Review of Literature

Researcher has reviewed the literatures and books which contented the materials of women’s movement in India, constitutional provisions, Judicial activism, legal perspectives, work of the NGOs in Maharashtra etc.

1 Agrawal Beena stated in her book, The experiences of the Grameen Bank, BRAC, SEWA, and many other NGOs working with poor women, using a group approach, suggest that some restrictive social norms could be challenged successfully as a by-product of forming groups for the more effective delivery of economic programs. Group support for village women can be provided both by separately constituted groups which give women specialized help, and by organizations comprised of village women themselves.

2 B.T. Lalwani He has written in his book the historical account of voluntary action and the original structure management of the voluntary welfare organization in Solapur district Maharashtra. He has mentioned in his book that he focused on the role of the NGOs in the field of social welfare & social development and thereby to assess the amount of development has taken place in Solapur Maharashtra.

3 Vijay Chitnis has written that women’s rights in his book, Human Rights for women and Domestic violence and Human Rights. Domestic violence and abuse is more common in our country and most women accept it as her husband’s privilege or right, he has mentioned some landmark cases concerning with it. It is found that Domestic violence causes more death and disability in 15--44 age of groups, he says, the concept of Human Rights holds all individuals equal and hence women deserve full enjoyment of their rights as human being.

4 Tripta Desai is realized increasingly that women had been left benefits for a long time, Governments & NGOs in different countries are making a great effort address the issues of women she has presented, stress the issue women have faced historically. The Indian government like many other governments is making an immense effort in the form of five year plan to raise the underprivileged position of women. She has also discussed the important role being played by the NGOs in the work of helping women.
5 Purushottaman Sangeeta, “The Empowerment Of Women” She has attempted such an network of non-governmental organizational and women collectives, called “The Swayam Shiksha Prayog” (SSP) in the State of Maharashtra India. The SSP is a network which initially brought together both medium and small organizational and women’s collectives to critically re-examine their work with women and economic initiatives. However, in the sphere of women’s human rights in India, there exist a wide gulf between theory and practice. Indian society is a more dominated society where men are always assumed to be superior to society. Women in India very often have to face discrimination, injustice and dishonour. Though women in India have been given more rights as compared to men even then the condition of women in India is miserable.

6 Roger C. Riddel and Mark Robinson, described in their book, Non-governmental Organizations to work with the rural poor in developing countries in order to improve their quality of life and economic status through the provision of credit, skill, training, and other inputs for income-generation programmes.

7 Lucio Baccaro stated, Various study showed that women participation in micro credit improve their own & their children’s health conditions, are able to invest part of their surplus in social security, schemes and in general improve their position within the family and society as a whole.

8 Borah Narayan has said in his article, when the rights of women are violated, movements take place for protecting those rights without which cannot live dignified lives. In the world of the 21st century women get a very high position in every field i.e. political, economical, social, cultural educational and so.

9 Pravin Dalal published article, he mentioned in that gender equality is common all over the World. The same has now acquired new dimensions with the advent of Information and Communication technology (ICT). The ITC has a potential to bring development for a nation. It can reduce trade distortions, eliminate poverty, empower weaker segments including women.

10 Rupsagar Das investigated print news discourse on relatively recent act of violence perpetrated on women in India, which evoked a nation wide-wide non-violent protest, popularly known as “The Pink Chaddi” Campaign 2009.

11 Ritu Dhanoa has stated that the constitution of India guarantees the equality of rights of men and women in India, the women have often to face discrimination, injustice and dishonour. Women have given more rights in India though even the condition of women is miserable. Human rights are those minimum rights which are compulsory obtainable by every individual as he she is a
member of human family. The Constitution of India also guarantees the equality of rights of men and women.

12 Dr Sunil Deshpande and Sethi Sunita, stated in their article, "Role And Position of Women Empowerment In Indian Society" that women empowerment is most vital system to strengthen the future of women in India. It is a systematic approach which needs to be developed more seriously in India. The Government of India came up in the new millennium by declaring the year 2001 as "Women’s Empowerment Year" to focus on a 'vision' where women are equal partners like men.

13 Dr Aruna M and Ms Jyotirmayee Reema, discussed the role of microfinance in women Empowerment: (A study of the SHG bank linkage program in Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh). They have stated, The study conforms that as an anti-poverty, microfinance has its own limitation to research the bottom of the poor. However, it is found effective in upgrading the poor, not the poorest, and lower middle class to a higher standard of living.

14 DR Rajendra K and P. P. Raya described in their article "Post Independent activities of the government and in some cases that become alternatives to the government after the introduction of microfinance through self-self groups (SSGs). The study reported NGOs are playing a vital role in the formulation of SHGs and motivation women to join the groups and linking the groups with the banks for microfinance, but NGOs plays limited role in marketing the produces of SHGs and release of subsidies.

15 Dr Sing kaushik has said in his article, There is need for change in society building in dealing with women. The objective is to support to analyse and interpret the Dalit women in Ambedkar and Non-Ambedkar gram of Lakhnow district. Empowerment of women means enabling them to function independently or authorization that is enduring to equip women with all attributes. Empowering women exclusively attempt for the removal of gender biases.

16 Ravi Deshpande and Marcella D'souza their discussion is on Panchayat Raj on the ground, Issues in village level Panchayat Raj operation. He says job sharing of the women Sarpanch attend to visitor and her husband deals with contractors, suppliers and benefit seekers etc. women Sarpanch Working very effectively for empowerment of women.

17 Renu Janval & Deepti Gupta have written work participation of females & our laws in India. The women constitute one third of the total labor our, there is increase the labor our laws related to women, various programs and policies were implemented to improve the condition of working women, even there are constitutional provision, guiding to the women
although working women have been provided various benefits, concession, protection safeguards to provide security against various risk, yet their work participation is not upon the mark.

18 Rahaman Khan in his article “Women Participation And Empowerment In Local Government” Women have acquired a legitimate space in rural political institution that can raise their marginalized position through they are still a minority. It can be said that provision of directly elected women members have created a new avenue to participate in the decision-making process in the only democratic institution at the grass-root level.

19 Sunita Kishor and Gupta kamal have done the survey in August 2009, and discussed Gender equality and women’s empowerment are two sides of the same coin both have multiple dimensions that together Yield a wide verity of indicators progress towards gender equality requires women empowerment and women’s empowerment requires increases in gender equality.

20 Kittur parveen and Hundekar S. G., says in their article, “And Role in Development or Science In Development of Rural Women Entrepreneurship” The NGOs and SHGs are working in the right direction to train rural women entrepreneurship and empower them in order to eradicate poverty in rural areas. Taking the issue of NGOs and their role in developing science, this indirectly develops a system in rural women.

21 Kaur Satwider Say in his article that For the period of freedom Struggle in the motherland, women were not staying at the back. The role of women in freedom struggle is extremely significant and they also participated in Indian struggle for Independence. Still their uniform was comparable to the men warriors.

22 Mahajan Ratnakar’s research work showed that women’s economic participation is increasing in Mumbai. Computer skills have become foe advancement in engineering colleges, 30 percent of the seats are reserved for women. This has also provided impetus for education for women. educated women take up part time outsource work, entrepreneurship and marketing and skill upgrading activities.

23 Mehta Sood Avani in center for reproductive rights of women in new York, stated Article 14 and 15, Right to equality and non discrimination, and International Law to promote the Gender justice in India, She has presented litigation for the advancement of women’s Reproductive.

24 Ms. Manike & Ms. Sumitra has stated role of Indian judiciary towards the protection of human rights of women. She said in her paper that Indian judiciary over the period of six decades
has acquired a well-entrenched system adopted came forward form other two organs to protect and assert the Human rights of women with suitable correction when ever and where ever required.

25 K Deepa Tadamarla Anupagma, stated The NGOs have been working for the betterment of the rural poor specifically the downtrodden communities namely SGHs and STS,. This article deals with how RDO and NGOs in this districts i Tamilnadu are providing services to the tribal of district in the areas of health.

26 Ms Kaur Rameek. Dr Khushdip, says, “SCENT TO STRENGTH-AN EXPEDITIONWOMEN” Women are becoming increasingly visible in the domestic and internationals sphere. Women owned businesses are highly increasing in the economies of almost all the countries. The hidden entrepreneurial potentials of women have gradually been changing with the growing sensitivity to the role and economic status in the society. Skill, knowledge and adaptability in business are the main reasons for women to emerge into business ventures. That is why women in advanced nations are recognized and enjoy a prominent position in the business world. There is still much poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and discrimination when it comes to women in rural India.

27 Sarah Michel, “The Role Of NGOs In Human Society “ In This article he said, No discussion of poverty, equality or development today is complete without considering the role of NGOs, whether in the North or South, NGOs are a visible respected and entered part of many societies. Some of the NGOs are familiar to them, NGOs face many obstacles in reorienting their activities explicitly towards human security including the cyclical nature of the aid monies in which many of them depend and the high costs of networking.

28 S.Sarumati and Dr. K. Mohan have introduced role of microfinance in women empowerment (An empirical study in Pondicherry region rural SHGs, the main aim of this scheme is to empower women into three ways namely psychological, social and economical, he has collected data NGOs reports and other documents. Researcher argue that NGOs as one of the most visible sets of acts in the related fields of women development of women rights, can play a significant role in helping to achieve human security.

29 Pathak Sonal and Dr Anil Sarin has described, Women made their way into the corporate workforce, but in the past ten years, especially since 2003-2004 corporate interest has been changed about Gender diversity, Indian BPO industry provides an overview of the challenge and opportunities facing by professional women in India.
Pious T Tanga and Charles C. Fanching, he has explored the emerging trends and the roles played by International and local NGOs in the face of burgeoning or interests of civil society, finding is that International NGOs are more organised, more focused, more decentralised, technically proficient and financially viable and have deeper penetration into communities than local NGOs that are plagued by lack of expertise, poor management and funding difficulties.

Pro Wale V. S. and Prof Deshmukh A. M. says in their article, The sources of women empowerment depends upon education, hardwork, social customs, family planning, small family, Health medical services, cleanliness, environment, kitchen gardening etc. The world bank has suggested that empowerment of women should be a key aspect of social development programs, the scheme of micro financing through self help group (SHGs) has transferred the real economic power in the hands of women and has considerably reduced their dependence on men.

Sharma Sundar Kumar “Reviewing NGOs’ media strategies: He Discussed. There is a need to highlight the principles and practice of global communication and public diplomacy today focusing on the interaction of government, media and NGOs and interplay of non governmental forces on governmental actions. Focusing on the context, this essay tries to forward a thematic framework for exploring and practicing efficient NGOs media strategies to sustain collaboration in today’s multimodal media world.