LITERATURE REVIEW

Motiya Garg, 2006, Women’s Welfare and Self Employment Society. This Society was founded on 1st June, 1980, the then Secretary by enlisting the Co – operation of devoted social workers. It was registered on 08-08-1980 vide Reg. No s/1. 1104 under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. the constitution of the Society has been laid – down in the spirit of social work inspired by Miss Surrendar Saini, the then Chairman, Delhi Social Welfare Board, Initial members of this Society are indebted very much to Miss Surrendar Saini for inspiring the formation of the society and setting an example through this Society regarding workers participation in the management of the Society in order to induce the real spirit of social work among the women workers. Since then our workers are members of the society and attend its General Body Meeting. Therefore, most of the employees with this Society work for extra hours on their own and organize various activities very sincerely with the co – operation of the local residents in the area of their work.

Society decided to establish from the very first day of its creation a safe environment for women conducive to the involvement of women’s participation in economic and social development of the country. It was therefore decided to restrict the membership of the Society to only women irrespective of caste, creed and community. The constitution, its name and objects were framed on above lines in order to implement income generation schemes for women with various schemes for women with various educational backgrounds in occupations which normally find favour, with women and are suited to their needs, aptitudes and preference.

Anjali Singh, Lalitpur 2011, Village Women As Radio Jockeys : The moment Rachna, 19 steps behind the microphone she is a changed person. A radio jockey, she loves to communicate with her listeners on the community radio station in Lalitpur a district in the impoverished drought – affected Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh (UP), India’s largest state. Now a role model for girls in her village, she remembers a
time when she was not even allowed to leave the house without a male escort today. Of course, Rachna’s voice is heard in every home in the remote corners of Lalitpur says the radio jockey sitting comfortably at the radio station located in Alapur, a small hamlet in Birdha block of Lalitpur, “I can’t believe I am now a RJ brocasting and anchoring radio programmes. What makes it even more meaningful is that I get to talk about actual issues like mother and child mortality that affect my community.”

Aloysius P. Fernandez and Vidya Ramachandran, 1994, does not figure on the top of tables published by financial institutions that show the number of self help groups formed in each state. This is mainly because the tables capture data after 1991 – 92. When the SHG – Bank linkage Programme was launched by NABARD Myrada, a non – governmental organization engaged in rural development, promoted several co – operative societies that were enabled to give loans to their members. This categorization has been summarized and adapted from the writings of Stuart Rutherford of Safesave, Dhaka, Bangladesh, in Myrada, the groups are called Self help Affinity Groups (SAGs) to emphasize that membership is based on affinities that pre – date group formation. Large scale group formation with the state as the main promoter tends to lose sight of the affinity dimension. This coupled with grossly inadequate investment in the capacity building of groups, has contributed to undermin the quality and the potential of groups.

Roopavathi, V and S. Muralidhar, 2002, The BPO / Call Centre as a sunshine sector of ITES sector offering a bunch of opportunities to the employees, at the same time the industry is causing several factors that cause serious health problems. The study made an attempt to identify and assess the major health complications of women employees in BPO/Call Centre. There are several factors causing health problems of women employees at work place. The problems should be addressed effectively and timely to ensure health, safety, security and prospects to the workforce in general and women employees in particular.

Darshana Kadwadkar and Usha Bhandare, 2012, With microfinance getting due policy attention and support commercial banks accounting for the major share in the total deposits and network of branches in the country are expected to play a pominant role in the implementation of the self – help group – bank Linkage programmes (SBKP) the SBLP being implemented since 1992 has emerged as the flagship microfinance
intervention in India. The national Bank for Agricultural and Rurual Development (NABARD) THE APEX BANK FOR RURAL FINANCE IN THE COUNTRY IS THE KEY PROMOTER OF THE sblp. An SHG is a small informal group of up to twenty members working on the basis of principles of like help and joint liability to obtain access to financial services from formal agencies. By March 2005, more than 1.62 million SHGs have been linked directly or indirectly, to financial institutions like commercial banks, regional rural banks and co – operatives with an estimated outreach of about 24 million households. Given the outreach achieved, SBLP has even come to be considered as the biggest microfinance programme in the world. Commercial banks accounted for about 52 percent of the total SHGs linked to all financial institutions in India.

Status and Empowerment of Women in India, Women’s empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society are fundamental for the achievement of equality. Development and peace. (IV World Conference on Women, Beijing, 1995) From time immemorial, women faced the challenges of coping with a male the challenges of coping with a male chauvinistic Milieu. Even after several years of planned development in India, the status of women in our country is low and their socioeconomic conditions are much more depressed than the of men. In India, women constitute nearly 50% of the total population (accounting for 407.1 million in absolute numbers as per the 2001 Census) When the creative abilities and personal contribution of these population are subject to constant subjugation, definitely the socioeconomic progress is adversely affected. To attain the twin goals of improving the status of women and economic development the preamble of the constitution of India confers equal rights and opportunity to all citizens irrespective of sex. But in reality women suffer in all spheres of socio – economic life because of ignorance of their legal rights, lack of legal aid facilities and absence of strong women groups.

Venkatesh, J., 2011, The fostering of children, cleaning, cuisine, managing the family circle etc made the myriad women overstrained. Realistic needs of women are connected to the socially defined gender roles and social structures. And it contributes to a worry between meeting women’s practical needs. Any business undertakings are being foreseen to take a backseat to domestic duties by many societies and families.
Microfinance assists women to gain esteem and accomplish more defined roles by helping women meet up their useful requirements. Thus is will increase their effectiveness in their traditional roles and it will lead to increased self – confidence. Microfinance loans provide approximately 20 million people worldwide living in paucity 74% of these clients are women. 90% of loan clients are women in the world’s biggest microfinance institution.

Kumkum Roy’s, 2011 Economic & Political WEEKLY, Bringing Gender into History :Women, Property and Reproduction, the power of Gender and the Gender of Power is a collection of 19 essays written over more than 15 years that, in an extended sense, carries forward her earlier monograph on the emergence of monarchy published in 1994 in that work, she explored the creation and consolidation of monarchical power in early north India using Sanskrit texts to examine ritual practices enacted by the king on the one hand and by the head of the household on the other. The work had shown that these rituals legitimated the king’s right to control the productive and reproductive resources of the realm and the household rituals legitimated the yajamana’s right to control the productive and reproductive resources of the house. Old the work analysed the emergence of monarchical power in the context of other developments that related to stratification along the axes of caste, class and gender.

Shanta B. Astige, 2012, SOUTHERN ECONOMIST, Empowerment of Rural Women through Health Care. This paper has dealt with the issue of health empowerment of rural women. The theoretical base is that, awareness of health habits, especially children and women, is an important component of women’s empowerment. It is the women who maintain and preserve the health of the family and of course, of the nation prior to independence the health status of people, especially rural people was very low due to lack of health services. The study revealed that from the health point of view women’s empowerment was satisfactory as expected, it was observed that NGO services between schemes was totally missing. Anganwadis were not as active as expected in education rural women about the challenges of health needs.

Hema Vijay, 2008, Women Are Our Eye, ,Today Darshini has a dedicated all women team of 75 volunteers. Despite the fact that none of them are specially trained to deal with visually – impaired students, the women have become an irreplaceable part of
their student’s lives. “Our volunteers establish a personal bond with the students they tutor, which helps them to open up and learn easily,” remarks Padma. In fact, with the support of the volunteers, most of whom are in their 50s, Darshini has been able to provide several facilities to its students. The school runs entirely on donations, with a good part coming from the volunteers and their extended families. It has been able to build up an audio textbook library with over 1,500 tapes, with volunteers doing the recording at home. Scholarships are also offered to needy students to pursue higher education.

Arun Bala 2011, Women Sarpanch Enforces Prohibition, Shuriah Niazi, Raipur (WFS) – Arun Bala, 48 of village Tarashiv looks like any other ordinary village woman. But, this former ‘sarpanch’ (village council head) has an extraordinary list of achievements to her credit. A recipient of the President’s Award in 2003, Arun Bala has been able to enforce prohibition in her village, ensure that every child goes to school, and now she also refers services as a community health volunteer, or ‘mitain,’ to 13,000 people in seven villages of the region.

SOUTHERN ECONOMIST, 2012, Women workers in Garment Factories in Karnataka, The social evils like illiteracy, poverty, violence against women, low health status continue to be persisting areas of concern for women. Therefore, women continue to have a lower status in the society. The NSS data reveals that around 75 per cent of female labour force is in rural India in 1990–00, though the proportion has been on the decline nearly three – fourth of women who participate in labour force are illiterates. But unfortunately the women workers in unorganized sector are facing – socio, economic and psychological problems. There is absolute necessity of women empowerment making the women more stronger and vigorous.

Sakuntala Narasimhan, Boston (WFS), 2011, Delivering Women From Death, the expert View, what kills 342,900 women worldwide every year, while no man is ever at risk of being targeted? Childbirth and pregnancy – related complications, of course. One of the major goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that were accepted by 192 governments around the world a decade ago is the reduction by the year 2015, of the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) by 75 per cent. As that deadline nears, researchers are finally reporting a drop in the global MMR figures. Findings of a study published in the
Lancet in April reveal that there were 342,900 deaths worldwide in 2008 down from 526,300 in 1980. The study, led by Dr Christopher Murray of the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation at the university of Washington, assessed levels and trends in maternal mortality for 181 countries. However, these findings appear to contradice the figures of a World Health Organisation (WHO) study last May, which indicated that mothers and newborns are no more likely to survive now than 20 years ago.

Renu Rakesh, 2010, For Women’s Safety, We Need Women Police, But Who Will Protect Them? There were five stabs on her body – three on the neck and one on each breast. There were five stabs on her body – three on the neck and one on each breast. There were two gaping cuts on her head. Her fingers were chpped off and a bunch of hair was yanked out of her scalp. It was indeed the most brutal murder Rajasthan had seen in the recent past. Two policemen had raped and killed young constable Maya Yadav, 22, in a police guesthouse room at the chechat police station in Kota district. Yadav had finished her duty at 6.30 pm on September 29, 2010 she saw driver – constable deshraj, 35, going to the market to fix the tyres of a police jeep. She wanted to pick up some groceries so she hitched a ride with him. After returning from the market around 7.30 pm Yadav went to her room, 20 metres from the police station. In an hour, she reported back for wireless duty.

K K Biswas, 2011, Today, India is on war footing and heading towards economic success and modernization. Indian economic success story is dictated by high tech industries, boom in information technology and bio – technology to a large extent. In the post liberalization era, India could not afford to remain indoors as used to be in the past and she had to open up her doors to globalization as part of World Trade Organisation (WTO) agreement. This has brought new challenges and added new dimensions to the entire functioning of the country. India has made remarkable progress in every field and registered significant economic growth rate in the last few years. This growth rate has made many countries to turn their eyes towards her. Now India is the place for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). She claims to provide level playing field and equal opportunities to all her foreign investors without any prejudice. This calls for a high quality and well trained human resources which need world class higher education system. Unfortunately, the existing higher education system is not able to deliver goods as required to face new
challenges in today’s competitive world. It is known fact that the strong higher education system is the need of the hour and without this it may not be possible to match the demand of highly skilled and technical force as required to sustain growth.

Jadhav Subhash, Bhagwat Nitin, 2006, In this article Like other economic concepts Entrepreneurship, has long been debated. The term entrepreneurship has been used in various ways and various senses. A manager is sometimes described as an entrepreneur, sometimes an innovator or a capitalists is described as an entrepreneur, sometimes all of them combined one is called as an entrepreneur, the concept of entrepreneurship and its theory has evolved over the period of more than two entries. In the beginning the attitude of the theorists towards this concept was very cold but during the recent decades the role of entrepreneur. Has assumed a very great significance. Both the developed and developing countries have felt the need of entrepreneurship in achieving the industrial growth.

Jeuti Barooah, 2006, This kind of attitude to women was precipitated by the Gandhian view regarding women’s role in social revolution and reconstruction. Responding to Gandhiji’s Call women from different communities and all walks of life came out to join the struggle for independence – as constructive workders, participating in and often taking charge of the village reconstruction programmes, as workers in the cause of social and economic justice working for the removal of untouchability and other forms of social ostracism. Social legitimation for such activity was not forthcoming at first but the women joined the men to fight in the movement. Events proved that without the cooperation of women the freedom struggle would not have been so successful. Independence brought the promise of actual liberation and equality the constitution pledges the nation to achieving a just society, based on the principles of equality and dignity of the individual, and legal equality as fundamental rights to all Indians the constitutional guarantee as well as the social background prevailing at that time had a direct impact on the attitude of the women also. A meeting of the representative women’s organizations in 1930 drafted a memorandum demanding immediate acceptance of adult franchise without sex discrimination.

Women and Higher Education : Need and Benefit Nilima Srivastava, Women the first school of the child, constitute little less than half of the world’s population, But their
social, economic and political status is lower than that of men almost all over the world. The degree of lower status varies from society to society and country to country but their overall position is lower than their male counterparts. In our society, there has been a tradition of putting women on a high pedestal. But, there is always a good deal of discrepancy between the idealistic notion which is worshiping women as a goddess and the actual life situation in which Indian women finds her self. In both the industrially advanced and less developed countries. Women are burdened with cumulative inequalities caused by socio – cultural and economic discrimination and injustices women are not given the same opportunities as men enjoy for personal growth and social development in education employment, marriage, family profession and political life. In India as in the developed countries, women are less likely than men to continue their education to higher levels and are more likely to be found concentrated in female occupations like teaching, nursing social work, typing and stenography. Even those women who have overcome the barriers to professional education are disadvantaged as women. They have to shoulder incompatible demands of professional and culturally defined domestic responsibilities.

Jyoti Indupratap Yadav and suhas shankarrao Jadhav, 2011, The study indicates that women caterers in this area are still not recognized due to male domination and facing many problems. The study paves the way for extensive researches like studying the competencies and in depth analysis. The findings would be helpful for them to understand which of the factors and problems they should study for the further development of women caterers. The current study indicates that women caterers in this area are still not recognized due to male domination and facing many problems. The study paves the way for extensive researches like studying the competencies and in depth analysis. The findings would be helpful for them to understand which of the factors and problems they should study for the further development of women caterers.

Chanderi, 2010, Weaving chanderi Dreams, Women, Chanderi (WFS) – A tourist’s delight, a historian’s dream, chanderi is a small town nestled in the valley surrounded by the majestic vindhyachal mountains in Madhya Pradesh. Myth has it that the town was funded by lord Krishna’s cousin, history records it as the empire of king ched, dating back to six century BC Endowed with a rich, glorious past, courtesy the
powerful Hindu and Muslim rulers of the region, chanderi’s cultural heritage includes 375 monuments and mammoth jain statues dating back to the 11th century.

Nitin Jugran Bahugun, 2010, Rawain valley in the uttarkashi district of the hilly state of Uttarakhand is one of the most backward areas in India, where women have always had a secondary status and where gender – based discrimination marks life, whether it is at the household or societal level. But all that is changing. The hard-working determined women of Rawain have decided to enhance their lives by playing a key role in the socio – economic development of their families and communities forming a cooperative – speared headed by dehradun – based NGO, Himalayan action Research Centre (HARC)- these mountain women have started making several processed food products, which are attractive alternatives to the packaged food items promoted by multinationals.

B. Vanitha, 2010, Micro – Credit and Women’s Empowerment With Special Reference to Swarnajyanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana, The concept of empowerment has its origin in the experiences of social movements in Latin America in their attempts to carry out social transformation. Since then it has entered many fields of theory and practice and is well established throughout the development discourse. Empowerment is the process by which those who have been denied the ability to make strategic life choices acquire such ability. It is viewed from the expansion in people’s ability to make strategic life choices in a context where this ability was previously denied to them. As such it is a process and is not therefore, something that can be given to people.

Aruna Roy, 2006, Jaipur, (EFS) – Aruna Roy has come to symbolize poor rural people’s struggle in India. Her idea of accessing one’s democratic rights by accessing government information, is brilliant in its pure simplicity. The mere collective exercise of such a right can force the powers – that be to acquiesce. Born in 1946 Roy is the oldest child of her parents. She spent her formative years in the famous culture and dance school kalakshetra in South India, run by danseuse Rukmani Devi Arundale, Where she picked up her love for textiles, colours and the arts. After completing her school, BA and MA in English from Delhi University, she joined the prestigious Indian Administrative Service (IAS) at the young age of 22, she was already the Assistant Collector in Delhi. She married classmate and friend bunker Roy, who decided to work for the development of
rural people in the semi-arid Ajmera district of Rajasthan, where water is a serious problem. He set up the social work and research centre (SWRC) in 1972 in Tilonia village. The couple decided not to have children, as development service became a priority in both their lives.

Economic & Political Weekly, 1997, Against Women’s Rights. In the absence of legislation to protect women from sexual harassment at the workplace, the Supreme Court in 1997 laid down guidelines in the Vishaka vs State of Rajasthan in 1997. Thirteen years later, parliament came up with the “Protection of Women against sexual harassment at workplace bill, 2010.” However, the bill sees sexual harassment at the workplace not as a criminal offence but as a mere civil wrong, with the remedy for which is compensation. The bill, now with a parliamentary committee, proposes conciliation immediately after filing of a complaint before an internal committee and does not provide for a proper enforcement machinery for realizing the rights laid down in the proposed legislation.

B. Suryanarayana, 1999, Emergence of Self Help Groups: A Movement for Social Change and Women Development. The institutionalized origins of rural credit in particular and credit in general go back to the 1970s, when the welfare state took initiatives in expanding the outreach and intensity of credit as a source of rural development. In continuation of that in post-nationalization period, Indian banking system depth as well as outreach increased enormously. The government also insisted to banks that they should lend some fixed proportion of loans exclusively to rural areas. Though there was a gap between formal credit sources and needs of rural people, it’s essential for us to increase formal credit percentage in the country especially in rural areas through enhancing the self-help groups towards the micro credit management.

European Journal of Scientific Research, 2010, Women Empowerment and Youth Perception in Pakistan. Women empowerment is an important concern now a day. Women are also an important element of a country’s population. Their contribution is equally important as that of men. So to make them active participants for development there is a need of proper initiatives. To integrate women in development it is important to preview male youth’s thoughts regarding their integration. For this purpose this study shows that the attitudes are changing, but the male domination culture in Pakistan is restricting its
transformation into practice there is need to amelioration in gender prospective by redefining gender roles for the meaningful women empowerment in the society. There is work going on the change the attitude and to transform it into action. But women empowerment is a social phenomenon so any change in a social phenomenon is gradual and slow in nature. It will take time to bring a change in the situation of women empowerment in the country.

Schwanhausser, 2007, Forging a New Future for Women in Science and Engineering as Decision Makers : Challenges and Opportunities, Current Status of Women in science and Engineering as Decision Makers, In a recent report Schwanhausser, 2007, of a study conducted by University of California – Davis on silicon valley which boasts that the future is invented there reports that the tech companies there are mired in the past when it comes to promoting women to top posts. Only nine per cent companies have promoted a woman to a top post and only seven per cent of corporate boards include even one woman. Little has changed in decades. Survey after survey has portrayed the tech industry as a male dominated bastion leaving a handful of exceptional women in top positions. In a survey of 183 companies filling 304 directors, women occupied just 16 percent of the posts. Nearly half the companies had no women on their boards. The situation is very similar all over the world.