historical review shows that at the time of independence, India and Pakistan were heavily dependent of each other. In fact, India's share in Pakistan's global exports and imports accounted for 23.6 per cent and 50.6 per cent respectively in 1948-49 which declined to 1.3 per cent and 0.06 respectively in 1975-76. Pakistan's share in India's global exports and imports was 2.2 per cent and 1.1 per cent respectively in 1951-52 which gradually went down to 0.7 per cent and 0.13 per cent in 2005-06.

IOT In E-Commerce

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Abstract

Internet of Things (IoT) is an interconnection between the physical object and digital world. As a result, many e-commerce companies seize the advantages of the IoT to grow their business. The Internet of things (IoT) has been widely recognized by governments and industry because of its huge application prospect. And more and more attention has been paid to the development of E-commerce. This paper mainly from the network technology and E-commerce perspective, through the technology of IoT in the application of E-commerce analysis, to explore how networking technology and E-commerce combine to solve some current problems in electronic commerce, to further accelerate the development of electronic commerce.

Keywords: Internet of things, E-commerce, secure payment.

Introduction

E-commerce generally refers to a new business model, where consumer makes online shopping, online transactions between merchants and online electronic payments and a variety of business activities, trading activities, financial activities and related integrated services activities, buyers and sellers are not met to conduct various business activities based on browser/server application mode.

E-commerce is that the microcomputer technology and network communication technology are used for business activities. E-commerce is not equivalent to business electronically.

Internet of things is a network which is composed with Radio Frequency Identification(RFID), infrared sensors, global positioning system, laser scanners, gas sensors, and other information sensing device, according to the agreed protocol, any goods is connected with the Internet for Information exchange, communication, IOT is used to make intelligent identification, positioning, tracking, monitoring, and management.

With the increasing adoption rate of internet and a large number of online shoppers, e-commerce has witnessed a steady growth. E-commerce is expected to become the future of retail, with most of the growth in retail sector taking place in the digital space. The global retail e-commerce sales was 1.86 trillion US dollars in 2016 and is expected to reach 4.48 trillion US dollars in 2021.

E-commerce sector is undergoing a major technological disruption. As the lifestyle of the consumers is changing and becoming more adaptive to online shopping, it is becoming crucial for the players in this industry to leverage technology to provide services that can lead to customer delight. When it comes to technology, IoT or Internet of Things is the latest buzz. IoT-enabled devices exchange data with each other through the internet, helping retail and e-commerce businesses to carry on their operations efficiently. The retail spend on the Internet of Things is expected to reach \$2.5 billion by 2020! Below are some of the technology trends shaping the retail industry in future showing different areas in which retailers are planning investment in 2021.

IOT Technology function in E-commerce

Current automatic control, information sensing, RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) technology, and industrial development have been basically mature, these are necessary for IOT development, telecom operators and system equipment providers also have reached a higher level, IOT will permeate and expand to all areas, IOT will have a significant role in promoting e-commerce.

IOT leads the list with 70% of the retailers ready to adopt the Internet of Things to improve consumer experiences worldwide. This shows that retail and e-commerce industry need to be on top of this trend to stay competitive and profitable. With the advent of IoT devices like smart mirrors that lets customers try clothes virtually and Amazon dash button that assists users in reordering their desired products, this ingenious technology has completely changed the way consumers shop online. Below are some of the ways in which IoT is influencing the e-commerce businesses and helping them grow fast.

Inventory management/ Stock

With the help of IOT, it becomes easy to keep track of inventory. IOT sensors and RFID tags make management of inventory in real-time possible, streamlining the entire flow. They improve the monitoring and tracking of inventory items, reducing human errors in reordering items. Information like product type, manufacturer's name, the expiry date of the items and their batch IDs can be automatically stored in the system without human intervention. Smart shelves are useful in reducing customer dissatisfaction due to out of the stock products. They can track the number of products that have been sold and can place automatic orders as soon as the stock reaches reorder level.

Warehouse

IOT not only helps in optimizing inventory and reducing shortage but also eliminating over-stock of items in the warehouses. Temperature-monitoring sensors can be used to check the optimum temperature for perishable products and send alerts whenever needed. There can also be sensors that examine the forklifts in the warehouse for predictive maintenance to reduce

Perspective of Sikhism on sustainability in business

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Abstract

Business sustainability, also known as corporate sustainability, is the management and coordination of environmental, social and financial demands and concerns to ensure responsible, ethical and ongoing success. In a broader context, social, environmental and economic demands are considered the three pillars of sustainability. As religion and culture have developed prior to modern business practices, the impact of religion on all aspects of business is expected.

In this context, Sikh religion, relatively unknown and being of recent origin, on the other hand it also has an abundant guidance to provide. Sikhism follow a two pronged approach on one hand it guides to practice discipline and positive approach in all walk of life and on another explicitly mention about the various aspects of conduct and business practices. In brief, Sikhism encourages enterprise, workforce participation and economic participation. In holy Guru Granth Sahib there is philosophical guidance on various aspect of sustainable business. Sikh philosophy believe that everything operate in the universe under the principle set by the God. In this paper I will correlate the historical sagacity of Sikh Gurus in relation to sustainable business. With this approach ethical and socially responsibly organization can be shaped by imbibing the Sikh model of sustainability.

Key words: ethics, business, sagacity, participation

Introduction

Over the past two decade sustainability has become more than a trend or just buzz world. Research shows that sustainability has real business benefits when conscientiously integrated into business operation. Today era is the era of globalization. Advantage of the Sustainable business are improve brand image with competitive advantage, increase business ability to comply with regulation, attract employee and investor, and reduce waste and make shareholder happy.

People who are making judicious use of available resources and effectively managing to earn high profits and returns are not sure if it's worth it. They feel defeated in spite of being successful. The reason is that money is being minted through unethical and immoral means. Industrialists today are doing the right things for their ventures but not necessarily doing things the right way. Indian companies are in a state of flux, more bewilderment, conflict and tension persists in its working and less emphasis is on the issues of productivity, motivation, principles, morals, ideals and ethics. The reason for this state of affairs is too much dependence on western models of management.⁴ The management philosophy emanating from the west is based on the lure of materialism and on a perennial thirst for profits, irrespective of the quality of the means adopted to achieve that goal. There is a spurt in corporate scandals since the focus of most business houses is to earn more and more money. Almost every year, it seems, some scandal envelops a Fortune 500 company and causes a new spasm of public distrust of big corporations. Corporate, do not stop to think and contemplate the effect of their greed on the stakeholders. There is insatiable hunger for success at any cost. In their unquenchable desire for number one position, corporate are becoming ruthless, forgetting their duties towards the society at large. The world today is so corruptible, gullible and materialistic that many corporations and nations operate without a soul conscience. The capitalistic bottom-line of maximizing profits has become the benchmark for purported success, pervading international, regional, national and organizational levels. Management has been reduced to a handmaid of profiteering. The maximizing of profits becomes the ultimate goal, to the exclusion of all other considerations.⁴ We are aware that with its axis on privatization and liberalization, national and world economic order is gradually becoming market oriented and globalised. Capital is today's integrating factor. Those who have or can access to resource stand to benefit from this economy while others are being marginalized.⁶ Corporate houses that are becoming aware of their ethical and social responsibilities towards the society are only following the mandatory responsibilities. Contemporary research has found that while around three quarters of major Australian companies believe it is the responsibility of their boards to set an appropriate 'tone from the top' and monitor organizational performance against a formal code of conduct, 84 percent of the companies that has promulgated a code of ethics reported that they did not actually monitor compliance with it (International Survey of Corporate Responsibility Reporting 2005, KPMG, Australia). This is also the case of companies in many developed as well as developing economies. There is awakening of moral and ethical responsibilities but much more needs to be done at the local and global level. Lately, however, corporate America seems to be doing more than just paying lip service to standards of management behaviour. For all the controversy surrounding the Firestone/Ford tyre recall, and the questions it raises about the potential for corporate wrongdoing, a growing number of big companies are enacting strict ethical guidelines and backing them up with internal mechanisms to enforce them.⁴ While some consider the changes little more than window dressing, there is no doubt that change is afoot.

Sikhism and business management

Guru Granth Sahib gives message for spiritual development as well as human development including management

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