



UGC Sponsored

## A TWO DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR

on

Gender Discrimination and National Development : A Multi Disciplinary Approach

06<sup>th</sup> and 07<sup>th</sup> October 2014



Organised by - Tararani Vidyapeeth's

# KAMALA COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.

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◀ Inaugural Function

Inaugural speech by  
Hon. Dr. Uttamrao Bhoite ▶



◀ Key-Note Address by  
Hon. Dr. Chhaya Datar

Introductory speech by  
Hon. Prin. Dr. Krantikumar Patil ▶



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**PROCEEDING OF**  
**A Two Day National Seminar on**  
**'Gender Discrimination and National Development : A Multi Disciplinary Approach'**

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## P R E F A C E

Inclusion is the 'Growth Mantra' for National Development. The contribution of woman in all spheres of life is significant. But still gender discrimination is rampant in India. There is urgency to understand the impact of gender discrimination on National Development.

In this context with a precious vision of 'Empowerment of Women' we have decided to organise A Two Day National Seminar on 'Gender Discrimination and National Development : A Multi Disciplinary Approach' to bring academicians, students, policy makers, researchers and social workers on a common platform.

In the successful organisation of this national academic event, various organisations, dignitaries and others extended their co-operation and valuable suggestions to make the seminar a grand success. I would like to express my gratitude to **Hon. Dr. Uttamrao Bhoite**, Ex-vice Chancellor of Bharati Vidyapeeth and Member of Management Council of Shivaji University, Kolhapur for inaugurating the seminar and **Hon. Dr. Smt. Chhaya Datar**, Ex. Prof. TISS, Mumbai for accepting the invitation and delivering a Keynote address at the seminar.

I am thankful to **Dr. Satish Patki, Dr. Ajit Kulkarni, Smt. Sadhana Zadbuke, Dr. Smt. Manjusha Deshmopande** for their valuable and expertise on this issue. I am grateful to **Hon. Dr. S. N. Pawar** for his valuable inspiration and guidance.

I am thankful to **UGC, New Delhi** for the financial support for the seminar. I extend my gratitude to the Honourable members of advisory committee for intellectual support. My thanks are due to Centre for the Community Development Shivaji University, Kolhapur for the timely and unconditional support as a knowledge partner for the seminar. I wish to thank all the papers presenters and delegates.

To many others who are not specifically mentioned please be assured that we think of you, and thank you.

**Dr. Krantikumar R. Patil**  
Principal  
Kamala College, Kolhapur

## Acknowledgment

The Kamala College has organized UGC sponsored A Two Day National Seminar on “**Gender Discrimination and National Development : A Multi Disciplinary Approach**” on 6th and 7th Oct 2014. This august gathering has been a great academic success with the co-operation of UGC who sponsored the seminar, and The Principal Dr. Krantikumar Patil as a driving force. We are thankful to UGC, our Chief Guest, Dr. Smt. Chhaya Datar and Chairperson, Dr. Shri. Uttamrao Bhoite and Prin. Dr. Krantikumar Patil.

We are thankful to all resource persons and chairpersons of technical session and rapporteurs. Our thanks are also due to the delegates for their grand response. Last but not the least we are thankful to dear faculty and non-teaching staff of **Kamala College** for their co-operation.

Thanks to one and all.

**Dr. Smt. Anagha Pathak**  
*Convener*

**Smt. Rekha Pandit**  
*Co-ordinator*

## REPORT OF THE SEMINAR

Women constitute half of the Indian population but gender discrimination is still observed in every walks of life. It is necessary to create awareness about Impact of Gender Discrimination on National Development. In the light of this our college has organised UGC sponsored a two day National Seminar on Gender Discrimination and National Development : A Multi Disciplinary Approach. A wide publicity of Seminar was given through news papers, website, to reach the delegates in person and public in general. Brouchures were sent well in advance by post and email to the colleges and universities in India. We are happy to say that the 207 delegates from states of India have contributed for the grand success of the seminar. Delegates from Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhrapradesh, Telangana, Zarkhanda and Goa have participated. About 180 delegates have presented their scholarly research papers. The intellectual debates and expert inputes have provided new insight for pollicy changes and social restructuring.

We are pleased to present a brief report of the seminar.

### Day First : Monday, 6th Oct. 2014

The seminar was inaugurated by the lightening of the lamp by **Hon. Dr. Uttamrao Bhoite**, Ex-Vice chancellor Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune. **Hon. Dr. Chhaya Datar** Ex. Prof. TISS, Mumbai, has delivered Key-note address. **Hon. Dr. Shri. S. N. Pawar** Ex-Vice president of Tararani Vidyapeeth graced the inaugural function by his auspicious presence.

In the inaugural speech Hon. Dr. Uttamrao Bhoite has reviewed the women status and gender equality since ancient India. He strongly advocated that gender equality is need of an hour for national development and women should develop their inborn potential for national building and society should have positive attitude for the same.

In the keynote address Hon. Dr. Chhaya Datar has focussed women movement in India. She has strongly recommended the motivation and support of male counter part of the society for gender equality. Hon. Principal Dr. Krantikumar Patil emphasised the contribution of Tararani Vidhyapeeth in women Empowerment for gender equality. He stressed the need of gender equality for sustainable national development. Introduction of



dignities and objectives of the seminar were presented by convener Dr. Smt. Anagha V. Pathak. The session was conducted by Dr. Smt. Maindargi Varsha V. and vote of thanks was proposed by Smt. Pandit Rekha D.

The first technical session commenced with the speech by **Dr. Satish Patki** - Founder of Patki Research center and internationally recognised Gynecologist, on women Health and National Development. He stressed the need of caring of women health from birth to oldage to maintain health status of women. He focussed on present scenario of woman health status, malnutrition, reproductive health and related issues. The session was chaired by **Dr. Ajit Kulkarni** founder member of Astar Adhar Hospital and Femous Physician Kolhapur. The session was conducted by Dr. Smt. Neeta Dhumal and Vote of thanks was proposed by Dr. Smt. Bharati Shelake.

After lunch 80 papers were presented in two parallel sessions. The sessions were chaired by Prof. Dr. Shri. Arun Basugade and Adv. Dr. Smt. Mangala Patil. The rapporteurs were Adv. Smt. Asmita P. Patil and Dr. Smt. Ila Jogi. The session were concluded with the reporting of rapporteurs and comments by chairperson.

### **Day Second : Tuesday, 7th Oct. 2014**

The second day of the seminar began with IInd technical session. The Invitee expert **Prof. Smt. Sadhana Zadbuke** a Social activist delievered a lecture on "Socal Change, Gender Equality and National Development." She focussed slow rate of social change with respect to gender equality. She highlighted traditions and customes being hurdles in gender equality which ultimately affects the National Development. She pinpointed the inclusion of third gender in socio-economic development. The session was chaired by **Dr. Smt. Manjusha Deshpande** Director of center for community development, Shivaji University, Kolhapur. The session was conducted by Dr. Smt. Tejswini Mudekar and vote of thanks was proposed by Prof. Shri. Sujay Patil.

In the second paper presentation session 100 papers were presented in two parallel sessions. As the theme of the seminar was multi-disciplinary, the delegates from Social Science, Science, Commerce, Languages, Law, Social Welfare, Engineering and Medical Science Education, Agriculture etc. have shared their views. The sessions were chaired by Prof. Dr. Anil Wavare and Prof. Dr. J. B. Patil. The rapporteurs were Prof. Dr. Smt.

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Prabha Kadam and Prof. Smt. Urmila Khot. The sessions were concluded with reporting of rapporteurs and comments by chairpersons.

The valedictory address was delivered by Dr. Prof. Shri. J. B. Patil. He elaborated the need of gender equality for National development and expressed his views for strengthening policies and programme for eradication of Gender Discrimination for inclusive faster growth. The review of seminar was taken by co-ordinator Prof. Smt. Rekha Pandit and vote of thanks was proposed by convener Dr. Smt. Anagha Pathak. The session was conducted by Prof. Dr. Smt. Neeta Dhumal.

The seminar proved to be a grand success. The two day activities served the objectives of the seminar.

**Prof. Dr. Smt. Anagha V. Pathak**  
Convener

**Prof. Smt. Rekha Pandit**  
Co-ordinator

## **Key Note Address**

(Summary)

**Dr. Chhaya Datar**

6th Oct. 2014

The Report of U. N. of 1974, Towards Equality, identified that women were behind men in every sector covering economic, political, social and health. Indian constitution has given equal rights to woman but in reality women could not have access. On the contrary are treated as secondary citizens. That is one of the reasons for violence and insecurity against women.

The second phase of women's movement focused on violence on the street i.e. sexual violence domestic violence and sexual harassment at the workplace.

Development refers to growth in GDP along with equal opportunities and reduction in inequalities. Education, health facilities and health insurance pave the way towards development. Good governance, independent judicial system and environment protection are prerequisites of development.

Concept of empowerment is closely related with participation in action, ownership and decision making. Empowerment of women does not mean disempowering men. Empowerment covers personal, collective, legal, political and social empowerment of woman.

The two measurements of empowerment given by UNDP are firstly Human Development Index covering life expectancy, educational attainment and income and Secondly Gender Development Index Current GDI of India is 0.57, ranking 103rd position in 144 countries.

The Gender Empowerment Measure is concerned with of capabilities of men and women.

For attaining gender equality social change can be made by autonomy, self esteem, self confidence, creativity, leadership, respect and status, social network, roles and responsibilities, activities and access, and control of resources.

There is a need of individual, household, group and community level changes for economic development of the country. Gender aspects should be considered in assessing changes at community and Agency level.

To understand gender equality we can consider the parameters like increase in women's capacity of organisation reduction in workload, decrease in common diseases, better quality of life of women, increased participation in decision making, planning and implementation process and budgctory supports for women empowerment.

## Inaugural speech

(Summary)

Dr. Uttamrao Bhoite

6th Oct. 2014

Human beings are myth making species. One of the prominent myths the human societies across the globe have nurtured and perpetuated over centuries together is the myth of sex based inequality and that of man's natural superiority over woman. This myth has been a universal phenomenon. This myth of male superiority has given rise to particular type of social structures, viz. patriarchy and patriarchal authority which continued to dominate thought processes and perceptions of societies for centuries together.

In an early stage of development of human race, the role differentiation between man and woman was not visualized and practiced. The productivity function of the earth and the reproductive function of woman were considered as equally important and like the earth, the woman was also very much respected and was given high social status. From that emerged the cult of female worship.

With the introduction of cultivation of land for food production using such agricultural devices as plough brought about the changes in the man-woman relations. Cultivation was a laborious task which required masculine strength. The sex based division of labor emerged in the natural and logical course of events. It marked the emergence of patriarchy and patriarchal structure of authority. This male superiority was accepted in all the walks of life. It took a form of tradition and patriarchal authority became all pervasive.

It can be noted here that discrimination against women has not been a phenomenon specific to any one society. Suppression and oppression, social and otherwise have always been the fate of women. As a starting point for my further discussion, I would like to make a mention here of the statements of two eminent persons. One is that of Abraham Lincoln. He once said that the slaves would not revolt against their slavery until they become conscious of their slavedom. The second statement is that of Laxman Shastri Joshi, a learned man, who once observed that the experience of the history points out that denial of access to education is one sure ways of enslaving others.

Education plays a very crucial role in moulding individual's mind set. It multiplies his thinking abilities, enables him to do self introspection and stimulates his critical impulses and self awareness. From the time immemorable women were denied access to education. A small number of celebrated scholarly women that history knows were just exceptions.

The uneducated women remained unaware of their slavedom and continued to be in the servitude of men for generations together.

A breaking point came with the advent of British rule in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. A community of thinking Britishers was unhappy with the deplorable life situations of Indian women. They soon overcame their initial hesitancy and took interventionist posture and adopted certain measures with a view to initiate the process of women's liberation including the spread of education among women. Much before the famous Woods Dispatch which urged the government to accept the responsibility of women is education in 1852, the American Missionary Society started its first Girls' School in Mumbai in 1824. By 1829 the number of their schools grew upto 9. In 1884 there were 65 girl schools in Bombay Presidency in which more than 3500 girl students were enrolled. The spread of education was further accelerated with the determined efforts made by Mahatma Phule and others. It can be recalled here that the Bombay University opened its doors to the girl students, as early as, in 1888, at the time when women in quite a few western countries were knocking the doors of the Universities in their countries.

Quite a few women whose revolutionary consciousness was stirred by the Western education had raised their voice against sex based inequality and masculine domination. They started demolishing the gender image of the women created by the beneficiaries of patriarchal order and its supporting ideologies and theories. Smt. Tarabai Shinde came out with her treatise "Stree Purush Bhed" as early as in 1884 demolishing the basic arguments that supported man – woman inequality. The efforts made by Kashibai Kanitkar, Ramabai Ranade, Pandita Ramabai and others in this connection need a special mention. The cause of women's upliftment was supported by eminent male writers and thinkers like H. N. Apte, Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, W. M. Joshi and others as well as by quite a few social reformers. There were quite a few examples like that of Dr. Anandibai Gopal Joshi who showed the world what a height of achievements a woman can reach if she is given freedom and opportunities. Such examples became a source of inspiration for others. Participation of women in independence movement in response to a call given by Gandhiji impacted in the general awakening and development of sense of confidence among women. Unfortunately, it was not adequately institutionalized later on. It got mostly evaporated soon.

After Independence, India became a democratic country and more importantly a welfare state. The welfare state has a mandate of bringing about maximum welfare of maximum number of its people, more particularly, that of marginalized groups, women being a prominent among them.

The Indian State committed itself to abolish the sex based inequality and to enabling them to live their lives as full-fledged human beings and as equal partners of men in all the affairs of Society. The women's issues were thus shifted from the arena of social reforms to the arena of State responsibility. The Indian State adopted three ways for the empowerment of women.

1. Ensuring them protection of constitutional rights, the same as men.
2. Specially prepared legislations protecting and promoting their interests.
3. Welfare measures specially launched for them.

The Indian constitution ensures equal treatment to the Indian citizen discounting their differences based on sex, caste, religion etc. The fundamental rights and freedoms enshrined in the constitution are available equally to men and women. These provisions greatly contributed to the demolition of the myth of gender inequality. There are special provisions in article 15 as well as in the guiding principles of State policy allowing the State to adopt the policy of positive discrimination with regard to women.

The governments, at both the State and Central levels have passed various legislations with a view to protect and promote the interests of women. The fundamental rights and freedoms assured by the Constitution and the various protective and enabling legislative measures promulgated by the State have definitely brought about noticeable changes in thought processes, perspectives and practices of people about women and their issues.

Traditionally, women played a subordinate role in productive activities which denied them any big say in economic matters. Women's participation in the productive activity in recent years got a boost with the introduction of modern technology.

Most of this technology does not require masculine strength. Women can work with it with relative ease. The women have entered into various sectors of productive and service sector activities which were either not there earlier or were privileges of males only. With new technology, the process of feminization of productive activities as well as of service provider role has got accelerated. With their increased participation in economic activities, women got a certain measure of economic independence. Their access to resources has increased, their capacity to make their own choices has also got enhanced. The role of modern technology in the emancipation of women thus cannot be over emphasized.

Consequent to economic development there was a great deal of expansion in the service sector. The modern period is marked by the growth of various knowledge and skill based occupations and professions. Women started rubbing the shoulders with men in them. The policy of equal opportunity and also of positive discrimination for women has

substantive liberalizing impact on women. They have started claiming vehemently their share in the opportunities prestige and power.

It can be observed that feminist movement, in particularly in the late 60s and all through 70s of the last century which was spear headed by educated urban middle class and upper middle class women has subsided substantively. With the better economic conditions, wider opportunities for self promotion and larger share in other largesse which they have, women are now in the syndrome of self contentment and have become complacent.

The success story of the feminist movement regarding gender equality is not very impressive. It is also observed that the major beneficiaries of special rights, facilities and opportunities given to women are the urban middle class educated women. A lot of more than 400 million women living in rural India has remained mostly unchanged.

Quality of their life demands special serious and urgent considerations. These women may be materially better off than the women of previous generations, however, they score very low on the parameter of self respect, self expression, self development, respect from. It is gratifying that rural girl students are getting educated in increasing number. However, regrettably most of them prefer to choose to live in urban areas. Had a substantive number of them stayed in rural areas, probably they would have worked as agents of social change there. But most of them migrate to the urban centers in search of opportunities for life of better quality.

I think the scholars now need to focus their search more on the gender related issues and problems of rural women in general and of those belonging to the marginalized groups such as dalits and tribal in particular.

# ABSTRACTS

## “Domestic Violence against Women”

*Mr. Prashant T. Nargude* Research Student, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

Domestic violence against women is major and important problem in present society. Its important factors are Verbal Abuse, Emotional Abuse, Financial Abuse, Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse and Linguistic Abuse etcetera. Developing a holistic and A multi disciplinary approach to the challenging task of promoting families, communities and states that are free of violence against women is necessary and achievable. Equality, partnership between women and men and respect for human dignity must permeate all stages of the socialization process. Educational system should promote self-respect, mutual respect, and cooperation between women and men. We have to must fight the violence against women. A strict law to be passed to punish those women who are filing a false complaint against husband or relatives by misusing of Domestic Violence Act so that there will be fair justice to all.

**Key Words :** FIR- First Information Report. Justice- Fair.

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## Gender Relations And Development

*\*PATIL VIJAY RAMCHANDRA*

Gender relations are the key to understanding the inequalities between men and women. These inequalities are expressed in many ways – explicit and implicit. The explicit measures are well known and are revealed in statistics depicting differences in the sex ratio, child infanticide, literacy rates, health and nutrition indicators, wage differentials and ownership of land and property. The implicit measures are embedded in power and culture. These intra-household inequalities result in unequal distribution of power, unequal control over resources and decision-making; dependence rather than self-reliance; and unfair, unequal distribution of work, drudgery, and even food. For governments and concerned citizens seeking to redress these inequalities, gender disaggregated data and indices are tools that can be used to identify gender inequalities, determine the issues that must be addressed, take steps to redress the inequalities, provide feedback on the effectiveness of actions and re-priorities allocation of resources.

United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) annual Human Development Reports (HDRs) have successfully shifted the development debates and attention from uni-dimensional, income or Gross Domestic Product based indices to the inclusion of non-income and multi-



dimensional variables in measurement of development. The Human Development Index (HDI) introduced by UNDP in 1990 is a simple average of three dimension indices that measure average achievements in a country with regard to 'A long and healthy life', as measured by life expectancy at birth; 'Knowledge', as measured by the adult literacy rate

and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio; and 'A decent standard of living', as measured by estimated earned income in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) US\$. In 1995, the UNDP introduced two new indices: a Gender-related Development Index (GDI) and a Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM). UNDP's HDRs have estimated HDI each year since 1990 and GDI and GEM since 1995.

The Gender Empowerment Measure focuses on opportunities and captures gender inequality in three key areas: 'Political participation and decision-making power', as measured by women's and men's percent age shares of parliamentary seats; 'Economic participation and decision-making power', as measured by two indicators – women's and men's percentage shares of positions as legislators, senior officials and managers and women's and men's percentage shares of professional and technical positions; and 'Power over economic resources', as measured by women's and men's estimated earned income (PPP US\$). The GEM was intended to measure women's and men's abilities to participate actively in economic and political life and their command over economic resources.

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## REPRESENTATION OF GENDER IN GAURI DESHPANDE'S FICTION

*Sonali Rahul Pawar. Assistant Professor (English), D. P. osale College, Koregaon. Dist: Satara.*

We all know Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve. He was the great social reformer who worked especially for the betterment of widows through remarriage and education. His son from Radhabai was Raghunath Karve. He stressed on equality for men and women. He also worked for the betterment of women through family planning. Maharshji Karve's another son Dinkar Karve was the Principal of Fergusson College, Pune. His wife, Iravati was an anthropologist and also a highly educated and talented writer. She did her Ph.D. in Germany after marriage. Further Dinkar always supported her for research. They had three children –Anand, Jai and Gauri. In the absence of their mother, Iravati, father looked after them. There was equality in their relationship in the true sense.

Gauri Deshpande was the granddaughter and niece of Maharshi and Raghunath Karve respectively. Like them she also worked for the betterment of the women through literature. Like her father she has tried to reform through writing. She has honestly described urban middle class life which she knew very well. She unfolds her concept of motherhood, and stresses freedom with responsibilities. She was a feminist writer but not related directly to any actual feminist movement.

Her works are women centered and individualistic. She wrote for the women to make them aware of their strengths. Instead of telling traditional sad stories, she has described the experiences of emancipated women. According to her, to gain equality in the world, women have to struggle not against men but against their traditional mentality. She painted ideal man-woman relationship through her fiction which is impossible according to the critics. I think Gauri wanted us to direct towards man-woman equality thereby.

**Key Terms :** Gender, Feminism, Equality, Betterment of women and Patriarchy.

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### Deepa Mehta's Water : Women studies

VANDANA MISHRA V.I.J.I.COLLEGE, MATUNGA, MUMBAI

The novel is set in 1938 and explores the lives of widows at an ashram in varanasi. This is the last of trilogy by Mehta on which a successful has been released in canada in 1985, in India 2007. Bapsi Sidwa Water : A Novel is based on it. Its a dark introspection of the the plight of Indian women in 1940's.

Its a very touching artistic work that holds naked reality of the past of Indian women and the question arises that what is the present of women. Is it different than the past? To what extent women are able to speak out? or to hols their power and authority. These are some questions which I am taking into consideration, putting light on women's contribution, at home, society or the country. The answer in very short can be, 'what is input, that is output'. We will see that even under the name of religion, how women are deprived of basic rights, bounded labour and forced to prostitution. Their plight overall is sympathetic, they are uprooted from their own existence not generation wise. They are not taught to live a fearless life and not introduced of their own strength.

They are under the shackles of respect, love , emotion prestige, shame.....and many more

Today women are getting their own identity apart from the name of their family...actually they are coming ahead far off in 21st century, Then What is the thing that is obstructing her to be in limelight, The reason is economy, in the style of Gayatri Spivak's can the subaltern Speak, would say here, can the women speak in India? Do they speak. Those who speak they adopt men's way of thinking, these issues i'll deal in my paper with the concern of the novel Water.

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### Gender Discrimination and Equality: Indian Perspectives

*Dr. Stpute Dinesh Dattatrya Assis. Prof., Dept. of Eng., Yashwantrao Chavan Warana Mahavidyalaya, Warananagar*

Gender Discrimination is an international issue which has been remained greater hurdle in better Human civilization than at present. The issue emphasizes the ways in which the discrimination

against women play vital role in resisting equal rights. It is also a socio-political movement and its objectives are equality of rights, status and power for both women and men.

The contribution of women in all spheres of life is significant at national and international level. But still gender discrimination is rampant everywhere especially in India. In Gender Related Human Development Index, India is ranking low. What is the root cause behind it? We need to seek it. Gender Discrimination is an interdisciplinary approach. It focuses gender politics. In patriarchal or male dominated body of literature, men are valued for being strong and active and women are expected to be weak and passive.

Indian constitution offers us values: liberty, equality and fraternity. These values have literary significance, because literature is highly valued writing. The approach to the study of Indian Gender Discrimination so far has been one of identifying issues common to all regional literatures in India and viewing them from an all India stand point. It is essential for one to get acquainted with Indian Literature in great depth and detail as well.

Women enjoyed considerable freedom in the early Vedic period social as well as religious status in the society. During the processes of civilization in India women were subjugated under patriarchal society. With the change of times women now have the urge to seek self- identity. An attempt has been made in this paper to give within a limited scope of this paper with reference to the literary values examples from Marathi Literature and hints for certain comparative studies.

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## STUDY OF THE GENDER-DIFFERENTIATED IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON WOMEN'S AND MEN'S ASSETS

*Raviraj R. Jogdand, Assistant professor, Pramiladevi Patil Arts and Science college Neknoor , BEED*

Climate change increasingly affects the livelihoods of people, and poor people experience especially negative impacts given their lack of to prepare for and cope with the effects of a changing climate. Among poor people, women and men may experience these impacts differently. With limited evidence from developing countries, this study shows that climate change affects women's and men's assets and well being differently in six impact areas: (i) impacts related to agricultural production, (ii) food security, (iii) health, (iv) water and energy resources, (v) climate induced migration and conflict, and (vi) climate related natural disasters. In this study, women seem to suffer more negative impacts of climate change in terms of their assets and well being because of social and cultural norms regarding gender roles and their lack of access to and control of assets, although there are some exceptions. . The psychological impact of climate events may also affect women and men differently. There are indicative of the complexities in the field of gender and climate change. In the context of climate change, access to and control of assets can be particularly important for

the poor, where assets such as secure land and water rights, agricultural technologies, livestock, knowledge, and social capital can help individuals and households adapt to increasing variability of production. Increasing climate in our country variability presents challenges for agricultural production. Water, wood, and other fuels used for energy generation may become scarcer in some regions of the world. The extreme climate events, but men also face negative consequences due to food short ages. In different human capital impacts for men, women, and children. The physical and psychological health, some of which is indirectly related to food insecurity. This paper present the gender differentiated impacts of Indian climate change on women's and men's assets.

**Keywords :** Climate change, gender, assets, impacts,

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## **Women's Utopia: No Man's Land- Study of the novel Herland(1915) by C.P.Gilman**

*Chandann Mishra, Research student- Shivaji University, Kolhapur.*

Utopia(1516) by Thomas Moore was is work about the extraordinary ideal world but the novel Herland(1915) is sequel to the trilogy preceded by 'moving the mountain'(1911) and followed by a sequel with 'Her in our Land'(1916), It was published very late in April 1979. It is completely imaginative novel of land that only belongs to women. It shows the possibility that how ideal a world can be if it belongs only to women and women can produce only a girl child through asexual reproduction (parthenogenesis) and hence a society existed of ideal social order, free of war, conflict and domination.

Men finds in 'Herland' women having masculine feature, short hair, Physically strong and lacking curves. Here, Jeff despite being a male has some faminine feature who travels the Herland, his feelings are like women. Through This novel we are to learn how Gilman gives power to women, independent of men and praiseworthy. Through Jeff she has re presented women's voice of ideal world. She provided equality to men and women and in some way present women as superior to men. Men feel weaker in women's land( Herland) ironically as women feel weaker in this patriarchal world!

women are more kinder and smarter. This is a scientific genre novel about an asexual society rather than bisexual, where women are capable to produçe alone but only a girl child and hence create a world that only belongs to women, and women's Utopia, a no man's land!!!

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## **GENDER DISCRIMINATION AMONG WOMEN LAWYERS IN SATARA DISTRICT COURT**

*Dr. Manisha Vinayak Shirodker, Asst. Prof., Yashwantrao Chavan School of Social Work, Jakatwadi, Satara. 415 002*

It is a general understanding of many people that educated women and that too women lawyers do not experience gender discrimination in their life. The profession chosen by women lawyers

is to fight against injustice. Hence no one will dare to practice any kind of discrimination against them. Having this understanding in mind a study was conducted among 100 women lawyers of Satara district court to understand and investigate whether these lawyers either experienced or are experiencing any form of gender discrimination regarding the profession chosen by them in their life. The study is descriptive in nature, census sampling method was used to select sample. Both quantitative and qualitative data was collected by administering interview schedule and focused group discussions (FGD). Interviewing and FGD were major techniques of data from respondents. The major findings of the study are women lawyers are not given preference by bride grooms to marry; parents maintain confidentiality about the profession of their daughters. The stipend either paid less or rarely paid, the cases or clients referred are mostly civil, no much importance is given by the Bar Council, and appointments of women judge is poor. This study has helped to design intervention strategies through social work perspectives.

**Key words :** Gender discrimination, social work perspectives.

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## Gender Discrimination : An Obstacle to National Development

*Dr. Mudekar Tejaswini B. Kamala College, Kolhapur.*

"You can tell the condition of the nation by looking at the status of its women"

*-Jawaharlal Nehru.*

Gender discrimination is a socially bad practice which has many socio-economic impacts. Since longback dominance of male is seen in Indian society and gender based discrimination is being observed even in 21st century. The present research paper focuses on some selected issues of gender discrimination in India. 1.HDR 2013 presents Gender Inequality Index for 148 countries. India ranks 132th position. (GII value 0.610). 2.Since 1951 over the 50 years of independence period FMR registered a significant decline from 946 to 933 (in census 2011 it was 940), 3.Child Sex ratio declined from 927 in the previous census (2001) to 914 in 2011, a fall by 13 points. 4. Educational disparities - still 15.68% literacy gap between male and female. According to Human Development Report 2011, in India women face a greater hurdle in initial enrolment , It is a fact that 40% of girls are not even enroll. 5.Work participation rate of female is almost half of the male participation. Gender discrimination observed in wages also. Gender discrimination is an obstacle to national development. Falling sex-ratio leads to more exploitation of women, it will increase sexual harassment, and an unhealthy society cannot develop properly. There are so many bad effects of uneducatedness of women. Work participation rate of women is very low. It means that almost 50% of wastage of human resources. Government have launched so many programmes/schemes for elimination of gender discrimination and empowerment of women. But still gender discrimination is observed.

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## **"The Role of Women in Economic Development of India"**

*Mrs. Desai M. B. U.G.C. Teacher Fellow Dept. of Eco. Shivaji University Kolhapur.*

We all are aware that women are one of the world's greatest untapped resources and investing in them is one of the most powerful forces for national and international development. Women are almost one half in the world's population having enormous potential but infact are underutilized or unutilized for the economic development of the nation. It is a fact that women are deprived of and discriminated with gender bias all over the world in general and in the country like India in particular. It is a simple fact that no country can go ahead if half of its citizens are left behind. Economic development is the main goal of a society. A country can achieve development to the fullest extent only if all the human resources in it are being utilized to the optimum level. This implies that both men and women must participate equally in the achievement of this goal. Women is the co-ordinate not the subordinate, half of humanity. If men try to ascend the economic ladder at the expense of women , progress will be partial. Raising of level of skill and directing aspirations of both men and women is necessary for a developing notion like ours. Women can be even greater instruments in the development of human resources. They become an asset in accelerating economic growth and earning social change in desired directions. They are the harbinger of human culture and active partners of economic development. Even this nation is gaining ground that " development without women" cannot take place. With education and social awareness taking deeper roots women are coming out of traditional occupations and making a substantial contribution to the socio-economic development of the country. Economic contribution by women have been found to be related to their status in a society. High position of women in some societies is due to their economic contributions. Women have to be given due participation and recognition in the development activity of the home and country.

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### **Role of women in economic development Of India**

*Miss Swapnali A. Nandurge (PhD appearing), Shivaji University, Kolhapur*

The roles of women in India have been changing and they are now emerging from the past traditions into a new era of freedom and rights. Over the years the role of women in Indian society has progressed and women have become much more independent and are making their mark in various fields. Women are undoubtedly the foundation of the basic unit of society – the family. Even in traditional roles they demonstrate great innovation, skill, intelligence, hard work and commitment.

Mahatma Gandhi that "Woman is the companion of man, gifted with equal mental capacity"-.

Our Indian is gradually emerging as a powerful land since women began playing significant role for the development of the nation. Role of woman in modern India can be called as phenomenal.

Woman who once considered being the masters in the art of home making are now considered to be the forces that shape a country. Women became a driving force of the socio-economic development of the country after the independence.

Women play a dominant role in the Indian economy, undertaking a wide range of economic activities including farm operations and powering a high savings rate. However, changes in the employment scenario, rising inflation, social conditions and neglect by policy-makers have impacted adversely on women. Those women have contributed more to global GDP growth than have either new technology or the new giants India.

Enhancing women's participation in development is essential not only for achieving social justice but also for reducing poverty. Worldwide experience shows clearly that supporting a stronger role for women contributes to economic growth, it improves child survival and overall family health, and it reduces fertility, thus helping to slow population growth rates.

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**Gender Audit : A Tool for Gender mainstreaming**

*Prof. Rekha Pandit Kamala College, Kolhapur*

Gender Audit is a complex interrelated process and assessment tool for organisation. It is used in identifying staff perception of how gender issues are addressed in organisational structure and process. Gender Audit examines the beneficiier of budget. It is carried out to evaluate and assess the policies, strategies and activities of organisation in terms of their implementation. It helps in developing gender sensitive and gender responsive organisational structure and culture. The ultimate goal of gender audit is to achieve gender mainstreaming, gender equality and gender friendly organisation.

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**GENDER DISCRIMINATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT-A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PERSPECTIVES”**

*MR. SOPAN DIGAMBAR JADHAV New Law College, Kolhapur.*

Principle of Gender Justice is one of the cardinal rules of Indian Constitution. Preamble to the Indian Constitution arrested the mind of all people as to the goal of securing all its citizens, justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. It is ensuring the concept of justice in the field of social, economic and political. Under the ambit of the Indian Constitution, it appears Fundamental Rights (justifiable) which are constitutionally guaranteed rights. The Directive Principles of State Policy (non-justifiable) are duties casted upon the state which inspired from the Irish

Constitution. Today's Modern Welfare State under an obligation to work effective in tune with the Constitutional norms so as to achieve the principle of gender justice. In Indian Constitution, we have adopted the socialistic pattern state. In so far as constitutional and other enactments is concerned, in almost all the legal facet, it has been justified the principle of gender justice by removing the evil of gender discrimination specially towards female. The principle of gender justice reflected under Constitution and other statutory enactments. From practical point of view, it is not fully achieved. Despite of proving all efforts fertile, gender discrimination is still one of the problems prevailing in various fields towards women, child and other vulnerable group in the society. Under the veil of Hindu jurisprudence woman always been kept at inferior position because of patriarchal system not only restricted to Indian country but it had been prevailed throughout the world. From social and legal context, women always been deprived of her rights and opportunities in various situations. Female who always been kept in subordinate position from the perspective of social, economic, political, legal or in any other fields. Today there is need of an hour to eliminate gender discrimination. From this backdrop, Present paper intends to study what are the gender related legislations which recognized the rights. The appraisal of the principle of Gender Justice with reference to Indian Constitution & other enactments and how women's representation in public life is important, what are the situations under which women are facing problem of gender discrimination. It is also discussed in this paper what should be the solutions and concrete suggestions by which the Gender Discrimination may completely be wiped out from the purview of social context.

**Key Words :** Gender justice, social development, liberty, fraternity, Principle of Equality, Judiciary, Legislature

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## Gender Inequality – Media Coverage Of Women's Sports.

*Mr. Mahesh Rangrao Patil Director Of Physical Education, Babasaheb Chitale mahavidyalaya, Bhilawadi.*

Sport is one area where gender inequality is strongly evident. The problem is more socio-psychological than anything else. Today, as we stand at the start of a new millennium it is deplorable that men and women are treated so differently, especially in sport. Women make up 50% of the worlds population but they are not given equal opportunities. Men are still considered the better sex and this is one of the reasons why the world is yet to produce a female Michael Schumacher, Tiger Woods, Mike Tyson or a Sachin Tendulkar.

We see the women golfers like Nonita Laal, tennis players like Sanya Mirza, Badminton players like Sains Nehawal , Aparna Papat, Weighthlifter Karnam Malleshwari And boxer



Merycom. It is a great struggle and requires great efforts to become so proficient and successful in any game.

Sport in India is yet to reach its peak. The Mughals ruled India for centuries, the Britishers for another one and a half-century. It was only after 1947, when we achieved independence that we started developing as a modern nation, with special rights to half of its citizens namely women. Indian women are still trying to establish their own identity. Women in India are still unable to take a stand for themselves. Even before taking part in 400 meter hurdles the girl has to pass so many more social hurdles. This project is an attempt to analyse the problems that a girl, who wants to shape her life as a sports woman.

Low media profile of women's sports affects women and sport in several ways, • The people are unaware of women's sporting events and women's achievements in sports .There are few widely known positive role models for women and girls and women and sports with a low media profile don't gain sponsors.

Now a day Media plays an important role. It is needed that Media gives a equal coverage of women's sports. Starts Pro-Kabbadi ,IPL Cricket for women .Sponsors come forward for women's sports.

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**Gender Discrimination and Buddhism in India .**

*Prof. Kattimani S.R. Head Dept of History, Shri Sant Gadgebaba Mahavidyalaya, Kapashi.*

*Prof. Pawar D.A. Dept of Pol. Science, Shri Sant Gadgebaba Mahavidyalaya, Kapashi.*

Gender discrimination is one of the momentous issues of contemporary developing countries. This is a complex, multidimensional concept and needs to be defined and measured as a combination of related factors. This paper deals with Gender discrimination in India.

A woman in Buddhism is a topic that can be approached from varied perspectives including those of theology, history, anthropology and feminism. Topical interests include the theological status of women, the treatment of women in Buddhist societies at home and in public, the history of women in Buddhism, and a comparison of the experiences of women across different forms of Buddhism. As in other religions, the experiences of Buddhist women have varied considerably. In this paper, researcher will explore the role that Buddhism plays in maintaining gender disparity in development of women.

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## Constitutional and Legal Provisions for Protection of Women in India

*Mr. R. G. Sawant. Asst. Prof., Commerce Faculty, Department of Accounting and Finance, R.V. Jogalekar College of Commerce, Ratnagiri*

We just, eventually, left the last century and entered the 21st century. And the last i.e. 20th century has witnessed the upsurge of women empowerment movement universally. Many more issues have been discussed on the world's platform from time to time concerning women rights and women empowerment. But still there is a gap between the expectations and the reality.

Basically, woman constitutes the family, which leads to society and nation. The development of a nation solely depends on the social and economic status of women. Therefore, social and economic development of women is necessary for overall economic development of any society or a country. We know that women constitute almost one half of the globe's population. But, women have been victims of exploitations by male dominated society. Women need to be empowered and men need to be oriented about their obligations towards women. But unfortunately, women continue to be exploited and the situation is more or less same everywhere.

Despite rapid economic growth, gender disparities in women's social and economic participation have remained deep and persistent in India. There are numerous laws aimed at empowerment of women in the areas of personal, labour, service, criminal and social economic matters. The Constitution of India guarantees equality for women. Several articles in our Constitution make express provision for affirmative action in favour of women. It prohibits all types of discrimination against women and lays a carpet for securing equal opportunity to women in all walks of life, including education, employment and participation. But still we are lagging behind. The time has come to take some firm steps in this regard.

This paper discusses the constitutional, judicial and legal framework exists in India for empowerment and protection of women in our society. Another area covered is the initiatives, efforts, change etc. which is necessary to make this framework more effective. The required information is collected from relevant and reliable websites, articles, journals and other useful publications.

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## ROLE OF WOMEN IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

*Dr. Shobha Arun Paudmal Assist. Professor (Dept. of Commerce and Management), Night College of Arts and Commerce, Ichalkaranji*

Women play a dominant role in the Indian economy, undertaking a wide range of economic activities including farm operations and powering a high savings rate. However, changes in the employment scenario, rising inflation, social conditions and neglect by policy-makers have impacted adversely on women. An estimated 52 per cent of Indian women suffer from malnutrition. Fifty-eight per cent of pregnant women suffer from anaemia. Not surprisingly, the maternal mortality rate stands at one per 500. This, when India claims to be not just food self-sufficient but food surplus!

Women continue to lag far behind men in terms of even literacy, at 34.5 per cent (Census 2011). India's high growth rate – until recently, anyway - comes basically from a high rate of saving and capital formation. India achieved a remarkable savings rate of 33 per cent of the GDP, of which 70 per cent comes from household saving and only 20 per cent from the private corporate sector and 10 per cent from public sector undertakings. There's no denying that India is blessed with a "female economy", in terms of savings, consumption attitude and tendency to recycle.

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## Women Empowerment through MGNREGA in Goa State

*Sarita Patil* Core Faculty in Rural Development, Goa Institute of Rural Development and Administration, Ela Farm Campus, Old-Goa

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) refers to the world largest welfare programme run by the Govt. of India. This programme one of the main objective is women empowerment, where emphasize is given for equal wage to male and female, one third workers at worksite should be female workers, crèches facilities to look after the children's of female workers.

Many studies has indicated that impact of MGNREGA on women had made the female beneficiaries self dependent due to equal wages and also participation of female workers is more in availing the benefits of employment through MGNREGS. The paper focuses on the female workers in the sample to highlight the impact of the MGNREGA in the lives of women workers in Goa and the reasons and barriers to women's participation in the MGNREGA.

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## National Policy 2001- Important Provisions with reference to Economic and social Empowerment of Women

*Mr. Abhijit Shripatrao Misal* Asst. Prof. In Accountancy, Karmveer Hire College, Gargoti

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Within the framework of a democratic policy, our laws, development policies, Plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in

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the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local levels. However, there still exists a wide gap between the goals enunciated in the Constitution, legislation, policies, plans, programmes, and related mechanisms on the one hand and the situational reality of the status of women in India, on the other.

We need to think big and scale up rapidly in each and every area, be it education, infrastructure, industry, financial services or equality of both genders. According to the 2001 Census, the percentage of female literacy in the country is 54% up from 9% 1951. In India, the empowerment process has already begun. We are now witnessing a steady improvement in the enrollment of women in schools, colleges and even in profession institutes. Their health is better as compared to earlier decades. In this decade, women are entering into the job market in increasing numbers. They are showing their skills even in non-traditional sectors like police, defence, administration, media and research fields.

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**Role of women in economic activities in districts of Uttarakhand**

*Kanchan Maharana (M.A Economics) Independent Researcher, Mumbai.*

Efforts are laid by women in economic activities for regional development through various programmes. This study focuses women empowerment programme (Mahila Samkhya Programme) for economic development in six districts of Uttarakhand i.e., Pauri, Tehri, Uttarkashi, Nainital, Champawat, Udham S. Nagar. As per Annual report 2010-2011 of Mahila Samkhya Programme, the total savings amounted to Rs 138,83,577/-, inter loaning was Rs 47,930,50/-, total grant distributed was Rs12,060,00/-Some regions showed substantial growth while others lagged behind even to attain the minimum target. Although enough fund reserves was created still certain regions showed degraded growth in (Mahila dairy, mother dairy, kissan card, crop insurance & bamboo board activities) with 0% growth in comparison to other regions. Zero contribution to gross domestic product in one particular region leads to underdevelopment and enhances regional imbalances. Therefore further investigation should be conducted to know if weakened social cohesion, self-confidence, self-reliance and gender discrimination amongst women is the underlying cause of regional imbalances.

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**Violence against women and Its Impact on Her Health**

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*Smt. C. B. Shah Mahila Mahavidhyalaya, Sangli.*

The term "violence against women" encompasses many forms of violence, including violence by an intimate partner (intimate partner violence) and rape/sexual assault and other forms of sexual

violence perpetrated by someone other than a partner (non-partner sexual violence), as well as female genital mutilation, honor killings and the trafficking of women.

In health terms, there is no greater impact than the harm manifested by intimate partner violence on women's lives. The elimination of such violence has become an obligation of all governments. The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) defines violence against women as: 'any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.' The term 'violence against women' is inclusive of the wide range of forms of violence experienced by women. Violence against women includes men's physical and sexual violence against women in intimate relationships and families.

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### Emergence of New Women in Shobha De's novels

- Dr. Madhavi Pawar Karmaveer Hire College, Gargoti

Feminism is often defined as a struggle against all forms of patriarchal and sexist oppression. Down the ages, the place of women in the tradition-bound, male-dominated Indian society had been very unenviable. Slowly becoming aware of the injustice heaped on them, women began to raise their voices in protest and this led to the birth of women's Liberation Movement.

In a patriarchal male-dominated society, it is the male who shouts, hurts, abuses, reproaches, criticizes and it is the woman who listens, tolerates and remains passive. But Shobha De's women are different they are not mere binding vine, yes-persons, who bow down in meek subordination. They are the 'New Women' who fight back, resist and also shouts back. Women in De's novels symbolize the over powering materialism and the lack of spirituality that characterizes modern age. A woman in Indian society marries not just the man but also his family and subsequently loses her identity in marriage, relinquishes her freedom and sets about pleasing everybody. But the new generation women with their new-found release from matrimonial bondage adopt different perspectives and revolt against the old order. De's women are such liberated individuals.

Her women protagonists like Anjali and Karuna from Socialite Evenings project their passions onto others as a female power-play in order to deconstruct the male ego. They like to be eroticized as objects and to view themselves as erotic objects, not subjects. Shobha De's protagonists Aparna, Mallika, Asha Rani from her novels Snapshots, Sisters and Starry Nights are all liberated women. De dives deep into the hearts of these liberated women and depicts them as they are. De seems to say that sex and sensuality are a part of life and in order to accept life, one has to affirm sensuality. She depicts the people in their true colours – as what they are, rather than as what they should have been.

**Key words :** Oppression, Exploitation, Liberation, Voices of assertion, Birth of New Women

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## LEGISLATION AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE

*DIVYA K. Karnataka University, Dharwad.*

Laws are integral instrument of protecting and preserving of human rights. It made the path of well being of people in the society. Hence, male centred laws and judicial bias reproduced the gender discrimination and subordination of women. In India, 1800's the women's movement was emerged as an integral part of Social Reform Movement. Women's rights and legal reforms were the central part of first phase of women's movement. It begins with the cruel social practice called Sati and the law banned it by 1829. Thus, women's movement in India has enormously attempted to create gender justice towards violence against women. Women's organisation was another means to enhance the women's rights and articulates the principles of women's rights are human rights.

In India, the family law is remains as a complex and create numerous doubts among civil society. Because of the composition of multiple religion, ethnicity and practices created plural identities in family laws. The complexity is underlying in all the legislations related to domestic violence. It is having an acknowledged dimension of the most and continuous and brutal form of violence against women. In this article attempt has been made to trace the root of legislations related to domestic violence in India. This paper is trying to critically analyse the existing legislations on domestic violence in general and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDVA),2005 in particular.

**Keywords :** Domestic Violence, Gender, Family, Marriage, Feminist Legal Criticism

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### Gender Discrimination in education

*Dr. Mrs. Maindargi Varsha Vivekanand, Kamala College, Kolhapur .*

Education plays very important role in the empowerment of women. In the words of President Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, 'Mother is creativity and innovation personified in solving human problems in the family. Mother is the best manager nature has created. If a woman is educated the whole family becomes well-educated and ultimately the whole society and the whole nation. As per the census 2011 the overall literacy rate is 74.04 % (male 82.14% and female 65.46 %) The present paper is an attempt to study gender-wise discrimination in education. It also discusses some ways to reduce the gender gap in education.

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### Gender Discrimination and Women's Development in India

*Dr. Khavare N.P. Head & Associate Professor, Department of English, Hon. Shree. A.D.A.C.S. College, Hatkanangale. (Maharashtra)*

Gender is a common term where as gender discrimination is meant only for women, because females are the only victims of gender discrimination. Females are nearly 50 percent of the total

population but their representation in public life is very low. Recognizing women's right and believing their ability are essential for women's empowerment and development. This study deals with gender discrimination in India, its various forms and its causes. Importance of women in development, legislation for women and solution for gender discrimination are also discussed in this paper.

**Key Words :** Gender discrimination, women's development, legislation for women, education, employment, economic independence, empowerment, decision making and self confidence.

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### "Gender Discrimination and Ageing"

*Ms. Ashvini S.Patil* Research Scholar, Karnatak University, Dharwad

Gender discrimination has its impact on society and all sections of people including elderly. The elderly population faces number of problems in their mundane life. As people get older, they need more intensive and long-term care, which in turn may increase financial stress in the family and on its members, health needs and the use of health services are greater among older age groups. Some studies reveals that older people have tended to be neglected in research on health inequalities compared with people in other stages of life. Similarly, there has been a lack of research on how the gender disparity, discrimination, social inequity contribute to the deterioration of health in elderly. Gender disparity in health care services of elderly due to poverty will also results in poor health status, because poverty and gender differences among elderly are related with each other. In the present paper an attempt had been made to find out the gender discrimination pertaining to older people.

The Global Report on Ageing in the 21st Century (2012) reinforces the observations made in India that there is multiple discrimination experienced by older persons, particularly older women, including in access to jobs and health care, subjection to abuse, denial of the right to own and inherit property, and lack of basic minimum income and social security (UNFPA & Help Age International, 2012).

**Key Words :** Gender discrimination, poverty, elderly

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### Gender Inequality : A Paradigm Shift

*Mr. Santosh I. Barale - 1 Dr. V. M. Patil - 2 C.S. Shendure College, Hupari.*

Gender inequality is sensitive and persistent problem, especially in developing countries. In India, the principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution in its Preamble. The Constitution not only guarantees equality to women, but also empowers the state to adopt measures in favour of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. In the last phase

of twentieth century it has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development. Women are looking at their new personality and trying to understand its dimensions. This empowerment of women will no doubt consolidate the society and it will establish the gender equality expected in the constitution. This is positive aspect of gender equality. However, in practice this equality, it seems, it is hijacked by the male. The present research paper will critically review the gender inequality in the present era and will provide some suggestions in this direction.

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## **Gender Discrimination and Legislation in India**

*Adv. Mrs. Asmita Prajakt Patil Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur*

Gender discrimination refers to differentiation made based on person's sex. It includes the practice of granting or denying rights or privileges to a person based on their gender. In India, male domination with a complementary suppression of women has been continuing since pre-historic times. In India women have been made the victims of all inequalities, indignities, and inequity and discrimination form time immemorial. These are some of the factors that prompted the legislature to make various laws to give women their due share. The constitution of India prohibits any discrimination solely based on the ground of sex in general and in matters of public employment. This prohibition of gender based discrimination has been given the status of fundamental rights. The very first Fundamental right viz, the Right to Equality not only aims at equality to all citizens irrespective of sex but also contains a specific provision which empowers the state to make special provisions for women and children. The state has also made reservations based on the grounds of gender. Various other laws also been enacted to deal with the personal matters like marriage, divorce and succession etc. the criminal law also contains numerous provisions to deal with the crimes committed against women in respect of their body, pregnancy, marriage and modesty etc. Enactments like the Dowry Prohibition Act supplement the existing criminal laws to combat the evil of Dowry. Number of labour and industrial laws provide for protection and welfare of women including maternity benefit, provision of women in working in dangerous activities and crèches facility for children of working women. In order to curb the immoral and anti-social practice, of prostitution, The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act has been enacted. The Parliament has also passed The Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act 1994 to arrest the undesirable trend of female foeticide and infanticide. The Parliament has appointed a National Commission for women who present the problem of women, deprivation of women's rights and reports of progress of development of women to Central Government. This paper is an effort to analyze gender discrimination done to women in India and legislation provided with regard to their personal matters, constitutional rights and other legal rights. Besides this, the paper also includes recognition of trans genders as third gender. In a landmark judgment, the Supreme Court created the third gender status for transgender. Earlier they were forced to write male or female against



their gender. The Supreme Court asked the Centre to treat transgender as socially and economically backward. The Apex Court said that transgender will be allowed admission in educational institutions and given employment on the basis that they belonged to the third gender category.

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**“ROLE OF WOMEN IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA”**

*\*Dr. Janardan S. Hotkar Pendharkar College, Dombivli.*

Women’s role is a significant and crucial in the development of Indian Economy. This research paper highlights the contribution of women in service sector. Service sector once considered to be unproductive in conventional economic theory has now become a prominent sector in the economy of India. In terms of its contribution to national income, trade flows and foreign direct investment has increased because of huge participations of women in the service sector. The role of women entrepreneur in economic development is recognized are remarkable to promote women entrepreneurship and participation in different sectors like manufacturing, trading, export and imports. The government polices also helps to empower women entrepreneurship in India. India’s daughters are increasingly stepping out of homes to join with their brother, fathers and husbands to help the family in and outside the kitchen. Women have been successful in breaking their limits of their homes by entering into varied kinds of professional and service sectors.

This research paper aims to study the role of women specifically in service sector and their contribution to growth of the economy. According to World Bank, investing more in business of women rather in men leads to greater development of a nation. Empowering women in entrepreneurship plays an important role in developing society of a fast developing country like India.

**Key Words :** empowerment, economic, entrepreneurship

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**Review on Political participation of Indian women since independence**

*Varsha sanjay Khude Botany Department, Devchand college, Arjunnagar*

Political participation of Indian women, though in a miniature form, started with the freedom movement. Mahatma Gandhi was mostly instrumental for arousing political consciousness in the poor, illiterate women and making them take part in the freedom movement. Political participation may be defined as voluntary participation in political affairs through membership, voting and partaking in the activities of the political parties, legislative bodies and/or politically motivated movements. The Constitution of India guarantees adult franchise and provides the framework for women to participate actively in politics..Article 15 of the Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. It is a pity that women have not substantially

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availed of the constitutional provisions. The successive election statistics shows that the number of women who exercise their franchise has increased from election to election. For the last two decades almost equal numbers of men and women have gone to the polling booths to vote. The number of women filing their nomination papers in any election, national or State, is only a fraction of the corresponding number of men. Some withdraw at the last moment and the contesting candidates become fewer in number. Ultimately the number of women winning elections will be so small that their percentage in the legislative body will be nominal.

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**A SUCCESS STORY OF WOMAN SARPANCH FROM SAMBAJINAGAR VILLAGE OF SATARA DISTRICT**

*Dr. Vijay J. Mane YCSSW College, Satara.*

Satara district of Maharashtra State is known as a district of social reformers. Great social reformers Krantiba Jyotiba Phule, Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule is from Satara District. Satara district has a unique history of Marathas. Many women from satara district were involved in national freedom struggle. After accepting three tier systems and reservation policy many women could get an opportunity to become members of Local Governance. The present case study is of a Women Sarpanch. With her knowledge of Political Science and Professional Social Work she has become a role model before women elected members of PRI and women in general. With her transparency in work she could make her Grampanchayat Corruption and Mediator free. She is very prompt in submitting all the records required by various departments of Government. With her professional approach she could successfully implement project sponsored by Central and State Government with the knowledge of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) she made the micro planning of her Grampanchayat and motivated each and every one in process of decision making right from pre planning, planning and implementation of various projects. She has taken due efforts for women empowerment, making village free from use plastic bags, open defecation, use of solar energy and malnutrition free village. Presently she is in the process of constructing a Grampanchayat with a model of Sansad through financial support from donors and shramadan. Her efforts are to develop her village as an ideal role model village.

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**GENDER RELATED CONSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVE**

*Miss. Deepa D. Karambalkar. Asst. Prof. Deepa D Karambalkar. BV new law college, Kolhapur.*

Women are integral part of our society. In our country women are worshipped as "Goddess" as "mother" or as "Creator". In a civilized society, the women have a significant place and they are regarded as the main component of the society. The status of women was recognized even in ancient time and Indian society is not an exception to it.

However, in present day, due to fast diminishing of moral values and misconception of self centralization among the people, has resulted in making the women as soft target for abuse, humiliation, and torture. Therefore, on their part a number of legislation and also governmental policies are now working for their protection and welfare in every sphere of life.

Gender discrimination is shameful black spot on the face of humanity which exists throughout the world. Even today when the world is most advanced and civilized position of women is same which was of "Draupadi" at the time Mahabharata. The condition cannot be justified where half of the people live with dignity and respectful life and half of the population pertaining to women live in disgraceful and exploited life. Therefore, as Thomas Jefferson has said that- "The greatest human right is happiness, be happy and make others happy." Hence let's make "all human rights for all and women rights are human rights".

Gender bias is a universal reality existing in all society regardless of income, class and culture. It is a serious, longstanding problem in most country, with particular impact on women. Every year thousands of women are beaten, raped or psychologically abused by their intimate partners. Violence and discrimination against women are global social epidemic. Millions of women throughout the world live in condition of abject deprivation of and attacks against their fundamental human right for no other reasons than they are women.

Now Government has been taking a good steps to improve women position in India. Today women are participating in all the fields. Framers of the Indian Constitution had taken due care to protect women rights from the beginning. Constitution protected women's right in the preamble, fundamental rights- Part III, Directive Principles of State Policy- Part IV, and other provisions of the Indian Constitution. The Constitution of India guarantees to all Indian women equality (Art-14), No discrimination provision by the State- (Art 15 cl. (i)), equality of Opportunity Art. 16, Equal pay for equal work Art 39 (d), renounces practices derogatory to the dignity of Women Art 51-A (e), and also allows provisions made by the state for securing just and humane condition of works and for maternity relief (Art. 42)

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### Crime Against Women In India

*Prof.Mrs.Sangita Pramod Patil Associate Professor, Smt.A.R.P Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Ichalkaranji-416115*

Indian women through the countries remained subjugated and oppressed because society believed in clinging on to orthodox beliefs for the brunt of violence—domestic as well as public, Physical, emotional and mental. There are various forms of crime against women. Sometimes it is even before birth, some times in the adulthood and other phrases of life. There are various legislation has been incorporated regarding the safeguarding of the women. Various Legislation for

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safeguarding crime against women, classified under two categories:

1. The Crime under Indian Penal Code (IPC)
2. The Crimes under the Special and local Laws (SLL)- Gender specific laws

The rate trend analysis against women in India shows clearly the sharp increased crime rate from (8.2%) in 2006 to (9.6 %) in 2010 in the last five years. Finally, a nationwide campaign is needed to reignite India's core values and traditions that respect and nurture women and children.

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## Role of Women in Economic Development of India

*Trishala V. Kadam Associate Professor of Economics, D.K.A.S.C. College, Ichalkaranji*

Women have contributed in the economic development of the nation. Their participation in the all spheres of human activities is considerable. Since Dawn of civilization women have been supporting men for their family and societal development. They have contributed in the social, economical, political, educational, philosophical, industrial development and thereby national development. Today, in the era of globalization, their involvement in the economic activities is increasing considerably to achieve nation's expected economic development.

The forgoing analysis indicate the women work force participation in India. As compared to other countries it is less in India due to socio-economic environment. In the Indian society wherein transition from traditionalism to modernism is taking place, working of women outside home is being gradually encouraged.

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## Relevance of Gandhiji's Ideas on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

*1. Dr. Anil R.Chougule Asst. Professor, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Churchgate, Mumbai .*

*2. Mr. Ashok V.Jadhav Asst. Professor & Head, Dept.Of Economics, Shri.Vijaysinha Yadav Arts & Science College, Peth Vedgaon.*

Gender inequality is not a homogenous phenomenon, but a collection of different and interlinked problems. In India, since long, women were considered as an oppressed section of the society. Sixty eight years have passed since independence, but women still continue to suffer from disabilities and miseries afflicted on them by centuries old vicious customs and beliefs. The great teacher of humanity Mr. M.K.Gandhi in his life worked not only for the political freedom of the nation, but for liberation of all the suppressed and oppressed sections of society. In this paper an attempt has been made to take the review of Gandhiji's ideas on gender equality and their relevance in today's period.

**Key words :** Gender equality, Empowerment, Feminist etc.

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## Science And Technological Development & Gender Discrimination

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Gender Discrimination is an outcome of 'ego' conflicts esp. 'Male Ego'. 'Woman' who covers almost 50% population of the world is continuously facing discrimination from long time even Gods are not exception too. Gender Discrimination is global phenomena, which varies with Country, region, race, religion, caste, etc. Gender Discrimination is common factor in all regional, religious, social and economic groups in India even of its multi facet social structure.

Since independence, India is continuously striving to be a developed and balanced country. After the emergence of the age of free trade and economy which leads towards glorious growth of science and technology. In this modern era of Science and Technology status of women has not yet changed considerably.

Development in Science and Technology is helping women to get education, employment, security, independence etc. on one hand and misuse of it increases gender discrimination.

Gender Discrimination after birth of a child was routine but misuse of Pre-natal diagnostic techniques leads to determine the sex of the fetus and ultimately it results in female foeticide. 'Sex selection' is another technique for gender discrimination, in this female fetus is not even allowed to conceive, which leads to the problems like alarming decline in sex ratio in India, threatening increase in crimes against the women. This also leads to social imbalance within the society. Such imbalance in sex ratio leads to homosexuality and affecting on age old marriage system & family structure.

To have a check upon misuse of science and technology, we need to have effective laws, controlling agencies and conscious awareness within society. Women are struggling to get equality not only on paper but in practice on all platforms; it requires more social and political active will.

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## A Study of the Poverty of Waste Pickers Women of Satara City

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According to the census of the year 2001 the population of women in India is 48.15% of the total population. Out of this percentage 12 million women are below poverty line. The socio-economic growth of India is impossible without bringing these women into the main-stream of development. The condition of the unsecured women waste pickers who play a key role in maintaining the eco-environmental balance of the cities is really pitiable. These women contribute to the beauty of the cities getting rid of the waste, they play the role of male breadwinners and support their families getting up early in the morning and doing all the hard-work of picking waste paper, glass and scrap. It is because of poverty and lack of education that these women are made to pick waste. The

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increasing amount of urbanization has got up the number of these women. The draught of the year 1972 is believed to be the origin of these waste pickers. The slogan 'waste is ours' has become quite popular with these women.

The pace of urbanization is increasing in the wake of globalization and is creating an adverse impact on the environment. It is a fact that the women waste pickers contribute to the cleanliness and hygiene of the cities, by virtue of removing the waste paper, glass, plastic and iron. It was the draught of the year 1972 which gave rise to the work of waste picking, since masses of migrants in big cities had no other source of livelihood. Today the number of women waste pickers is bulging, because of illiteracy, lack of constitutional provisions, male addiction, poverty, etc. The Dalit women who live in slums are more affected by the social evils, hence a major portion of the women waste pickers is from this section of the society. The women who are not given household jobs turn to picking waste. There is hardly any awareness regarding the constitutional rights and duties among these women, so they are put to a lot of injustice frequently. They are sometimes mistaken for kidnappers and thus tortured by the police.

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**Portrayal of Female Characters in Video games**

*Prof. C. V. Rajadnya The New College, Kolhapur.*

Video Games have been a popular pastime across the world since the 1970s. The popularity of video games has grown with the advancements in digital technology, mobile communications and the Internet in the 1990s. The video games market in India has witnessed an increase in recent years. Considering the increasing popularity of video games, especially among children and youth, it is important to examine the messages presented in video games.

The present study aims at examining the portrayal of female characters in video games as compared to male characters and its effects on attitudes and behaviour of the player. It is found that female characters are notably underrepresented and are presented stereotypically. It is also found that such depiction of female characters in video games might influence views regarding gender roles. It may influence the body image of the player.

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**A study of gender discrimination in household work**

*Prof. Mrs. Varsha Sathe Kamala College, Kolhapur*

In India, discriminatory attitude towards man and women have existed for generations and affect the lives of both together. Although the constitution of India has granted men and women

equal rights gender disparity still remains. Home is a place where gender role starts. The gendered division of household work is accepted almost everywhere. Household work is a common work area for the family members. So both, the gender must share the burden of household work.

Present study is carried out with the view of importance, time spent, need and various types of household work, with gender's attitude about household work. Methodology used for the study was interview, and questionnaire prepared about 5 major types of household task, time spent, importance of work etc.

Further, statistical analysis was done on the tabulated data. Study is limited to Kolhapur district men and women of age between 20 to 50 years. It is concluded that that 100 % men and women accept the importance of household work but the attitude towards work is different.

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**GENDER DISCRIMINATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECOFEMINISM**

*Suchita Renukprasad Suragihalli Asst. Prof. (Political Science), Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur*

The acute problem of gender discrimination is persistently been an integral part of human society forever and ever. Its presence is more prominent today even when gender equality is a major determinant of socioeconomic development. Gender discrimination grants or denies rights or privileges based on gender. Since majority of the countries have patriarchal form of society, it is the woman who is at the receiving end of all the denials of rights and privileges. The Western model of development has been dominated by the male perspective. As a result we are faced with problems of monumental proportions. While finding solutions to environmental issues as well one witnesses gender discrimination. Environmental issues like pollution, deforestation, displacement due to dams etc. are considered from the male point of view i.e., the patriarch view. This study is an attempt to unfold how gender discrimination has to led to failure in developing adequate policies to solve environmental problems and the resulting development of Ecofeminism.

**Key words :** patriarch, socioeconomic, denials, developments, monumental, solutions, adequate, policies.

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**A case study of Gender differences in Banking services in Kolhapur  
(with special reference to Bank of Maharashtra and Union Bank of India)**

*Smt. Sampada A. Kale M.A., M.Phil. (Eco.), Research Student,, Dept. of Economics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur*

Banks are the pillars of the economy in every economy banking is an important sector. Because of banking services people do their monetary transaction very easily. Todays situation of Indian

economy is very well because of banking sector is developing. Role of banking is more important for the economic development.

Kolhapur is a rapidly developing district in the banking sector of Maharashtra in the Kolhapur. There are Nationalized banks private banks, foreign banks, scheduled banks, co-operative banks etc. The banks are not only accepting depositing and lending money to customer but also provide technology based service is ATM, Credit card, E-banking, Mobile-banking etc. But in all situation women. Economic participation is very low so gender differences in banking services are found.

Equality means that woman have the same rights and entitlements as men to human. Social economic and cultural development and equal voice in civil and political life . It does not mean that every one should be the same or that the benefits of development should be shared in exactly equal proportions by every one. This would be every ones right to determine their own future and the lifestyle of their choice.

Gender means – gender refers to the socially constructed roles of responsibilities of women and men in a given culture or location. These roles are influenced by perception and environmental, economic social and religious factors as well as custom, law, class, ethnicity & individual or institutional bias. ("Sex is our biology everything else is gender.")

In this research paper I have sincerely tried to review gender differences in the using of banking services. In the 19 th century social reformers had worked for changing the situation of women ,many acts for womens were declared so women can participated in social ,Economic & political process. Hence in the end of 20 th century womens were getting more facilities and they were successful in many sectors. Today are getting education they are doing job, they developed their carrier by earning money. But the services provided by banks are not using by women in share percent of men. So the gender differences is observed in the use of banking services.

**Keywords :** Banking, Gender differences, Banking Literacy.

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## **Problematizing Celibacy in Yamini**

*Dr. Chitra D Doijode Assoc Professor and HEAD Dept. Of English, J.S.S College, Dharwad*

“Continnence is life and incontinence is equal to death” – *Patanjali*

Celibacy has always been the highest ideal for spiritual life in the Hindu way of life. Orthodox Hindus consider abstinence from sex and marriage the ideal behavior. Yet, how far this belief holds good when a woman displays this attitude, is the thrust of the analysis of this paper.

Entitled *Iravuchudar* in Tamil, and *Yamini* in English ,the novel is set in Madras and spans a period of around twenty years, between 1950's and the 1970's. This was a time of transition for



the traditional Brahmin society. Marriage at an early age was considered essential to maintain the stability of the society. The novel is written by Chudamani Raghavan— a low profile writer, born to Sri Raghavan. D.C., of Chennai and Kanakavalli. A winner of many awards for her Tamil writings, she started translating her own works since 1962.

YAMINI is translated into English by Vasantha Surya. The book describes the predicament of a girl, dark skinned and born after many miscarriages to the disappointment of her father who was expecting a male child. Chudamani traces the inner life of Yamini- the female protagonist, whose unconventional behavior proves unacceptable in her society. This paper makes an attempt to problematize the concept of celibacy in this book.

'Yamini' is a simple story that begins with the past over shadowing the present, and a simple narrative gets lost in a flash back of nightmare, in a well-meaning insensitive world.

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### Gender Segregation in Science and Technology

*Sarojini G. Deshmukh Assistant Professor (Statistics), The New College, Kolhapur*

Gender segregation is an inefficient practice especially in developing country like India and is an acute and persistent problem in developing countries. Researcher is trying to highlight the key points of gender segregation as exclusion of females from the science and technology and hence from research and development. Unequal treatment of women impairs their ability to perform as educators, leaders in research, and models for women than that of men. Also it is believed that unequal treatment of women who come to the fields like science and technology makes it more difficult for them to succeed, causes them to be accorded less recognition when they do, and contributes so substantially to a poor quality of life that these women can actually become negative role models for younger women. In India gender inequality is still a part of our male dominated society. In Arts and medicine there are higher proportions of women than that in science. There are multiple and diverse links between gender equality and the fulfillment of the human right to education resulting into career in science. The empowerment of women in science and technology needs to be properly looking after their education, not only because education is an entry point to other opportunities, but also because the educational achievements of women can have strong effects within the family and across generations. In India despite of legislative efforts of Indian Government inequalities remain for women but the promotion policies for women are better in the public sector and unionized companies.

**Keywords :** gender segregation, science and technology, research, legislative efforts, educational achievements.

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## Gender Discrimination in context with Food and Nutrition Security

*Mrs. Chandrani Shashikant Bagadi, Asst. Professor, Bharati Vidyapeeth's New Law College, Kolhapur.*

Food and nutrition are two main characteristics which has focused the attention of the World. Firstly right to have adequate food and secondly is to ensure food security, so that each household is able to access adequate and quality food as basic human right. In our country both women and men play important role in relation to household food security. Women contribute a lot but it is not taken into consideration or it is often overlooked or undervalued. Woman plays a major contribution in relation to preparing and cooking food and caring for children, the elderly and the infirm. The role played by the woman and responsibilities taken by her are ignored. Women's contribution and food security is largely influenced by gender discrimination. Food and nutrition security is not up to the mark given to a woman and mostly influenced by gender inequality.

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## The depiction of New Woman in Chitra Banerjee's Sister of My Heart

*Dr. Smt. Vibhavari S Kulkarni, Assistant Professor, Department of English, Karnatak Arts College, Dharwad.*

Feminist ideas ,Woman empowerment, liberation of woman from social,cultural,economic, emotional and other entanglements,are some of the significant issues of the contemporary Indian society,Many Indian writers of th day have dealt with these issues in their writings.

Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni ,one of the important writers of contemporary Indian Writing in English,has contributed her own women characters who represent this trend in Indian society.Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni has written novels that deal with many of the relevant themes and issues happening in Indian society.She has been honoured with many prestigious awards.Her Mistress of Spice has been successfully filmed ,with Aishwarya Rai Bachan playing the role of the principal character.Presently Chitra Divakaruni is in the United States ,working as a professor of English literature in a college in California.

Chitra Divakaruni's Sister of my Heart is her much-acclaimed novel that depicts the characters of women of different natures and ways and manners .The novel gives a picturesque description of women , who, with all the differences in their background and attitudes ,display a strength of character that guides them through all the odds of life.

Sister of my Heart is mainly the story of Anju and Basudha or Sudha.Anju is the daughter of Bijoy Chatterjee,the head of the dstinguished Chatterjee family.Anju is an intelligent and daring girl ,known for speaking her mind out.She does not believe in the myths and stories told by her aunt Pishi, and does not hesitate to express her opinions, Sudha stands as an antethesis to the character of Anju.She is a mild and sensitive girl,an introvert and stunningly beautiful.While Anju loves reading and cherishes the dream of getting education, which she evetually does get, Sudha

is not ambitious ,she just dreams of a happy marriage and contented life.Sudha is the daughter of Gopal, who had taken shelter in the house by telling a lie -that he is a distant cousin.With all these differences in their characters and backgrounds,they yet share the common misfortune of losing their fathers on the eve of their birth and both are born on the same day and in the same house. As both grow together, they develop an attatchment which is thicker than the one between real sisters,and they grow as sisters of heart.Eventually, both of them get married on the same day.Anju goes to America and Sudha,to the house of her demanding mother-in-law.Sudha is elated when she becomes pregnant,but her mother-in-law demands to abort the child when she finds out that it is a girl .It is at this juncture that Sudha emerges as a woman of strength who can assert herself against oppression.With the constant emotional support and guidance of Anju over the phone,Sudha runs out of her husband's house to her mother's house,She gives birth to her daughter and courageously faces the social stigma of being a woman who has left her husband.She also rejects the marriage proposal of her lover when he puts the condition that she should leave her daughter with her mother after marriage. At the end she joins Anju in America with the hope and aspiration of achieving in the field of fashion-designing.Anju on her part,earns her own dollars to purchase a ticket for Sudha though her husband earns more than enough.Similarly, Gouri, the mother of Anju also displays strength of character in her own way.Gouri,Pishi aunty and Nalini,Sudha's mother, form a unique group of women who hold the family from disintigration.

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### Role of Women in Economic Development

*Dr. Sou. Patil P. B. HOD Economic Dept. A.S.C. College, Ramanandnagar, Tal. Palus, Dist. Sangli.*

Contemporary contexts for the gender question Consideration of gender issues is now common currency in government, NGOs, the private sector and mainstream politics in India, at least at the rhetorical level. This awareness has come about as a result of the efforts of the women. Movement and the influence of international development and feminist debates, as well as aid initiatives with a focus on gender. However, this increased awareness does not imply that gender issues are being dealt with on their own terms. The range of actors with a stake in promoting .women’s. Issue seach have their own underlying agendas which influence the way in which gender questions are addressed. Moreover, analysis of gender issues cannot be separated from broader political and economic developments. Gender relations are being continuously reshaped by contemporary developments so that it is necessary to look at the complex ways in which gender relations are being recast today. A rapidly globalizing economy, an intensely communal culture and a rising caste consciousness are major forces shaping India’s national development today. Events in the early 1990s - particularly the decision to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission on caste-based reservations in 1990; the announcement of a New Economic Policy in 1991; and the rise of communalism culminating in a

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major outbreak of communal violence in 1992 - will have lasting impacts which are as yet difficult to discern. Moreover, these trends and events are not isolated but interconnected. It is in this context that issues of gender have to be considered, since these events and their effects will influence not only material gender inequalities, but also the construction of gender identities and the way in which questions of gender are framed and debated in years to come. One influential analysis of gender issues in India is that offered by Bennett in. Poverty, adjustment and gender. Female headship of households and well-documented gender biases in intra-household resource allocation in India suggest that women are specially vulnerable to poverty, but there are complications. See Annex 1 for Terms of Reference2are complications. Gender biases within the household may be less severe in lower income groups and not all female-headed households are poor. It is not helpful to either poverty alleviation efforts, or interventions to promote gender equity, to see women and the poor as synonymous.

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**ROLE OF WOMEN IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA**

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The status of Women in India has been subject to many great changes over the past few millennia. From equal status with men in ancient time through the low points of the medieval period, to the promotion of equal rights by many reformers, the history of women in India has been eventful. In modern India, women have held high offices in India including that of the President, Prime Minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha ,Leader of the Opposition and also Human Resource Development Minister in recent election. Women in India now participate fully in areas such as education, sports, politics, media, art and culture, service sectors, science and technology, etc. Indira Gandhi, who served as Prime Minister of India for an aggregate period of fifteen years, is the world's longest serving woman Prime Minister, and we should not forget the name of the Kalpana Chawla who is the first American Astronaut and first Indian Woman in Space.

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**Gender Discrimination in India'**

*Dr. Patil B. S.* Assistant Professor N. D. Patil College of Arts & Commerce, Sangli

Modern economic theory has its roots in the neo classical Arrow-Debreu framework within which markets are perfect, complete and information is costless. While such models often provide a good benchmark for theoretical and empirical models, the real world is far more complex than envisaged by this framework. Very often one realizes that the findings and predictions of the Walrasian economy are violated in the real world where social structures, institutions and social norms affect economic processes as much as they themselves are affected by the former.

In a seminal paper titled "Economics of Caste and of the Rat Race and Other Woeful Tales", (1976, p 617), Akerlof argues that economic theory cannot remain disconnected with cultural and traditional structures that are important ingredients in understanding everyday economic phenomena. He points out.

Standard individualistic theories of income distribution and resource allocation are notable by the absence of variables describing social structure, except insofar as these variables affect exogenously given tastes or the initial allocation bundles. The absence of these variables poses the first challenge: to construct an individualistic theory in which income distribution and resource allocation reflect, to some extent, the divisions of society as described by the sociologists. The second challenge to economic theory concerns the relation between marginalism and social custom. As long as most persons have positive utility for obeying social customs, and as long as activities are pursued up to the point where marginal costs equal marginal benefits, there will be rewards to breaking social customs insofar as they fail to promote economic efficiency. While such rewards occur sometimes, and they may also be spectacular, I would tend to believe that usually the greatest returns go to those who do not break social customs.

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### Gender Discrimination in Health

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Women in India face a number of health problems and gender inequality is one of the reasons that play a major role in the health outcomes of women in India. Human development Report (United Nations report, 2011) indicates that India is one of the worst countries in the world and ranked 132 out of 187 in terms of gender inequality. In 2005 India enacted the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) with a clear set of measurable objectives, like Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), and targets for National Disease Control Programmes (NDCP) in addition to create universal access to public health services and also balance the gender ratio. The present study examines the status of women health in India and the causes responsible for it.

**Keywords :** Women, Health, Nutrition

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### GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE SECTOR

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The main objective of this paper is to study the role of women and gender discrimination in Indian agriculture sector. India has a predominantly agrarian economy. Agriculture can be an

important engine of growth and poverty reduction. It has always been India's most important economic sector. It is observed that women play a significant and crucial role in agricultural development and allied fields including, main crop production, live-stock production, horticulture, floriculture, sericulture, post-harvesting operations, social forestry, fishing etc. Women are the backbone of the development of rural and national economy. Women in India are major producers of food in terms of value, volume and number of hours worked. The contribution of women to agricultural and food production is significant. Women's participation in rural labour markets varies considerably across regions, but invariably women are over represented in unpaid, seasonal and part-time work, and the available evidence suggests that women are often paid less than men, for the same work. FAO estimates that "women produce between 60 and 80 percent of the food in most developing countries and are responsible for half of the world's food production." Women are clearly an important part of the agricultural labour force, but agriculture and agricultural value chains are equally important to women as a source of employment. Commercial value chains for high-value products such as fresh fruit, vegetables, flowers and livestock products are growing rapidly to supply urban supermarkets and export markets. Although the majority of the female workforce in India is engaged in agriculture, most women don't have land rights. Gender discrimination runs deep at many levels: Women manage every aspect of farm work, but are not considered farmers. They toil in the fields planting, sowing, weeding, and harvesting but are not landowners. They harvest and process the produce, but men largely control the market and agricultural income.

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## **"WOMEN IN INDIAN POLITICS : ISSUES AND CHALLENGES"**

*Miss. Bhakti Sharad Bhosale New Law College, Kolhapur.*

Women in India constitute nearly 50% population. We can now see women employed in all fields. In Politics Women participation is not new concept. Women play a dual role in politics – as voters and political representatives. It was only after Independence that efforts were made to promote women's participation in public life .Though the Constitution of India provides for the Government to make special provisions to safeguard the interests of women as detailed in Article 15 (3) and Article 39, it has not made any provision for reservation for women in respect of jobs and political offices. However, the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 mandated reservation of one-third seats in the village, block, districts, and municipal elected bodies in India. This amendment not only initiated a powerful strategy of affirmative action for providing the structural framework for women's participation in political decision-making but also develop new grass-root level leadership.

But, Relative to their population share, women are underrepresented in political leadership positions throughout the world. Although the constitution of India has granted men and women equal rights, gender disparity still remains. There are various issues and challenges before women in Indian politics.

Keeping this theoretical background in mind, this paper seeks to focus on the role of women in the politics of India. As well as various issues and challenges before women in Indian politics. This paper also gives various suggestions and strategies to enhance women's political representation in India.

To conclude, the inclusion of women in the political structure will not only correct by remove barriers and obstacles confronting them, but also bring gender issues to the forefront leading to women's empowerment and advancement in the society in the long run.

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### Gender Discrimination in Professional Education in India

*Miss. Sai Vivekanand Pathak Student at Dept of Electronics, D. Y. Patil College of Engg & Tech., Kolhapur*

Education is a processor of knowledge and programmer of life. Education plays an important role in economic and social development. Population of a country can be converted into qualitative human resources through proper education. Literacy is the crucial factor in judging the quality of population which determines the growth rate.

Literacy rate has shown the social scenario proving that the women literacy rate is comparatively less. It is so due to the mind sets and financial lags. The orthodox people and lower income groups are not ready in investing their money for the education of their daughters or wives. Hence in India the gender discrimination is observed in traditional as well as in professional education. The target of 30% gross enrollment in higher education is to be achieved. At present 84% of youth is away from professional education and from that the percentage of women is again less. The role of women in development is best described by taking the example of European country Germany. As the country itself is rebuild by women where women lead the economy. Education is the way to develop leadership skills. So the need of gender equality in professional education will lead the country towards development.

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### Role of Self Help Groups In the Financial Development of Women (Special Reference to Karveer Taluka in Kolhapur District)

*Mrs. Sujata D. Jagtap Research Scholar, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.*

Poverty and unemployment are the major problem of any under developed countries to which India is no exception. The rate of growth of women employment in India is very low. Through Self

Help Group (SHG) has been recognized internationally as the modern tool to combat poverty and for women development. SHGs are effective in reducing poverty, empowering women and creating awareness which finally results in sustainable development of the nation. SHGs are usually informal groups whose members have a common perception of need and importance towards collective action. These groups promote saving among members and use the resources to meet the emergent needs of their members in SHG is normally ranged from 10 to 20. SHGs also face various problems such as limited credit, non-loan repayment by members, difficulty in formulation, and high turnover of members and also the information regarding the new schemes and incentives by the government reaches these groups slowly. The present paper is mainly focusing on i) to know the role played by SHG's in karveer Taluka ii) to analyse the freedom of women members get in SHG's, iii) to study the problems women members face in SHG's, The present paper is based on primary and secondary data collected from different sources. For collecting primary data the questionnaire has been used. The researcher also used observation and note making technique to collect primary data. The study is limited to Karveer Taluka and samples are selected only 16 SHGs. which is actual working in Karveer Taluka The stratified random sampling technique is used for the study. Total 45 womens selected from 16 SHGs in Karveer Taluka of Kolhapur district.

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### **Agonized Souls in Anita Desai's Fasting Feasting**

*Dr. Suporna Mitra* Assis. Prof., Dept. of English Lonavla Education Trust's, DBNP Arts, SSGG Commerce & Science College, Lonavla

Anita Desai is recognized as the first Indian author writing in English who addresses feminist issues realistically. Unlike other contemporary women writers, Anita Desai does not respond to the political and social circumstances of her female characters but she concentrates on the psychological conditions of her women characters. In Anita Desai's Fasting Feasting the trappings of a traditional Indian family on their women are made clear through the story of Uma who becomes marginalized in her family for having fallen short of the traditional definition of a woman in an Indian family. She is clumsy and plain, academically poor and is a victim of two annulled marriages. The novel is a rich documentary on entrapments and double standards that haunt Indian society.

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### **Gender Equality for Women Empowerment in India**

*Mrs. Kalpana Girish Gangatirkar*, Assistant Professor, Mahavir Mahavidyalaya, Kolhapur

*Mrs. Manjiri Dattaram Shetake* Assistant Professor Affiliation – Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

The principle "All are equal" in a democratic country like India shifts to "All are equal but some are more equal" due to various hierarchical patterns like class, caste and gender. Surprisingly this is a country where woman is worshipped as a Goddess and at the same time brutally killed



in a womb of another woman! And so it becomes quite necessary to discuss the issues of gender equality and women empowerment.

Indian woman's identity is usually connected to and defined by social, cultural, mythic, religious and psychological norms. Her identity is always defined with her relationship to man. Woman's body, sex and gender are the foundations on which gender inequality is built, established and legitimized. Gender in our patriarchal society, plays a very important role in discriminating between the powerful and the powerless.

Gender equality and women empowerment are two sides of the same coin. Gender equality and women empowerment is pro-women but definitely not anti-men. Rather men will also accept the unavoidable necessity of women empowerment for the bright future of the individual, the family and the society.

The place and the position of woman in India are affected by various parameters like myths, culture, religion, social structure, economic norms and psychological conditioning. Women suffered from economic and socio-cultural disadvantages in a male governed society.

The paper throws light on the place and the status of woman in India, the gender discrimination and the various problems related to this issue. It discusses the impact of the process of socialization and the effect of the dominating institutions like family and marriage on women empowerment. It also gives certain suggestions to enhance women empowerment.

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**"Successful Stories of First Indian Women In Various Male Dominated Areas"**

*Ms. Manjiri Mahadev Mastoli (BSc,MCA), Faculty at Dept of BCA, Kamala College, Kolhapur*

This respective research paper based on the study of successive increase of Indian women in areas such as education, sports, politics, media, art and culture, service sectors, science and technology etc. where male dominance present. The Indian society has own way of ethics women swim against the flow of rules, with tremendous affection towards goal, they succeed under extreme condition. This research paper based on the study of an Indian woman has entered first in particular area. Respective research study proposed the importance of the respective area, where women cannot enter because of the male dominated Indian society. This is with respect to the gender discrimination, where at adverse condition Indian women made their successful position. "A woman is the full circle. Within her is the power to create, nurture and transform."

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## **The effect of Gender, Socioeconomic status on Emotional intelligence among college students**

*Dr. Bharat Naik Mahaveer College, Kolhapur*

The main aim of the study is to examine the influence of gender and socioeconomic status on emotional intelligence of college students. It was hypothesized that,

1. Gender factor will affect significantly on emotional intelligence of college students.
2. Socioeconomic status factor will affect significantly on emotional intelligence of college students.
3. Interaction between gender and socioeconomic status factors will affect significantly on emotional intelligence of college students.

360 undergraduate college students were selected by using random sampling method from various colleges of the Kolhapur and Sangli city. 2 x 3 factorial research design was used. Factor gender varies at two levels viz. male and female as well as socioeconomic status varies at three levels viz. upper, middle and lower socioeconomic status. Gender and socioeconomic status are independent variables while emotional intelligence is dependent variable. The obtained data has been analyzed by using two-way ANOVA and Scheffe's post hoc multiple comparison test. The findings revealed that the gender factor of college students does not affect significantly on emotional intelligence. Socioeconomic status factor of college students affect significantly on emotional intelligence. Gender and Socioeconomic status factors of college students interaction does not affect significantly on emotional intelligence. Upper SES students are having high emotional intelligence than lower SES and middle SES students.

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## **Responsibilities Carried Out By Womens For Self Economic Development As Entrepreneur**

*Mrs. Pranita A. Jadhav Dept of B.Voc Kamala College, Kolhapur.*

The past decade have seen a growing interest in strategies to enhance the economic status of women, especially in the developing world through promotion of small and informal sector enterprises. It is more difficult for women to start and be in business due to lack of opportunity to develop business skills, granting of business, credit, domestic responsibilities that make them have a feel of conflict between their roles. Under such circumstance it is very essential to study the economic independence of women entrepreneur on family especially in case of micro-enterprise and general values in family. The existing scenario is that women form an important part of the labour force and the economic role played by them for self-help cannot be isolated from the framework of

development. Emergence of entrepreneurships considered to be closely linked with social, cultural, religious and psychological variables. These changes seem to have become acceptable norms in the context of women at work in India today's with increasing number of women participation in self economic Development. The present paper is mainly focusing on

- 1. To identify the key drives of economic independence of women entrepreneurs.
- 2. To study the impact of women entrepreneurs on family with respect to standard of living.
- 3. To study the interdependence of women entrepreneurs and families.

The present paper is based on primary and secondary data collected from different sources. For collecting primary data the questionnaire has been used. The researcher also used observation and note making technique to collect primary data. The study is limited to Kolhapur city and samples are selected from 15 different work places . The stratified random sampling technique is used for the study. Total 40 women's selected from 15 work places in of Kolhapur city.

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### Women Characters in Shashi Deshpande's Novels

*Mr. Nangare Dinkar R. Assist. Prof., Dept. of English, Shri Shiv Shahu Mahavidyalaya, Sarud*

The modern way of thinking has brought many changes in the society. New ways of thinking in psychology, philosophy, and impetus given to sociological thinking have given birth to many branches of knowledge. The basic ideology is paradigm shift of modernism. The objective is to change the age old structure of binary. The binary system of thinking was flipped and the peripheral took the position to the center. This gave rise to various movements, and feminism is one of the reactionary movements which asserted themselves and challenged patriarchal system. The movement spread all over the world and present study intends to focus the image of Indian women in Indian Fiction.

'A Vindication of Women Right' (1872) by Mary Wollstonecraft and ' The Subjugation of Women' (1869) written by John Stuart Mill challenged the ideological chaining down of women in society. Mary Wollstonecraft challenged by taking the mantle of writer and Mill challenged ideological argument on the basis of biological, religious, racial concepts imposing slave status on women. The spark which was struck in the in the 19th century spread like wild fire across the world and awarded freedom to the women.

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### GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR

*Ramjan Fattukhan Mujawar, Annasaheb Balasaheb Vasekar, M. M. College, Pachagani.*

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian Economy and rural Indian women are broadly involved in agricultural activities. However the nature and extent of their involvement differs with the variations

in agro-production systems. The mode of female participation in agricultural production varies with the landowning status of farm households. Their roles range from managers to landless labourers. In over all agriculture production, women's average contribution is estimated at 55% to 70% of the total labour with percentages, much higher in certain regions. In the Indian Himalayas a pair of bullocks works 1064 hours, a man 1212 hours and a woman 3485 hours in a year on a once hectare farm, a figure that illustrates women's significant contribution to agricultural production. More than two-thirds of the population of India is dependent on agriculture. Though Green Revolution technologies enhanced agricultural productivity, they also widened economic disparities and deepened gender discrimination in community life. The introduction of capital intensive technologies in the agricultural sector has had differential impact on men and women and women have been adversely affected due to lack of access to technology.

Present research paper is divided into five sections. First section explains the introductory part, second section deals agriculture sector and woman, third sector focuses on women and world trade organization, Fourth sections describes agriculture sector and wages of women and last five sections is related to problems of women and concluding part.

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## ECOLOGICAL CONSCIOUSNESS OF WOMEN CHARACTERS IN THE HUNGRY TIDE

*Prof. Sunil Uttam Fulsawange Agricultural College, Kolhapur*

The paper concentrates on The Hungry Tide because it is a largely unexplored work and because of its strong ecological theme. It examines only the novel which have a definite ecological basis. The literature on ecology is a strange mixture of highly technical, dense language on the one hand and emotionally laden implorations to 'save the Earth' on the other. This paper concentrates more heavily on the women characters who are more conscious about environment in the novel. Amitav Ghosh intimates that the women can act as a catalyst to eradicate the ecological problems. The women characters are more conscious about the environment in The Hungry Tide. The novelist gives strength and will power to his women characters with traditional flavour. These characters are more polished and matured enough to overcome the environment problem. They play very important role to maintain ecological balace. Amitav Ghosh as an expatriate writer expatriates about the contribution of women to the society. The novelist portrays the experience of women in a tide country, through the character of Nilima and Kusum in The Hungry Tide. Both Nilima and Kusum understand the real need of their society and are ready to approach the concerned authorities to get the necessary assistance. Kusum, the tribal women and mother of Fokir, holds a captivating grip on the narration. Ghosh's women live a life of fulfillment and dignity through their actions. They

A Two Day National Seminar on 'Gender Discrimination and National Development : A Multi Disciplinary Approach' contributed stability to the civilized society. His women characters act independently without the intervention of man. The women are the symbol of nature, growth, progress and forward movement in Ghosh's novel.

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### Effect of gender and culture on attitude towards women among adults

*Mr. Suresh Sankapal Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Mahavir Mahavidyalaya, Kolhapur*

The primary aim of the present research was to find out the Effect of gender and culture on attitude towards women among adults. Further the study was conducted to find out the Effect of gender (male and female) of adults and the Effect of culture (urban and rural) of adults on attitude towards women and also to find out the Interaction effect of gender verses culture of adults on attitude towards women. For this purpose Dr. Rama Tiwari's attitude towards women scale was used to collect the data and F ratio used to analyze the 2x2 factorial research design. Sample comprising of 120 adults was selected purposively from various villages & city from Kolhapur District. The results indicate that there were significant affect of culture on attitude towards women among Adults.

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### Discrimination towards women and education

*Dr. Smt. Kadam S. B. Mahaveer College, Kolhapur*

“Don't cry like a girl!”, “shame on you”, “you were outperformed by a girl”. “Don't sit at home like a girl”, “go and play.” The statements are endless but all of them have a common end i.e. to instill within the psyche of a boy child how he is and always will be superior to a girl. If the roots of acts like eve teasing , sexual harassment and molestation are displays of power and authority then that impression of being privileged starts being introduced in the mind rather early for a boy child in the South Asian Society. The girl child remains largely neglected, second best to her brother and at times blamed for being a girl. Even more so if she is “not lucky enough to have a brother to look after her.” For a girl, discrimination starts very early even before she is born. One ultrasound (a sex determination technique) and a minor surgical procedure is all that is required to stop her from coming into the world, all in the hope of a male heir

In India, discriminatory attitude towards men and women have existed for generations and affect the lives of both genders. Although the constitution of India has granted men and women equal rights, gender disparity still remains. There is specific research on gender discrimination mostly in favour of men over women. Due to a lack of objective research on gender discrimination against men, it is perceived that it is only women who are suffering. The research often conducted is

selectively sampled, where men are left out of the picture. Women are perceived to be disadvantaged at work, and conclusions are drawn that their capabilities are often underestimated

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## Proper Implementation of Programmes and Policies Can Achieve All Round Development of Women

*Asst.Prof.Pankaj Shankar Kumbhar* Center for Distance Education, Shivaji University Kolhapur.

*Asst.Prof. Dhanshri Tukaram Dabhade* Assis. Prof. Department of Social Work, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune

Women constitute 48% of the total population and nearly perform two thirds of the work and produce 50% food commodities consumed. However they earn one third of the remuneration and own only 10% of the property or wealth of the country. According to the world development report 2012, one fifth of the married women in India are not involved in spending decisions even from their own income women's ownership and control of property is far less than their male counterparts.

The government has been implementing various programmes through various departments to bring about women's development and their empowerment. But due to lack of coordination and will power it's remain disempowerment of women. Social welfare department, agricultural department, health department, education department etc. stated goal is not to bring about women's empowerment but bringing about overall development. There is need for full potential and positive attitude among the male category, government and even civil societies and NGOs for socio-economic welfare and empowerment of women. In rural areas women empowerment is a negligence issue, rural people don't have constructive and positive attitude towards women. Even panchayat Raj members who are women don't come ahead for taking important decisions. She has power but need to consent from male counterpart. Now the government has seriously started thinking about it and all the development programmes embrace requirements and concerns of women, so that they do not fall behind in the race of development. Empowerment of women aims to inspire women with courage to break free from the chains of limiting self belief patterns and societal or religious conditioning that have traditionally kept women unable to see their true beauty and powers. Present paper will deal with various governmental efforts with the aim to strengthening overall development of women.

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## Overcoming Discrimination: Quest for Selfhood in Shashi Deshpande's Novels

*Dr. Neeta Satish Dhumal* Kamala College, Kolhapur.

Shashi Deshpande is one of the prominent Indian writers who very boldly deals with the issue of subjugation of women in male dominated society. Discrimination is the fundamental truth for Indian women. In Indian context, prejudices against women, injustice and subjugation are

predominant practices. Shashi Deshpande challenges ideology of gender. Through her novels she raises the issue of discrimination and strongly discusses the rights of every individual. She criticizes social taboos, culture and patriarchal structure of society. She wants her female protagonists to break the shackles of domination as well as discrimination and invade male dominated spheres. In all her novels, Shashi Deshpande, very strongly condemns gender based roles in India. The Dark Holds no Terror is a kind of a novel that discusses reversal in the pre- decided social roles of men and women. In Her Small Remedies, too, she changes the traditional role of husband. Most of her female protagonists stand for attitudinal change in the context of discrimination .The present paper focuses on Shashi Deshpande's strong stand against gender discrimination as reflected in her novels.

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### **EFFECT OF PRANAYAMA ON HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE IN WOMAN STUDENTS**

*Smt. Jagdale A. B. Guide : Dr. Kale S. M. Kamla College Kolhapur*

Prāṇāyām is a Sanskrit word meaning "extension of the prāṇ or breath" or, "extension of the life force". The word is composed of two Sanskrit words, Prāṇ, life force, or vital energy, particularly, the breath, and "ayām", to extend or draw out.. Pranayama is an exact science. Regulation of breathing, as a matter of fact, is natural and it is on this process that human life depends. The difference between this natural process and the 'Pranayama' is that in the former the inhalation and exhalation is not necessarily connected with the mind ; that process continues owing to the natural functioning of the heart and lungs. But in Pranayama, however, there is a systematic regulation of both the inhalation and exhalation. The natural inhalation is called "SWASHANA" or breathing and that inhalation and exhalation which is done extending time limit by applying the power of mind is called "DEERGHASWASHANA" or Pranayama.

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### **A study of Rama Mehta's Inside the Haveli.**

*Padmini N. Mane Asst Professor Dept of English. DBNP ARTS & SSGG COMM & SCIENCE COLLEGE, LONAVLA.*

This paper researches into the gendered representations of women in Indian literature. It will analyze the role of women and gender issues in Literature with particular reference to Rama Mehta's novel "Inside the Haveli".

Gender is a social construct and defines the relation between men and women, both perceptual and material. The history of Literature depicts multi-faceted representations for women giving birth to volumes of writing spread across poetry, drama and fiction.

The paper will discuss the frustration, disappointment and disillusionment faced by women and their gradual efforts towards self- autonomy and self-definition. It will deal with the role and the influence of traditional patriarchal family in identifying the position women have today. It is a challenging task for the protagonist of the novel- Geeta, to remain within the geographical time-space of a traditional aristocratic family in Udaipur and simultaneously create her own identity, distinct from the other women in the novel who have accepted their life behind the 'purdah'. It attempts to discuss the protagonist journey from an open minded, western educated girl into a traditional and conservative family of Udaipur. She tries to gain a distinct voice of her own transcending the barriers of tradition. Though Geeta tries to remain isolated from the Haveli life and is disinterested in its rituals she is successful in carving out an identity for herself, within the Haveli. She gradually comes to respect the traditions though there are times when she refuses to compromise on the way she has been brought up in a Western environment. Gendered representations of women are changing and women are seen in a transformed role instead of the traditional behind the 'purdah'.

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## **GENDER DIFFERENCE OF LITERACY IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT**

*Mrs. Seema Gaikwad, Miss. Mahadevi Jundale Vidnyan Mahavidyalaya, Sangola*

Literacy is an index of the advancement of a community and of its social and economic achievements. Urban areas manifest this feature to a great extent and thus stand in contrast to the rural areas. Not only literacy is useful demographic variable but also an instrumental for changes. Study of sex-wise literacy pattern reveals that there is striking inequality in the literacy rate of males and females. The male and female's literacy pattern and their decadal changes during 1961-2001. It is observed that, throughout the study region male literacy rate was higher than that of the female.

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## **Gender Discrimination and Social Development**

*Sunita Pawar, Research Student,*

*Shivaji University, Kolhapur.*

"You can tell the condition of a Nation by looking at the status of its Women." Jawaharlal Nehru, Leader of India's Independence movement, and India's first Prime Minister. This is the say of our great national leader. In Indian society we have a patriarchal tradition where men is strong than women in all aspects. It has been taken for granted that women should be always Dasi of men who can fullfil all need of men. She should follow all rules and regulations. She should obey all family members , men and also senior most women in the family. She should perform all customs



, all social religious rituals. She should celebrate all festivals , greet every one in the family and ask for blessings to all. For the betterment and upliftment of family she should go for 'Upwas", Navas" to family god or goddess.

In India patriarchal tradition differs in various strata of society. There are lot of expectations from women by birth to till death. Her domestic work has not considered at all by men. By birth she is suffering from gender bias discrimination. and the root cause of this gender bias and discrimination is mainly in the mentality of men and male dominated society. She is getting unequal pay for the same work which men is doing. She has been always suppressed by male colleagues and other male staff. If she working as superior male ego come down between them and it leads into harassment, teasing, taunting ,commenting on her body parts etc...

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## Gender Related Human Development

*U. S. Shelke\* and S. D. Kamble\*\* Department of chemistry\* and Department of Botany\*\*  
Arts, Science and Commerce College Ramanandnagar (Burl),*

Concept of Human Development indicates that the real aim of development is to improve the quality of human life. It is a process that enables human beings to realize their potential, build self-confidence and lead lives of dignity and fulfilment. Economic growth is an important component of development, but it cannot be a goal in itself, nor can it go on indefinitely. Although people differ in the goals that they would set for development, some are virtually universal. These include a long and healthy life, education, access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living, political freedom, guaranteed human rights, and freedom from violence. Development is real only if it makes our lives better in all these respects.

Explicit measures of gender inequalities are sex ratio, literacy rates, health and nutrition indicators, wage differentials, ownership of land and property. The implicit measures of gender inequalities are those embedded in relations of power and in hierarchies and are more difficult to measure. Located in the household, in custom, religion, and culture, these intrahousehold inequalities result in unequal distribution of power, control over resources and decision-making, dependence rather than self-reliance, control rather than autonomy and unfair, unequal distribution of work, drudgery and even food. Current development debate has resulted into generation of Meaningful Indicators of Women and Development. In 2004, India ranked 127 in Human development while in Gender Development Index India's rank was 78. Comparative data of 130 countries regarding gender-related development index (GDI) reveals that gender-equality does not depend entirely on the income level of society.

The human development approach which focuses on demographic, health, education, employment and human rights issues of women provides realistic insights to address women's concerns. Thus gender sensitive human development ensures an inclusive growth.

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## STRESS, GENDER AND HEALTH

*Prof. A. S. Ghaste Kamala College, Kolhapur.*

Today in the age of knowledge and stress. Every day we faces some kind of challenge big or small. The workplace had become high stress environment male and female were experiencing high level of stress due to various factors. Such as workload, tight deadlines high targets, type of work, lack of job satisfaction, long working hours, pressure to perform etc interpersonal conflicts at the workplace such as boss subordinate relationships and relationship with peers were also a source of stress. Stress affected the moral and motivation of the employees. Stress give birth to physical and mental problems such acidity, depression, heart disease stress, could, pusck the victim towards behavioural problems such as smoking drinking, use of caffeine (wenn, uduli and Li 2008) Alcohol (Henriksen and others 2004) Nicotine (Blood-Siegfried and Rende, 2010) Cocaine, methanyphetamine, Marguana, Heroin Surveys conducted in 2006 and 2007 in UK and the US respectively found that employees in information technology industry were the most stressed. Stress is the term used to describe the physical, emotional, cognitive and behavioural responses to events that are appraised as threatening or challenging. In Banduara's (1977) social learning theory explain that boys and girls also learn by observing the behavior of other. Hormonal theories (Hoyenga and Hoyenga 1993)men and women do differ in their levels of circulating hormones. Hypostress and distress is harmful for health. Eustress has beneficial effect on stress. Male and female used different coping strategies.

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## "Role of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment"

*Ms. Nilam Sunil Patil Kamala College, Kolhapur*

"She means the world"- promoting empowerment of women may be one of the 8th millennium development goals, but this aspect is crucial to success in all of the seven others. That's why it was said by Jawaharlal Nehru, "You can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its women."

Gender equality is achieved when women and men enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society, including economic participation and decision-making, and when the different behaviours, aspirations and needs of women and men are equally valued and favoured.

This paper reviews empirical findings from economic analyses of the role of gender equality and women's empowerment in reducing poverty and stimulating growth. It also documents if the gender equality issues will solved i.e. if equal opportunities will be given to women as that of men then it will increase the women empowerment. This paper also focuses on the impact of female education on women empowerment. The paper will be based on secondary sources of data.

**Keywords :** Women empowerment, Gender equality, Gender discrimination.

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### "GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE"

*Nishigandha Prakash Bansode* Research Student, Dept. of Economics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur

Gender discrimination in agriculture in India this is the theme of my papers. In this paper the researcher has analyzed the gender discrimination in Indian agriculture by various angles. Gender is measured to be the most significant issue as for as Indian agriculture sector is concerned. Discrimination among women agriculture laborer in conditions of wage payments is an extremely general fact in India. Wages earn by women are usually smaller than their male counterpart. Today, we see the gender discrimination in many sectors such as banking, agriculture, industry, market etc. In agriculture sector main differentiation occurs in wage, working period etc. In this paper researcher has explained the concept of gender discrimination in India, total workforce participation of women in agriculture. Wage differentiation in India in year 2012 and also draw the finding and suggest some suggestions. For the present study the researcher has used secondary data and NSS report.

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### ROLE OF WOMAN IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

*Smt. Bhosale Savita Vitthalrao\* Smt. Mohite Shila Babaso\*\**

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In India, women dominate the micro enterprise sector both in rural and urban areas. According to the central statistical authority women account for close to 70 per cent of the micro enterprises in India are run by women. However, their participation in small, medium and large enterprises diminishes. Beyond the participating in productive activities such as agriculture, trade and industry, women have multiple roles in society. They participate in productive activities such as agriculture; they are responsible for caring for the family including the preparation of food, health care and education. Women need to balance this different role and therefore they are multitasked, managing their businesses alongside all other roles they are expected to perform. Women account for a larger share of the informal economy operators, as well as those

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running micro and small enterprises in India .MSME's make a significant contribution to the socio-economic development of the country by way of supporting the people to earn money and make a contribution to family income, and by supplying basic goods and services for local consumption. However this contribution is not fully recognize or understand, and there is little in the way research or statistics to provide a broader un-derstanding of women's experience as business owners, their contribution to economic development or the challenges they face in setting up, managing and growing their enterprise.

**Keywords :** Participation, Productive, Informal Economy, MSMEs Contribution etc.

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**Gender Discrimination In Top Level Of Management –A woman can be a good leader.**

*Miss. Amruta Prakash Shinde Kamala College, Kolhapur*

The paper reviews about the gender discrimination in the top level of management. It focuses on the top management and decision making skills, in many organizations in India where promotion and placing a female candidate for top level of management refuses because of the gender. In today's world woman plays very important role in various sectors from Food to Rocket science. She is multitasking personality with extraordinary skills. But only few fields like educational field, food and hospitality are female dominant fields. But still there are many sectors here due to gender discrimination number of women in top level is low. In India women called as goddess 'Lakshmi' represents prosperity, 'Sarswati' represents education, 'Durga' represents power, but even though people are against of giving promotion or placing women in the top level of management.

**Key words :** Decision making skills, Management.

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**Role Models for Every Indian Males and Females Tycoon- A Study of Successful Women's In India**

*Dr.SunilSubhashPatil, Dr. Bhore Nikita (Dr. S. B. Shete)*

Under the trickledown theory in the planning process it was expected that women will equally benefit along with men. This has been belied by actual development. The ninth plan document recognizes that in spite of development measures and constitutional legal guarantees- women have lagged behind in almost all sectors. In the present statistics of population women constitute more than 50 percent of the total population. The role of women is most intimately related to the goal of inclusive socio-economic development. Any development strategy which neglects the essential for enhancing the role of women cannot lead to national prosperity. Women are vital

human infrastructure and their empowerment would accelerate the pace of development. Investing in women's capabilities and empowering them in all respects is the surest way of contributing to sustainable economic development and growth. The development of entrepreneurship among women has become an important aspect of the overall economic development. The present paper focus on the successful women's in India who has contributed for the economic development and national prosperity. They are acting as role model for the youth for becoming the successful entrepreneur. A detail analysis has made about their entrepreneurial journey.

**Keywords :** Women, Tycoon, Successful, National, Prosperity, Economic, Development.

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### Role of women entrepreneur in economic development of India

*Janhavi Rode Kamala college kop*

Economic development of any country depends on the industrial development. It is entrepreneur who is the main part of any industry. When we think about women entrepreneur in india, we observe that our government focus on development of women as a worker but now it is time to consider her as an entrepreneur.

The study is about to increase the participation of women entrepreneur in the Indian economy, which will help to increase the total growth rate of our economy. Changing business environment and technology has created various ways for entrepreneur, women entrepreneur have to try to became a part of it.

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### Gender Discrimination and Problem of Deserted Women

*Dr. Usha Patil Dept. of Sociology, Mahavir Mahavidyalaya, Kolhapur.*

The women population in India according to 2011 censuses is about 500 million, which is 50% of India's total population. Despite such a huge margin, the status of Indian women in society is not very pleasant. Sometimes, it is debated that Indian women do enjoy a high status, quoting distinguished women in public offices and citing constitutional and legal provisions. At the same time, it is maintained that the present lot of Indian women is very strenuous and therefore, arguments in favor of reservation for women are advocated. In terms of gender justice, Indian women are to be treated as a heterogeneous, as they are divided on the basis of caste, class, region, group and rural-urban background. This division makes them face an unequal power relation in their life. However, discriminatory behavior at different levels, binds them with a common thread.

Men and women are the two integral and inseparable units of the society. The overall development of the society is the end product of its collective growth streamlined through systematic power centers.

Institutional encroachment into human rights domain are being addressed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and similar statutory provisions within the ambit of the political systems through the mechanism of rights and duties for all actors to be enforced by the agents of the system. However, societal encroachments continues unabated as is manifest in the behavioural and attitudinal approach in the society. The females are denied equal treatment by their male counterpart.

Women are constantly living under pressure of incidents like distorted personality development due to discrimination, the rest of or actual occurrences of deception, rape, kidnapping, dowry, tortures, murder etc. In addition to this one more problem faced by women, that is desertion. The researcher deals with the problem faced by deserted women.

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## **CEDAW & THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

*Dr. Savita R. Rasam Assistant Professor, Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur*

“Towards equality” report became the “Foundation Text” a landmark in the Women’s movement. ‘Discrimination against women’ means any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex, which has the effects or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of mental status, on the basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedom in the political, social, cultural, civil or any other field.

It is an obligation on state partners to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women is the first international human rights instrument to exclusively deal with the issue of violence against women. By optional protocol to the convention the states reaffirmed their determination to ensure the full and equal enjoyment by women of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to take effective action to prevent violations of these rights and freedoms.

In India, The Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act was passed in 2005 and actually enforced from 2006. The provisions of the act highlighted in this paper and the procedure for obtaining orders of relief’s were discussed.

The Constitution of India, 1950 makes special provisions for the treatment and development of women in every sphere of life.

\*\*\*\*\*

**FOUR DIRECTIONS TO MINIMISE GENDER DISCRIMINATION**

*Mrs. Smita Suresh Giri\*; Dr. Suman Buwa\*\*;*

*Assistant Professor, G. K. G. College; Kolhapur\*. Adult and Continuing Edu. Shivaji University; Kolhapur\*\**

The Gender discrimination In India is directly affect on the social, educational, economic development. More Male female ratio is declining. In 2012 Census it is seen that in all states except Bihar, Gujarat and Jammu Kashmir the sex ratio is increased. Comparatively sex ratio is high in Southern States of India. As women took charge in service sectors and Corporate sector their growing participation in the job sector was a major trend in all most all the industrialized nations in the 21st century and that trend is proceeding at rapid rate even in the developing countries of the world. Now a days very few percent of women's are housewives and they were likely to be in the home pursuing domestic responsibilities of upbringing the family and taking care of husband and children. The demographic changes such as low birth rates, rising number of divorce cases, delay in childbearing as well as other developments such as women's rising educational status, changes in social attitudes and growing demands of women in job sector are changing the environment at the working place. This is the right time to understand women's power and her valuable contribution in the development of nation as a whole starts progressing towards the path of social, political, economic and national development and it is only then we can envision the goal of achieving Gender Equality and giving her proper space to stand on self esteem.

**Keywords :** Gender discrimination; Female-Male Ratio, Girls' Education,

\*\*\*\*\*

**“CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT”**

*Mrs. Sneha S. Tambe Kamala College. Kolhapur*

This paper includes the Achievements of some Indian women who contributed for a society.

- 1) JHANSHI RANI LAXMIBAI:- Queen of Jhanshi.
- 2) SAROJINI NAIDU, ANNIE BESANT, VIJAYALAXMI PANDIT:- the freedom fighters.
- 3) INDIRA GANDHI:- Prime Minister of India.
- 4) PRATIBHATAI PATIL :- President of India.
- 5) SAVITRIBAI PHULE :- First Lady Teacher.
- 6) RAMABAI RANADE :- Founder of Hindu Ladies Club.
- 7) SINDHUTAI SAPKAL :- Social Worker.
- 8) KALPANA CHAWLA :- Indian Astronaut.
- 9) KIRAN BEDI :- IPS, India.

10) VEENA PATIL :- Founder of Veena World.

11) CHANDA KOCHHAR :- CEO & MD of ICICI Bank.

These ladies are from different sectors and their contribution for society is commendable.

This paper highlights the different personality of women.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Gender-based Violence

*Dr. Deepa P. Patil Assistant Professor, Ismailsaheb Mulla Law College, Satara*

Gender-based violence refers to violence experienced by females throughout the various stages of their life. Such violence is rooted in social inequality between males and females – an outcome of the females' lack of access to social, health, educational, and political privilege. In her paper promoting an integrated and multi-leveled framework for explicating the causes of violence against women, Heise argues that previous theories focused almost entirely on either individual factors or socio-structural factors. In assessing the status of health and health services, the health status of women and their access to health services requires special attention. Given the patriarchal structure of society and gender differentials in education, work opportunities, participation in labour and decision making powers, it is inevitable that when it comes to getting a share of scarce family resources, women are invariably left out at critical junctures. The low sex ratio of the girl child, high maternal mortality (4-5/1,000 live births) and poor share of women in health expenditure of the family as they mostly go to the traditional healer or local practitioner and less often to the doctor, makes it clear that special attention needs to be paid by the health services to ensure their coverage

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## “Indian Women In Leadership”

*Ms. Radhika Vishwas Bhalkar Kamala College, Kolhapur.*

Indian women, have come up a long way during the past 50 years. Gone are the days when the leadership positions were occupied by males. Now in almost every field women are equally occupying the seats. Now women starts careers in business and other professions with same level of intelligence, education and commitment as men. The respective research paper is for a new approach to leadership for women .Where women become more self confident and effective leader .According to world economic forum's gender gap index(2009) India ranks 24th out of 135 countries in regards to women political participation in world largest democracy . India is a country of great leaders, both men and women. The women leaders in India are diverse in terms of their personality, and their contribution to education, politics, women empowerment and social welfare is neither limited nor forgettable. The names of few such women leaders whose intelligence, efforts and deeds have made India proud are



Pandita Ramabai (1858 -1922), Swarnakumari devi (1856-1932), Sarala Debi Chaudhurani (1872 – 1946), Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay (1903-1990), Aruna Asaf Ali (1906-1995). These are the forgotten women leaders of India, but there are certain names which we have not forgotten yet and some of them are Queen Elizabeth, Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, Benazir Bhutto and recent Pratibha Tai Patil. This research paper help to empower women in leadership.

**Keyword :** Women in leadership, Gender discrimination, Women empowerment, Quality of women in leadership.

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**“Importance of Education in Empowerment of Women”**

*Mrs. Ghatage Suhasini Suhas Kamala College, Kolhapur.*

Women education in India has also been a major preoccupation of both the government and civil society as educated women can play a very important role in the development of the country. Education is milestone of women empowerment because it enables them to responds to the challenges, to confront their traditional role and change their life. Women were not treated equal to men in many ways. This research paper this based on finding out the possible reasons for women’s present situation in India and finding solutions by educating them. Physiologically women are not equal to men. Psychologically too they are different. Both men and women have differently in life in many ways. Coming out from these physical barrier women stands as equal to men & only educated women can leads to development of our society.

**Keywords :** Women empowerment, role of education, Gender discrimination.

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**“Women as a Best Manager”**

*Miss. Deepali D. Patil Kamala College ,Kolhapur.*

Art of management is a gift to women by nature. Women are born to take responsibilities and perform them flawlessly. They can easily manage everything without a crease on their forehead. Women are the ones who are expected to handle various responsibilities from the childhood which makes them a good multitasker. Be it managers in the top companies or the ones who are managing their homes, women in all areas manage their work flawlessly. Their inherent qualities make them good managers as they are more patient in the difficult situation and are able to manage situations with their positive attitude and calm mind compared to their counter partners. They have the quality of managing their children and are simultaneously able to concentrate on their career.

**Keywords :** Women as a Manager, Gender Discrimination, Management Qualities.

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**A case study of Gender differences in Banking services in Kolhapur  
(with special reference to Bank of Maharashtra and Union Bank of India)**

*Dr. A. V. Pathak, Kamala College, Kolhapur. Smt. Sampada A. Kale, M.A., M.Phil. (Eco.)*

Banks are the pillars of the economy in every economy banking is an important sector. Because of banking services people do their monetary transaction very easily. Today's situation of Indian economy is very well because of banking sector is developing. Role of banking is more important for the economic development.

Kolhapur is a rapidly developing district in the banking sector of Maharashtra in the Kolhapur. There are Nationalized banks private banks, foreign banks, scheduled banks, co-operative banks etc. The banks are not only accepting depositing and lending money to customer but also provide technology based service is ATM, Credit card, E-banking, Mobile-banking etc. But in all situation women. Economic participation is very low so gender differences in banking services are found.

In this research paper I have sincerely tried to review gender differences in the using of banking services. In the 19th century social reformers had worked for changing the situation of women, many acts for women were declared so women can participate in social, Economic & political process. Hence in the end of 20th century women were getting more facilities and they were successful in many sectors. Today are getting education they are doing job, they developed their carrier by earning money. But the services provided by banks are not using by women in share percent of men. So the gender differences is observed in the use of banking services.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Gender Discrimination in Employment**

*Dr. Pathak Anagha V. Kamala college Kolhapur*

Since long back male dominance is observed in India. Two indicators are helpful to understand Gender Discrimination in Employment in India: Work Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate in India. The Work Participation Rate of Male is 51.9 percent and Work Participation Rate of Female is 25.7 percent. It means WPR of Female is 50% less than WPR of Male. The unemployment rate of female is also higher. In 21st century only 25% of female labour force is participating in economic activity and 75% is remaining idle and unused. If this female labour force is brought in use it will add to the GDP of India and Economic Glory of Households in India.

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## PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

### DAY ONE- MONDAY, 6<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2014

- 9.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m.      **Registration and Breakfast**
- 10.45 a.m. to 12.45p.m.      **Inaugural Function**  
**Inauguration by :** Hon. Dr. Uttamrao Bhoite  
**Chairperson :** Hon. Dr. Uttamrao Bhoite  
(Member, Management Council, SUK)  
**Key-note Address :** Dr. Chhaya Datar (Ex. Prof. TISS, Mumbai)
- 
- 12.45 p.m. To 1.00 p.m.      **TEA**
- 
- 1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.      **Technical Session- I : Women Health and National Development**  
**ResourcePerson :** Hon. Dr. Satish Patki (Obstetrician & Gynecologist)  
**Chairperson :** Hon. Dr. Ajit Kulkarni ( Physician)
- 2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.      **Lunch**
- 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.      **Paper Presentation Session- I (A & B)**
- 7.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.      **Dinner**

### DAY TWO – TUESDAY – 7<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2014

- 10.00 a.m. to 10.45 a.m.      **Breakfast**
- 10.45 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.      **Technical Session – II**  
'Social Change, Gender Equality and National Development'  
**Resource Person :** Hon.Prof. Sadhana Zadbuke (Social Activist)  
**Chairperson :** Dr. Manjusha Deshpande  
Director, Centre for Community Development, SUK
- 12.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.      **Paper Presentation Session- II (C & D)**
- 2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.      **Lunch**
- 3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.      **Valedictory Function**
- 4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.      **Distribution of Certificates**

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**KAMALA COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR**

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Centre for Community Development, Shivaji University, Kolhapur

UGC Sponsored Two Day National Seminar

'Gender Discrimination And National Development: A Multidisciplinary Approach'

6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2014

Programme Schedule

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Date : 6<sup>th</sup> October, 2014      INAUGURAL FUNCTION      Time – 10.45 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.

- Welcome and Comparing : Dr. Varsha Maindargi (10 Min.)
- Welcome And Felicitation  
of Dignitaries : ♦ Hon. Dr. Uttamrao Bhoite  
♦ Hon. Dr. Chhaya Datar
- Inauguration By : Hon. Dr. Uttamrao Bhoite (5-7 Min.)  
(Member, Management Council, SUK)
- Introduction : Hon. Prin. Dr. Krantikumar Patil (5-7 Min.)  
(Principal, Kamala College, Kolhapur)
- Introduction of Dignitaries : Dr. Anagha Pathak (3 + 3 Min.)  
(Convener, National Seminar)
- Inaugural Speech : Hon. Dr. Uttamrao Bhoite (30 Min.)
- Key-note Address : Hon. Dr. Chhaya Datar (55 Min.)  
(Ex. Prof. TISS, Mumbai)
- Hon. Presence : Hon. Dr. S. N. Pawar  
(Vice President, Tararani Vidyapeeth)
- Vote of Thanks : Prof. Rekha Pandit (5 Min.)  
(Coordinator, National Seminar)



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**'Gender Discrimination And National Development: A Multidisciplinary Approach'**  
6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2014

**Table Programme**

**Day One - Monday, 6<sup>th</sup> October, 2014 (Time - 1.00p.m. To 2.00 p.m)**

**TECHNICAL SESSION-I: Women Health & National Development**

- **Welcome and Introduction :** Dr. Smt. Neeta Dhumal (5 Min.)
- **Resource Person :** Dr. Shri. Satish Patki (50 Min.)
- **Chairperson :** Dr. Shri Ajit Kulkarni (5 Min.)
- **Vote of Thanks :** Dr. Smt. Bharati Shelake (5 Min.)



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6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2014

**Table Programme**

**Day one – Monday, 6th October 2014 (Time- 2.30 p.m To 5.30 p.m)**

**PAPER PRESENTATION SESSION- I (A)**

- **Welcome and Introduction :** Dr. Smt. Tejaswini Mudekar (5 min)
- **Chairperson :** Dr. Smt. Mangala Patil- Badadare (5 min)
- **Rapporteur :** Dr. Smt. Madhavi Pawar
- **Vote of Thanks :** Dr.Smt Bharati Shelake (5 min)



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6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2014

**Table Programme**

**Day One – Monday, 6<sup>th</sup> October 2014 (Time- 2.30 p.m To 5.30 p.m)**

**PAPER PRESENTATION SESSION -I (B)**

- **Welcome and Introduction : Smt. Varsha Sathe (5 min)**
- **Chairperson : Dr. A.N. Basugade (5min)**
- **Rapporteur : Smt. Asmita Patil**
- **Vote of Thanks : Dr. Smt. Sumitra Powar (5 min)**



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6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2014

**Table Programme**

**Day one – Tuesday, 7<sup>th</sup> October 2014 (Time- 10.45 a.m To 12.00 p.m)**

**TECHNICAL SESSION- II: Social Change, Gender Equality & National Development**

- **Welcome and Introduction : Dr. Smt. Tejaswini Mudekar (5 Min)**
- **Resource Person : Prof. Sadhana Zadbuke (60 min)**
- **Chairperson : Dr. Manjusha Deshapande (5 Min)**
- **Vote of Thanks : Dr. Shri. S.B. Patil (5 Min)**



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6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2014

Table Programme

Day Two – Tuesday, 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2014

(Time - 12.00 p.m. To 2.30 p.m.)

PAPER PRESENTATION SESSION- II (C)

- Welcome and Introduction : Dr. Smt. Sumitra Pawar ( 5 min)
- Chairperson : Dr.Shri.J.B. Patil (5 min)
- Rapporteur : Dr.Smt. Prabha Kadam
- Vote of Thanks : Smt. Varsha Sathe ( 5 min)



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6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2014

Table Programme

Day Two – Tuesday, 7<sup>th</sup> October 2014

(Time -12.00 p.m. To 2.30 p.m.)

PAPER PRESENTATION SESSION- I (B)

- Welcome and Introduction : Dr. Smt. Bharati Shelake (5 min )
- Chairperson : Dr. Anil Wavare (5 min)
- Rapporteur : Smt. Urmila Khot
- Vote of Thanks : Shri. N.S. Shirolkar (5 min)



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6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2014

Table Programme

Day Two- Tuesday, 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2014

(Time- 3.00 p.m. To 4.00 p.m.)

VALEDICTORY SESSION

- Welcome and Comparing : Dr.Smt. Neeta Dhumal (10 min)
- Chairperson : Dr. Kratikumar R. Patil (20 Min.)  
(Principal, Kamala College, Kolhapur)
- Report Presentation : Smt. Rekha Pandit (20 min)
- Vote of Thanks : Dr. Smt. Anagha Pathak (10 min)



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Two Day UGC Sponsored National Seminar on

**" Gender Discrimination and National Development: A Multidisciplinary Approach"**

6<sup>th</sup> And 7<sup>th</sup> Oct. 2014

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Smt. Rekha Pandit ( Co- Ordinator)

Dr. Smt. V.V. Maindargi

Dr. Smt. M. P. Deshpande

Shri. M.K. Mane

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( Seating arrangement/ Mike/ Banner/ Bouquet/ Badges/ Stage Decoration/ Name Plates )

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(Certificate Printing/ Writing/ Distribution/ Collecting Feedback Forms)

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Smt.U.R. Kadam

Shri.J.V. Mote

Shri. R.R. Bharamkar

Dr.Shri.S.B. Patil

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**Principal**  
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Tararani Vidyapeeth's

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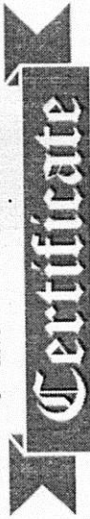
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UGC SPONSORED A TWO DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR

**GENDER DISCRIMINATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT :  
A MULTI DISCIPLINARY APPROACH**

6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> October 2014



This is to certify that Dr./Mr./Ms. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ participated in the UGC sponsored National Seminar on 'Gender Discrimination And National Development : A Multi Disciplinary Approach' organised by Kamala College, Kolhapur (Maharashtra, INDIA) on 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> October 2014. He/She presented a paper entitled \_\_\_\_\_

**Prof. Dr. Anagha V. Pathak**  
Convener

**Prof. Rekha D. Pandit**  
Co-ordinator

**Dr. Krantikumar R. Patil**  
Principal

**A Two Day National Seminar on 'Gender Discrimination and National Development : A Multi Disciplinary Approach'**



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**'Gender Discrimination And National Development: A Multi-Disciplinary Approach'**

6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2014

**FEEDBACK FORM**

- 1) Name of the Participant :- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) College / Institute :- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Designation :- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Correspondence Address :- \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Phone Number :- \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Mobile Number :- \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) e-mail Address :- \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) Feedback on Seminar

	Feedback on Seminar	Excellent	Very good	Good
<b>A</b>	<b>Deliberation of Seminar</b>			
a	Inaugural function			
b	Keynote address			
c	Lectures			
d	Discussions held			
e	Valedictory function			
<b>B</b>	<b>Overall Management</b>			
a	Seating arrangement			
b	Hospitality rendered			
<b>C</b>	<b>Overall impression</b>			

9) Suggestion if any :- \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Participant



▶ Hon. Dr. Satish Patki Addressing in the Technical session

Hon. Dr. Ajit Kulkarni Summing up the Technical session ▶



▶ Hon. Prof. Smt. Sadhana Zadbuke Addressing in the technical session

▶ Dr. Smt. Anagha Pathak Proposing vote of thanks in Valedictory Function



# Vision : Empowerment of Women

## The Founder President



Hon. Late Dr. Shri. V. T. Patil  
Alias Kakaji

## The Late Vice President



Hon. Late Smt. Sarojinidevi Patil  
Alias Kakiji

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### ••• SALIENT FEATURES •••

- A premier Institution, situated in the heart of the city, dedicated to the noble cause of women's education.
- Completely safe, sound and healthy atmosphere conducive to all round development of students' personality.
- A newly built Women's Hostel with all facilities.
- A well furnished and equipped Home-science, science (Jr.) and computer laboratories and language lab.
- A well equipped 'Kamala Health Club' providing unique facility of aerobics, multi-gym and Judo-karate Hall.
- A Yoga Hall with facility of computer and research equipments.
- A well equipped library with 44,424 books and a separate specious study room.
- Courses offered :
  - ❖ **B. A. Special** - English, Hindi, Sociology, Economics, Home Science.
  - ❖ **B.Com. Special** - Industrial Management, Auditing and Accounting.
  - ❖ **B. C.A.** - Computer Applications.
  - ❖ **B. Voc.** - Food Processing and Management, Retail Management & I. T.
  - ❖ **M.A.** - Home Science, Yoga, English
  - ❖ **P.G. Diploma** - P. G. Diploma in Yoga Therapy (under innovative programme)
  - ❖ **Career Oriented Courses Sanctioned by U.G.C. :-**
    - + Hospital Administration and Management.
    - + Yoga Education and Health.
    - + Dietetics and Health Education.
    - + Basic Computer and Information Technology.
    - + Beauty Culture and Therapy.
    - + Communication skills in English.
    - + Computerized Accounting.
  - ❖ **Y. C. M. O. U's Center providing :**
    - + Computer Courses
    - + B. A. and B. Com. Degree Courses.
    - + P. G. Marathi.
  - ❖ **Remedial Coaching Classes for the SC/ST students.**

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