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Student Research Conference Proceedings

March 2019

ONE DAY Inter-Collegiate Conference ON

Women Empowerment

Chairman, Governing Council

Lion Sharad S.Ruia



Hon. Secretary, Governing Council

Lion Kanhaiyalal. G. Saraf



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PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS

Student Research Cell under the aegis of IQAC and BMM department

Sunder Nagar, S.V. Road, Malad West, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400064

DATE :- 8th March' 2019

Chairman's Message

‘To go and catch a falling star!’

Yes, that is the by line that we have decided to follow. To instil in our students the never say die attitude-to yearn for what seems impossible, to dream for the sky and work hard in its quest.

Be it in the field of academics, sports, cultural or extra-curricular activities. We always labour towards giving the best to our students, we believe every youngster brings with him/her immense potential. To tap this potential and channelize in the right direction is ‘Herculean task’ we have joyfully taken upon us.

Our Dalmia Lions Utsav that provide a platform for future choreographers, dancers, singers, artists and artisans of all kinds is getting bigger and bigger every year. We have plans to expand its grandiosity further.

Academics strengths has always been our forte, but to add value to this we have the Students Enrichment and Employment Development (SEED) Programme that broadens the foundational base of our students. New Certificates Courses – Retail Marketing, Hardware and Networking, Photography and Editing, Event Management and Journalism, Preparatory Course for Public Service Exams, Share trading definitely gives them a wider choice and greater exposure in keeping with the current market trends and employment scenario. Our affiliation with SDVTII is a platform to empower the students with special skill, as prescribed under the Government of India’s Skill India Mission. This will give the edge that is required along with the Personality Development Programme that is provided to every student of ours.

Armed with these skills we have an excellent programme chalked out for providing our students with employment opportunities in the guise of internships and full time jobs with corporate, a perfectly planned Placement Cell being in-charge of it.

Empowerment of every student is what we are ardently working towards. But we cannot achieve this alone. My plea to all parents of our youth would be to chip in their limit bit encourage their wards to attend these sessions regularly. And all you youth of today, our bright icons of tomorrow, trust me, given your very best, sky is not the limit.

You too can catch the Falling star! Have faith in yourself, Believe in your Dreams and Work towards it

LION SHARAD S. RUIA

Chairman, Governing Council

Secretary’s Message

I strongly believe in innovative methods of education, which can foster leadership and accountability in this challenging era of 21st century.

Our sole aim is to encourage the personal, social, physical, ethical and academic well being of all our students, besides academic excellence. Our goal is to develop scholarly students with great self discipline, intense perseverance and zeal to excel to meet challenges of the modern society.

We take pride in providing a caring atmosphere to all students and appreciate the co-operation and support extended by the faculties, present community and all members of PDLC to sustain the high standards set by the management. At PDLC, We Nurture, We Transform, We Create Global Business Leaders. What we have achieved in the last 45 years is only because of the dedicated faculty, staff, students and parents.

I take this opportunity to congratulate Principal Dr. N. N. Pandey, and the entire staff for their zeal and commitment in providing quality and value based education. Finally do remember -The Roots of Education may be Bitter, but the Fruits are Sweeter.

Lion Kanhaiyalal. G. Saraf

Hon. Secretary, Governing Council

From the Principal's Desk

'If the mind is intensely eager, everything can be accomplished- mountains can be crumbled into atoms' says Swami Vivekananda. A steadfast zest and courage to achieve the best is the urgent need of the day for youngsters. To instil this zest in the youth is the passionate motive of every teacher, this is the goal with which every teacher at Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College of Commerce and Economics works incessantly.

This year was a year of giving. Under the leadership of our BMM Department and guidance of our Internal Quality Assurance Cell we put into practice the slogan: 'Reaching out in Community Service'. Our zestful youngsters undertook a number of community centred projects which they carried out with great job and love. The biggest one being the Inter Collegiate Seminar cum Conference on Women Empowerment where not only noted social activists participated but also the women and girls and today's youth community raised voice. This social front was fortified by the vigour and hard work of all our students.

On the cultural front Dalmia Lions Utsav was a landmark occasion of talent and artistic fervour. The cup overflowed with exuberance at Dalmia Lions Khel Mahotsav as the feisty sportsperson from colleges all over Mumbai competed for the coveted trophies, the academic front has always been noteworthy; coupled with this kind of multi-dimensionality I am sure every student of ours will emerge a polished gemstone.

'A gem cannot be polished without friction, nor a man perfected without trials' says Lucius Annaeus Seneca, thus at Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College we provide the ground where trials and tribulations are many but warm support and wise guidance provides our stumbling youth with the perseverance to go on and achieve the very best!

Dr. N. N. Pandey

Principal

FOREWORD

“The struggle you are in today is developing the strength you need for tomorrow.”

Womenempowerment is one basic requirement for the normal development of any society. Without being sensitive to the needs of a particular gender, an individual may refrain from understanding the opposite gender and in some acute cases even him or herself. The need for this equality has been felt and realized through times immemorial and in almost all kinds of human existence across the globe.

If you believe in equality , if you believe in standing up for the rights of all especially for womenwho're most affected by bigotry and discrimination then you have no choice but to be present and accounted for when it comes to standing up for womenand girls in our society. In our society everyone deserves the dignity and respect that is due to him or her.

It was this thought that inspired us to go ahead with the inter collegiate Conference on WomenEmpowerment I take up this opportunity to thank our ever-inspiring members of Management, Our beloved Principal Dr. N. N. Pandey, all our faculties and dear students and their relentless effort to make every single occasion a grand success. I am proud of being associated with such an energized and efficient team.

PROF SUBHASHINI NAIKAR

VICE PRINCIPAL SFC & CONVENOR

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NIMISHA PATIL- SYBMM

Women forced into prostitution

Synopsis

Prostitution started with the thought of oppression of women and using them for pleasure. As time changed human trafficking increased, young girls being kidnapped and sold, thus leading to enforcement of certain laws to protect the society from such malpractices. This is against woman dignity, as they have been objectified for years. How can such a horrified practise stop? Let's start with ourselves where we don't promote this on any level. The government needs to empower women who choose prostitution as a profession as they are left with no option. In order to survive in the society women are not just facing the monsters who indulge them into this but also a war within themselves.

Introduction

What is the meaning of prostitution? According to CambridgeUniversity definition prostitution is 'a practice or occupation of engaging in sexual activity with someone for payment'(money).

Prostitution is sometimes described as sexual services, commercial sex or, colloquially, hooking. It is sometimes referred to euphemistically as "the world's oldest profession" in the English-speaking world. A person who works in this field is called a prostitute, and is a type of sex worker. Prostitution occurs in a variety of forms, and its legal status varies from country to country (sometimes from region to region within a given country), ranging from being permissible but unregulated, to an enforced or unenforced crime, or a regulated profession. It is one branch of the sex industry, along with pornography, stripping, and erotic dancing. Brothels are establishments specifically dedicated to prostitution. In escort prostitution, the act may take place at the client's residence or hotel room (referred to as out-call), or at the escort's residence or a hotel room rented for the occasion by the escort (in-call). Another form is street prostitution. Although the majority of prostitutes are female and have male clients, a prostitute can be, and have clients of, any gender or sexual orientation. There are about 42 million prostitutes in the world, living all over the world (though most of Central Asia, the Middle East and Africa lacks data, studied countries in that large region rank as top sex tourism destinations). Estimates place the annual revenue generated by prostitution worldwide to be over \$100 billion.

Some view prostitution as a form of exploitation of or violence against women, and children, that helps to create a supply of victims for human trafficking. Some critics of prostitution as an institution are supporters of the Swedish approach, which decriminalizes the act of selling sex, but makes the purchase of sex illegal. This approach has also been adopted by Canada, Iceland, the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, Norway, and France. Regarding the prostitution of children the laws on prostitution as well as those on sex with a child apply. If

prostitution in general is legal there is usually a minimum age requirement for legal prostitution that is higher than the general age of consent (see above for some examples). Although some countries do not single out patronage of child prostitution as a separate crime, the same act is punishable as sex with an underage person.

Conclusion

With the developing times where women empowerment is given so much importance and rights of women are given equal status why isn't subject like prostitution discussed on a large scale? Is it because it is considered taboo? Why not even one case appeared on news during this #Metoo campaign. The society needs to understand that the people they are considering inferior are human beings who need some help from the society as well as the government to develop and establish themselves, achieve their goals and dreams. It is high time that this oppression needs to be curbed and rooted out from the orthodox mentality.

Data collection

I asked a number of questions to ten people between the age group 18-20

Q1: Do you think prostitution should be legalized?

A: 80% said yes.

Q2: Is prostitution like any other job?

A: 70% said no

Q3: Do you think prostitution will end in coming future?

A: 90% said no.

Q4: Do you think women who practice prostitution should be allowed to stay in your locality?

A: 45% said yes

Q5: Do you think there are proper laws enforced for the support and security of sex workers?

A: 100% said

Methodology

Survey method was used for research paper. Reference was taken from a couple of websites and documentaries.

Abhitosh Yadav- SYBMM

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS

Why is household chores still a woman's job?

SYNOPSIS

It is sad that in most marriages in our country, the demarcation of duties is very clear. Household chores still remain by and large women's headache. Men who do contribute seldom understand their wives' lack of interest. It is as if we are lesser women if it isn't our hobby to spend Sunday afternoons cleaning the house. For the outlook to change and for people to stop assuming that a bride always comes armed with housekeeping skills, women need to speak up. Make your position clear before getting into an alliance. Because frankly, you only deserve a guy and a family who are willing to love you irrespective of whether your curry is flavorful, or if you know how clean a dirty collar.

INTRODUCTION

Moping, sweeping, washing utensils, drying clothes. You heard these and an image of your mother, sister or any other female figure popped up in your mind. The question is why do we always think, or used to think that household chores are an eminent part of a woman's life. Why do we always have this persona of a woman doing something very basic that can be done by men too. It's hard hitting to know that till today we have stereotyped advertisement of washing machine or utensil soap.

It's not as if the burden of household work exclusively falls on women only in rural areas. Most women who live in urban set-ups face it too. Women may have successful careers and even helps at disposal but they still find themselves to be in-charge of good housekeeping. It's not as if men don't help with tasks like washing clothes or dusting the house et al., but their contribution is still smaller and always made into a big deal.

DATA COLLECTION

The data collected for the give research is based on questionnaire method where people were asked a few common questions and asked their views about this. Different types of response was received by the end of the questions. Some were biased where as some were just disappointing. Here are some of the questions:

1. Why do women labor preferred to do household chores in urban cities?
2. How men are treated when people come to know they are a houseboy?
3. Why the entertainment industry still stereotypes the role of a woman?
4. Why can't the Indian society accept the concept of house husband?
5. Is it a taboo for a man to do household chores?
6. Is it really hard to teach guys the basic household chores?
7. Are wives supposed to manage both house and their work life?
8. Are there any men out there who do these chores and don't mind a thing?

METHODOLOGY

The data collected for the given research is based on questionnaire method where people were asked a few common questions and asked their views about this. Different types of response was received by the end of the questions.

CONCLUSION

In the end, men and women are two ships in water and the two different legs are responsibilities. If one gets slightly pressurized, as a whole they might just lose the balance. The load borne by the two should be done happily and equally. That will lead to the end of this amazing journey.

Jainish Gotecha- FYM.COM

MUMBAI UNIVERSITY

Gender Portrayal in Indian Cinema

-A comprehensive calibration of selected characters from "English Vinglish" and "Life in a metro"

Abstract

My Aim is to achieve the following objectives:

Exploring the conditions of Indian women by selected Bollywood movies.

Transformation of media effectively in movie English vinglish & Life in a metro.

Gender sensitization is to make people aware of the power relations between men and women in society and to understand the importance of affording women and men equal opportunities and treatment.

Introduction

When a baby is born it is logical to make gender differences, but discrimination is unrestrained. This is because Indian families practice the patriarchal format that is denoting a system of society or government controlled my men. The society expects the baby to behave in a certain way which is approved by them. Those expected behaviour and norms are based on socially identified gender, what the society considers right or wrong. Varies from country to country and from culture to culture. Social pressure greatly influences the degree to which we conform to our own stereotypes. Those categorizations help us to identify our social identity. It is however a problem when individuals are victim of the negative stereotypes of their gender group. Gender roles in the workplace are different for both sexes. This is unequal and unjust. A change must be made, Gender sensitization can bring about this change. However, these differences are likely to diminish with time and advancement.

English Vinglish

Housewife and caterer Shashi (Sridevi) is usually scorned by her husband for not knowing English. English Vinglish is a 2012 Indian comedy drama written and directed by Gauri Shinde. The movie revolves around a homemaker who enrolls herself in an English-speaking course to stop her husband and her daughter mocking her lack of English skills and gains self-respect in the process.

The movie witnesses dialogues such as:

“She was born to make ladoos”

“When a man cooks its an art, when a woman cooks it’s her duty”

The movie also witnesses some scenes where her teenaged daughter treats her with contempt and some scenes where Sashi (Sridevi) is faced with ever-mounting humiliations.

Life in a Metro

Life in a metro a 2007 musical drama film co-produced, written and directed by Anurag Basu. Six different stories, about nine people, each with different issues and problems. The story provides a glimpse into the lives, loves and heartbreaks of modern day urban life.

A part of the movie shows us how a husband dominates over his wife. The relationship of Shikha and Ranjeet (Shilpa Shetty and Kay Kay Menon) shows us that he is seen saying, the house is never clean,

saying that all she does is watched television sitting in the air conditioner while he is working hard. Whereas she is much more capable than he is and she gives up her job and career for their child and also because he asks her too.

Gender Analysis

In both of these movies, English Vinglish and Life in a Metro we notice that gender inequality is taking place but at the end we also see a transformation in the form of gender sensitisation.

The media especially films are conceived as a culture industry, which manufacture and sell images of masculinity and femininity. But the image of women portrayed by the media through tv serials, pop shows and films, is not to be found in real life. The projection of women in the popular Bollywood has repeatedly damaged their very image. At least for a change we should hope that some movies will be made to show women as capable of thinking independently choosing their own career.

The future films would treat the men and women even handedly. Again, women characters should not only remain either objects of pleasure, and never equal partners of partakers of the economic management of the household. The films should refrain from portraying women as commodities and sex objects.

Conclusion

*The parrot to the sparrow said,
'Why', oh why, are your eyes so red?
Oh, my dear friend what shall I say.
Someone has stolen my nest away
Sparrow, sparrow poor little sparrow
'O, brother crow, oh brother crow,
Were you there, did you see it go?
'No, I don't know. I didn't see
What are your troubles to do with me
O Sparrow, sparrow poor little sparrow.
Shirish pai*

In the poem :

*Crow - man and patriarchy
Sparrow – fragile women hood enduring Shakespeare's line
"frailty, thy name is woman".*

Hence movies such as English vinglish and Life in a metro portraying women as stronger and individual human being should be produced and supported increasingly to make gender justice not a utopian dream but a human reality.

VISHWA PAI

PATKAR COLLEGE

PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN AS SEX OBJECTS IN MAINSTREAM MEDIA

Synopsis:

The objectification of women in society has kind of become a fashion or trend in the mainstream media today. If one notices clearly, the movies, music videos and also the daily soaps and reality shows portray women as sex objects rather than natural emotional beings. In reality, both men and women are beautiful creatures; each one different and exceptional in their own way. Stereotyping both the genders can lead to unhealthy social and physical habits. Unfortunately, even in a progressing era like the recent times, women are the major victims who suffer from gender stereotyping issues. Somehow, everyone loves to see the outward sexual representation of a woman and the content sells faster and more in volume

than the other real important concepts. Such representation is only degrading the female community in general, jeopardizing the safety of a woman bit by bit. This eventually also results into media being able to shape the culture's sense of dating, romance, sex and what is 'ideal' in the society.

This study helps us understand in detail how small and seemingly insignificant sexual portrayal and objectification can ruin or put the lives of thousands of women into jeopardy and make it difficult for them to survive in the society with confidence and dignity. This study also focuses on what can be avoided or changed to make this society a safe and dignified place for every woman to sustain.

Introduction:

"A woman is the full circle. Within her is the power to create, nurture and transform", said Diane Mariechild at the "I AM WOMAN", a glorious function which celebrates and awards the inspiration of women and how they overcome their personal and professional challenges. Indeed a beautifully prominent gesture to uplift the mental stature of successful women. But is this in anyway positively impacting the female gender in general?

What exactly is gender stereotyping?

Every time you see a woman driver and mutter a curse word under your breath or presume a man with a beard to be more 'manly' than one without, or ask someone not to "behave like a girl" - you are gender stereotyping that person. In fact, the most common stereotype is that of the assigning the colour pink for girls and blue for boys.

So technically gender stereotypes are a set of over-exaggerated characteristics and behaviors attributed to a group of people on the basis of their sex. They are not inherent traits but social constructions that have accumulated over a long period of time. They are inaccurate descriptions and they penetrate a system of unfairness in the society. They are so deeply ingrained in our mindset that it is often difficult to recognize them on the surface level. A common misconception is that of blaming men for being the sole fountain heads of these gender norms. However, that is far from the truth. Men and women are equal perpetrators of these stereotypes.

Talking about the same in the context of women being portrayed in media, the findings show when people get habitually exposed to bikini - clad models draped over sports cars or scantily dressed actresses on TV, they tend to see the females sex as a mere sexual object. Such exposure makes them less likely to take a collective stance against such degrading exposure. “The chronic exposure to objectifying media might lead to the dangerous assumption that such female portrayal is the norm, thus further reducing people’s likelihood to react,” says lead author Francesca Guizzo of the University of Padova in Italy. As per the researchers, women are far more likely than men to be hyper - sexualized in advertisements, magazines, films and television which influences the way women are treated in the society. This also negatively impacts women psyche as well as their sense of self - worth. That study too emphasized the need to raise willingness in women to support protest action against female sexual objectification in the media. According to the different studies published in the journal ‘Sex Roles’, sensitizing campaigns for women could represent a powerful tool to create awareness against sexualized images and unrealistic beauty ideals that are regularly shown on television and to motivate individuals to engage in collective action aimed at improving media portrayals of women.

In an absolute brilliant viral article worded by *Gopika Nair*, it is clearly stated that the opposition to the objectification of women is highlighted since many many years now. She mentions that in *Alexandre Guillaume Mouslier de Moissy's* 1771 play, *The True Mother* (*La Vraie Mere*), the title character rebukes her husband for treating her as merely an object for his sexual gratification: “Are your senses so gross as to look on these breasts - the respectable treasures of nature - as merely an embellishment, destined to ornament the chest of Women?” This shows that the entertainment media has indeed pro founded that women are sexual objects from as ancient as in the year 1771! According to her, objectification is known to be those portrayal of women in ways and instances which commemorate that women are objects to be looked at, ogled, even touched or used. From the agonized *Sita* from the epic *Ramayana* to a modern day rape victim, there are in numerous examples of how women are thought of as a mere usable commodity! They are at times neglected as human beings with equal rights and needs.

Coming back to mainstream media, be it in advertising, calenders, pictures, movies, in magazines, daily serials, reality shows, newspapers and tabloids, it is simply everywhere; women sexual objectification like a niche. Media fails to focus consistently on dignified women scientists, writers, sports persons and artists. Instead they prefer to please the audience by displaying young stylish models to sell products. They fail to portray a representative range of women real skills and occupations, particularly in positions of authority or even fail to reflect the increasing diversity and richness of women lives, or the range of women contributions and achievements. According to her, there is a tendency for women to be shown as secondary to men, as pretty objects, or as appealing sex objects.

Objectification of Women in Indian Cinema

There are many movies made in various genres in the Indian mainstream cinema. These movies are in many Indian languages and at times represent their cultural values and norms. In spite of the rapid rise of regional language movies like in Malayalam, Bengali and Marathi, Bollywood still is at the Apex of the hill and is also a prominently male dominated industry. If one takes time to listen to the glamorous ‘item songs’ of various Bollywood movies, the lyrics easily make the female class sound very desperate and low society. Although many find the music enjoyable, they do not realize the social and emotional impact which can be caused because of the mere words. Super famous songs like ‘*Choli ke Peeche Kya Hai*’, ‘*Munni Badnaam Huvi*’ and ‘*Chikni Chameli*’ clearly depict a woman as a sexually attracting component in everyone’s lives. And let us not go in depth about the unnecessary availability of a bunch of men trying to stalk and woo the lady in concern. Our industry prominently consists of item girls, but there is no such concept as item boys or item men!

For example, when tried to search the term ‘item boy meaning’ on Google, the first prominent search column by Wikipedia reads, “A female actor, singer, or dancer, especially someone who is poised to become a star, who appears in an item number is known as an item girl (there are item boys as well). Although the origin of the term ‘item number’ is obscure, it is likely that it derives its meaning from objectification of women.” This statement clearly proves that even the industry knows that they sexually objectify women on a broad scale.

What can be done to bring an assertive change?

The good news is that people within and outside the media industry are slowly and gradually accepting the need to change the cliché portrayal of women in mainstream media. There are many famous personalities, both male and female, who have fearlessly given their positive support towards the cause. Filmmakers like Anurag Kashyap tweeted, “We need to

stop objectifying our women in what we call our second religion, our films. And our TV shows.” Noted Economist and leading columnist Swaminthan Anklesaria Iyer wrote in his blog in the *Times of India* website : “What’s truly terrible is the manner in which film heroes have for decades pestered, stalked and forced their unwanted attentions on heroines in a thousand films, yet ended up getting the girl. That sends the most outrageous of all messages to the public : pestering girls is what heroes do, and a girl’s ‘no’ actually means ‘yes’. His statement indeed brings out the hard reality which has impacted our real life a lot!

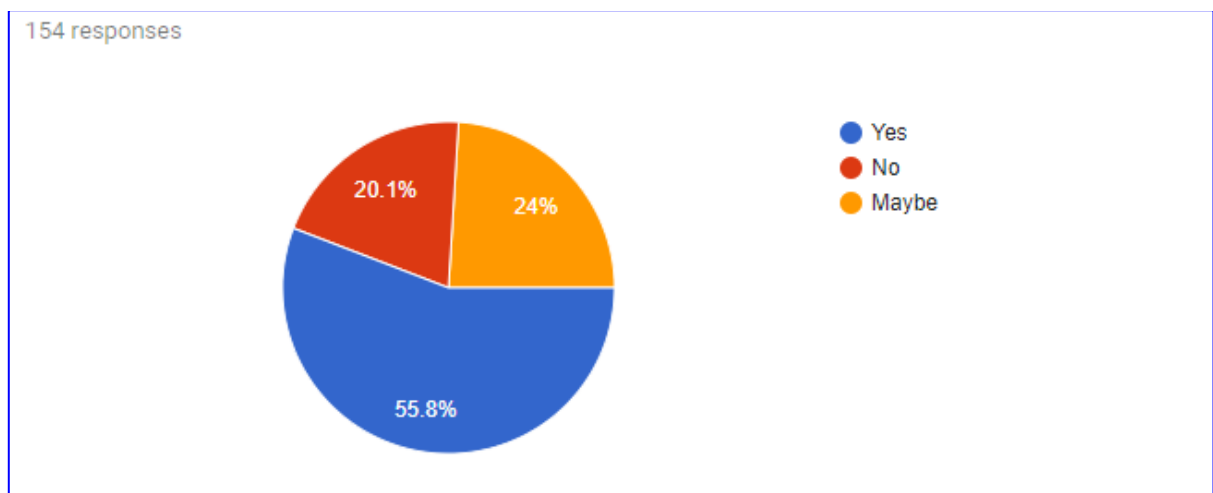
One can argue that it is unfair to completely victimize Bollywood because the women consent to such roles and depictions. The ‘Pyaar Ka Punchnama’ movies slams the reputation of girls so low, that girlfriends in reality are now only serving as Barbie dolls. The actresses here were happy to play such roles. So this means that we are indulging in treating women as a commodity on silver screen just to make it a commercial proposition.

If one believes that the portrayal of women as sex objects in media needs to be changed, then both men and women in our country need to change their narrow minded and stereotyping perceptions. One has to remember that media plays a significant role in shaping the society. If used right by us, the media can ably serve as a significant tool to promote the equality of genders. The media can encourage and work towards portraying women in equal and fair manner. We need to stop stereotyping genders and focus on portraying the individual achievements of people rather than generalizing the classes. Many such personalities like Anurag Kashyap can come forward and encourage the masses to support the eradication of portraying women as sex objects in mainstream media.

Data Collection

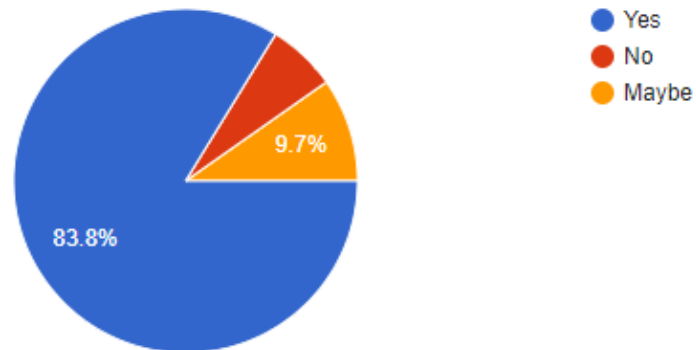
The data and information for this research was collected from various magazines, college textbooks, online survey, random questionnaire and online blogs. This was a combination of both; a quantitative and also a qualitative type of research. Following are some examples and statistics of questions asked during online survey. The sample size was : 154 .

'A woman is usually portrayed as a sex object in mainstream media'. Do you agree to this statement?



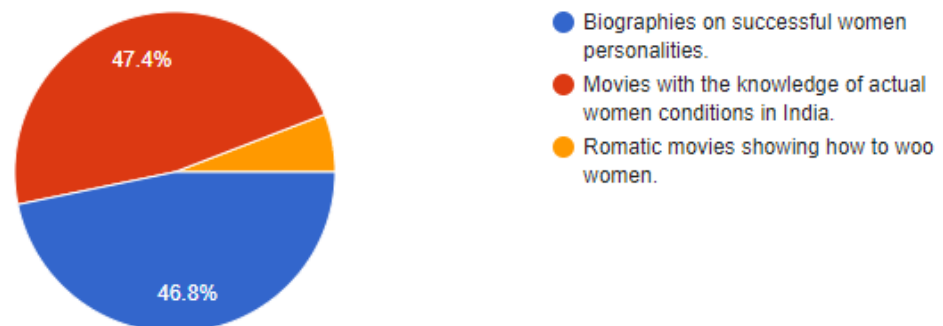
Do you believe that media should focus more on women dignity rather than their indecent portrayal in the cinema?

154 responses

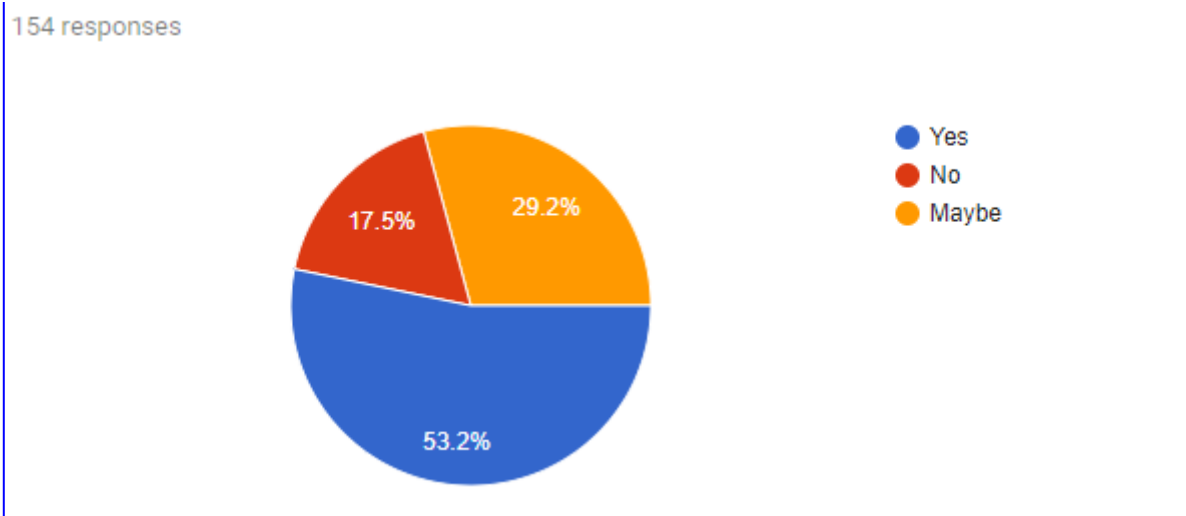


What do you enjoy watching more?

154 responses



4 . Do you think men are portrayed as superior in mainstream media?



Methodology

The type of research that was used in this study was quantitative research and the sampling method used was random sampling method to obtain a more scientific result that could be used to represent all of the required classes of people. This research is also made on qualitative approach. The questionnaire was inclined to objectify the people's opinion on the portrayal of women in Indian Cinema among the targeted audience.

Conclusion :

The complete study helps us understand that the portrayal of women as sex objects in mainstream media is a grave issue and it has painstakingly created a negative impact on Indian masses. Gender stereotyping has led to many crimes against both men and women. We, therefore need to use the power of media to portray good emotions rather than gender

stereotyping. We can see from the results of our survey that we can feel the heat of the need to change the perception of women portrayal in our society.

Prabha Prajapat- FYBMM

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS

Problems faced by women in media industry

Synopsis

Women in media are individuals who participate in media. Media are the collective communication outlets or tools used to store and deliver information or data. The role of women in media evolves around the four axes of media: media freedom, media pluralism, media independence, and media safety. Media is mirror of society and media reflecting of happenings in the society . Media is the centrally placed to shape society perception, ideas , attitude and behaviour . Women in media face the same difficulties and threats as men, but also experience gender inequalities, safety issues, or under-representation.

Women journalists from various countries said sexual harassment, pay discrimination and character assassination at workplaces were common in all South Asian countries. They also shared how they were mistreated by their fellow colleagues and threats they had received after publishing or broadcasting their stories. The journalists also shared how media houses showed less trust on them only because they were women.

Introduction

During the years , the world War 1 & II, the percentage of women in the work force has increased steadily. In the 1990's the labour force was one-third female. By 2000, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that half of global workers would consist of women. As of 2008, the percentage of women in the workforce was 40.5 percent. This does not include the share of work that women do in the home. Even though women make up a large percentage of the workforce and these numbers continue to grow, the jobs are less rewarding, the conditions are worse, and women face more job insecurity and even violence in some countries .the ex prime minister of india says Many global female workers are left to work in the service industry, in informal jobs, and in part-time jobs. In the last three decades, tremendous changes have taken place on many fronts. Not least among them are changes on the social front in relation to the role and status of women in the society. Women who have been entering salaried remunerative occupations and professions are increasing substantially. Women are working in almost all kinds of jobs like technical, professional and non- professional. With the advent of 1980's the women's

liberation movement gave way to the feminist movement. Women of this time straight way entered, invading the once staunch domain of men in increasingly greater number and in wider areas. This was followed upon women being given more opportunities to obtain an education and upon women being increasingly recruited into their national workforces. Going through the historical accounts of the press in India, though the women entered the journalistic profession in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, they did not played an important role in designing and reshaping it. Society is undergoing change. Journalism was considered taboo for the Indian women. However, women journalists are slowly being accepted by the society. After long conscious efforts by activists of women's movements and also due to the influence of the women's decade, the media today is open to women's problems and struggles by giving more space to women problems and also by inviting women to write for special columns. Still they are discriminated in terms of their representation in creative and decision making position. There are number of constraints on them. It is due to the male domination in the organization. In order to encourage more women to join the profession, it is necessary to undertake a study to find out problems of women journalists

A Study on the problems faced by women journalists

Management talks of joining women in the decision making process but they allow this sector as totally male dominated (Rama. Jha 1989). According to the survey released by campaigning group women in journalism it is found that 74% of news journalists in national are men and also men dominate in political and business journalism and it is only 3% often in sports journalism. It is clear from the study that women are less likely to be in senior positions. Eight out of the top 10 newspapers having almost twice as many male editors as women editors. That gender divide penetrates the whole newspaper industry with women making up just 30% of all newspaper journalists (Rowenna Davis). Thai female journalists had become assimilated into the journalistic workforce, in terms of salary, education, working conditions, and that they need no longer be regarded as a separate group. Most of the female journalists have faced some kinds of discrimination such as verbal harassment, prejudice from news sources. Women journalists from Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan

shared their experiences of working with media during the South Asia Regional Training Workshop for Women Journalists held here on Friday and Saturday.

The two-day event jointly organised by Media Action Nepal and Article 19 highlighted the issues and challenges women journalists face while working with media. Immediate strategies to promote freedom of expression and safety of women journalists were discussed at the workshop.

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Speakers and participants of the workshop also discussed positive sides of working with media. Anita Bindu, one of the journalists, suggested to women that they should say “STOP” if someone is trying to sexually harass them.

“It will at least compel the perpetrator to take a step back from the act,” she opined.

Similarly, speakers at the workshop talked about media accountability, impunity and self-censorship, tackling newsroom challenges, opportunities of working in media and also discussed about the professional safety of women journalists.

The two-day event highlighted how the state has failed to address professional safety of journalists. Meanwhile, discussions revealed that journalists censor their stories themselves for fear of losing jobs.

Laxman Datt Pant, chairperson of Media Action Nepal, opined that the reasons behind self-censorship by journalists are professional insecurity, absence of the rule of law, inadequate law enforcement and widespread impunity. He suggested to journalists to immediately report the threat cases to their supervisors and also file cases if necessary.

Associate editor of *Asian Age*, Bangladesh, Syed Badrul Ahsan, shared how women journalists had been fighting their lonely battle in his country. “Women are getting threats and are forced to leave their jobs for the sensitive stories they report,” Badrul said.

Prakash Rimal, editor of *The Himalayan Times*, during his session ‘Professional Safety of Women Journalists: Tackling Newsroom Challenges’ informed about challenges women journalists faced in newsrooms such as long and erratic working hours, pressure from family and working atmosphere, among others. Rimal suggested to journalists to talk, share and report their problems.

Similarly, the journalists were also asked about media policies their respective media houses had towards sexual harassment, discrimination, night time work, day care, maternity leave, hazardous assignments, promotion of women to senior position and capacity building.

The *Hindustan Times* leads with 49.5 per cent of its front-page articles written by women, followed by *The Indian Express* with 40.9 per cent. *The Times of India* rose from 28 per cent in 2014 to 31.2 per cent of articles by female contributors, while *The Hindu*’s representation decreased to 27 per cent from its former 40 per cent. *The Telegraph* ranked lowest, with a mere 16 per cent of cover pieces by women.

The metro and nation sections, which we analysed in a combined count for each newspaper, had a similar range of gender breakdown. Led by *The Hindu*, with 58.5 per cent, and bookended by *The Telegraph* with 15.4 per cent, these proportions were reversed

completely with the editorial sections; 50.9 per cent of editorials by women in *The Telegraph*, and 16.3 per cent in *The Hindu*. The business section had the most equality, with *Hindustan Times* leading at 58 per cent. Sports, on the other end, held the lowest proportion, with 9.1 per cent scored by *The Hindu*. So, women are not writing more about sports but, up from 2014, they do seem to make up a generally larger proportion of opinion and editorial sections.

The average of women-authored editorials in our previous study comes in at 24.5 per cent; this year, the fall 2017 average is 10 percentage points higher. Editor Supriya Sharma remembers that shortly after starting work as a correspondent in Chhattisgarh for *TOI*, 12 men were sitting in an editorial meeting in Delhi when she was invited in. This provoked a momentary realisation of gender dynamics in contrast to her experiences at *NDTV*, which she describes as an exceptional newsroom in terms of core female leadership. “That’s when I realised, this is a completely different ball game: this is a newsroom where the only decision-makers are men,” Sharma said. “By that time I realised how rare it is to have a woman become an editor in India, you’ll be a books editor, a film editor. There are exceptions where people are political editors but overall, any edit meeting in India is going to be dominated by men.”

Conclusion

Change is something is need to be done in our media industry., its difficult process but achievable. A strong women is a women is determined to do something others are determined not to be done . Women of our country realized their importance of voice when they used to raise their voice.

Data collection

Questionnaires to mortals

Can women manage their family and carrier at same time ?

Do you think , in the modern age women's are allowed to work till late night?agree or disagree?

What are the challenges that female journalist face in there professional work ?

Is there any gender discrimination in the media industry ? yes or no , if yes then why & if no then why ?

Despite improvements , Women still do not occupy many of the top influential decision – making posts of media organisations . why is that , do you think ?

Do you think media fraternity is good for women as a career?

What can be done to encourage positive changes in relation to the low representation of women in decision – making roles in media organisation ? What is your suggestion ?

Answers of mortals

Yes, A women is designed to multi – task without even realising that they are performing then different things at the same time . Perhaps that's why god chose women to give a birth to A child and not to the father . With the support of friends And family it is possible to strike a balance between professional And personal life .

40 % of people are agree for late night work of women . If women are discouraged from taking up work in night shifts , there will be no positive effect on society . if more & more Women work in night shifts safety for women will be increased . The real solution is not stopping women from working in night shifts , rather changing the mind-set of people , increasing safety measures and strengthening law & order will serve the purpose.

This industry is full of surprises; you never know what will happen next moment so you have to be mentally prepared for everything. Suppose your time is over and you are

going back to home and if at the same time some big incidents take place then you have to cancel your plan of going home and have to work on that story. Eventualities can take place any time that is the reason this profession is more challenging than other Profession. Media is there to disseminate information and information may come from anywhere at any time so one has to work on his/her toes if he/she is willing to work in this industry.

Yes, Most of people , think that women are not capable for work. They are capable of handling household chores and children. 65% of people have such opinions.

Yes, Due to this gender discriminations , women get less importance then men , less suggestions approved, no promotion, less remuneration comparatively .

Yes, According to mortals, women can choose media as their carrier , there is huge scope in media , due to new technology

I also think it is important that society in general demands that media companies are more transparent how they work with gender and diversity issues, both within their organisations and in their media content. The media need to be accountable to these issues. Every country and company has its own distinct culture and history, but it is possible to benchmark with others for examples or good practices to follow.

Methodology

Its an interview method. Here, I have taken interview of common people, neighbours and from some students . So here , I present the column graph on this interview.

GAYATRI SATHYAN

MITHIBAI COLLEGE

Combating the Lack of Representation of Women due to perceived gender roles

Introduction

Lack of representation of women has been observed in various sectors ranging from politics, media, science, manufacturing, corporate to name a few. Perceived gender roles increase the level of male dominance drastically. Representation of women in media has been tremendously stereotypical and in high accordance to the perceived gender roles in society. Usage of such roles as a reference point for occupations, careers, relationships must be slowly changed. Breaking these barriers is one of the most crucial steps towards women empowerment. Media helps to shape mindsets hence the wrong or inaccurate representation of women is detrimental to the community as a whole. Objectification of

women on screen and misusing female characters as a means of entertainment or sensual gratification has to come to an end. Women are categorized and assigned characterised which fit the perceived gender roles people are socialized to. For instance, roles like homemakers, house help, beautician, receptionist are instinctively perceived as "jobs done by women" and roles such as comedian, engineer, cricketer, peon, wrestler, minister, factory worker are perceived as "jobs done by men". This phenomenon translated on reality shows, advertisements, movies, TV series paints a distorted image of women. Not just careers but emotions are also classified into genders with traits like caring, giving, selfless, sacrificial, being associated with women.

Aims and objectives

Demonstrating the importance of highlighting the participation of women in the workplace, media industry and other sectors. Dismissing the stereotypical characterization of women. To illustrate the importance of ending the usage of perceived gender roles as reference points. For instance, showing a bride to be coy or a mother as selfless and sacrificial. To observe gender roles and their effect on women

Hypothesis

If stereotypical roles assigned to women are replaced with gender neutral roles, a change may be observed in the way women are perceived in the society.

History of Misrepresentation of Women

Through the ages, in the advertising or film industry women have been portrayed to be docile, coy, "damsels in distress", shopping and jewellery obsessed, beauty conscious individuals. The phenomenon of the "perfect body" portrayed on screen terrorizes women to fit in the social constructs and expectations set for them in the society. For instance, wax strips commercials showcasing women with already bare hands hence promoting the idea that women with body hair are not beautiful. This not only seriously hurts how society views them but also how they view themselves. Young girls should be able to see what the media puts out there as a positive, and not some distorted reality they have to make true. Women are underrepresented, misrepresented and marginalised in history textbooks. Women are portrayed as historically unimportant and incapable, contributing little to society outside of the domestic sphere. We furthermore argue that this type of portrayal sends powerful messages to the youth about men and women in history and in contemporary society. Women were firmly placed in domestic boundaries, talking animatedly about cleaning and housework, shown as the family nurturer. Such perceived roles are problematic for both genders.

Political Representation:

Besides the media's representation of women, having political representation is just as important if not more. According to the Economic Survey 2018 stated that the political participation of women has been low despite them accounting for 49% of the population, which calls for more representation of women in the decisionmaking process of the country. The survey said that there are developing countries like Rwanda which has more than 60%

women representatives in the Parliament in 2017.

Media Representation:

A generic archetype has been observed in the media industry where women are either used as background props with no real role unless the focus is on cleaning products, nutritional supplements for children, handwash commercials or baby products. They are often featured as peripheral characters. When brands feature women as the lead character, it's normally to make a point about their gender. Portrayal of women in the media has painted a highly distorted image to the generation engaging with this content. They set the standards of beauty which when not met by young girls leads to body image issues.

Summary and Conclusion

The first step to women empowerment is equality. Equal pay, equal rights and equal representation. Gender neutral roles with proper characterization across media channels. Discouraging objectification and stereotyping women and assigning emotions or behaviours patterns to them. The aim must be to redefine beauty standards and support body positivity. To combat any kind of discrimination especially workplace discrimination to ensure that women can have a safe and secure job and have the liberty to unleash their full potential. Equal representation in technical, political, manufacturing and corporate sector. Women must be aware of all rights and laws pertinent to them to ensure no harassment and wrong doings. Women must speak up against any sexist remark, online or in real life and challenge them. Hence, it must be understood that fair representation of women is primary and we as educated individuals must break free from the preconceived gender roles

we have been conditioned to believe since childhood. It is time to advocate a gender-neutral society for the empowerment of women. The hypothesis was proved via research (Survey).

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Limited time education of women in India

India is considered as one of the world's greatest democracies and has also surpassed China as the world's fastest growing economy in the financial quarter of October-December 2018; an achievement only made possible through ensuring education for all and gender equality. Promoting women education and ensuring female literacy have been the major factors behind India's success. The statistics reveal an unprecedented growth in development and women education in the past few decades- India is progressing fast towards her never seen before socio economic development as more and more Indian women are becoming part of its economy; through, their education and empowerment

Current Status of Women Education in India (with Statistics)

The national female literacy rate when India gained independence was tragically low at 8.6%. Women, who were allowed to take part in freedom struggle, were now confined to the houses, leading to the formation of a male dominated patriarchal society. The female

literacy rate of India has increased from 8.6% in 1951 to 64.63%, according to 2011 census. Though, this increase in the female literacy rate is encouraging and promising as well; unfortunately, there is also a flip side to it.

The current female literacy rate of India lags behind the male literacy rate, the former at 65.6% and the latter at 81.3%. The female education rate of India at 65.6% is significantly lower than the world average at 79.7%. The situation is more critical in rural areas, where fewer girls go to schools as compared to boys and the number of dropout rate is alarming among girls.

Statistics also reveal that India still has nearly 145 Million women, who are unable to read or write.

Women should be given equal opportunity in education like men and they should not be isolated from any development activities. Women covers almost half population of the country means if women are uneducated the half country is uneducated which bring poor socio-economic condition. Through the women education the social and economic development will be faster in India. To spread the importance and improve the level of women education all over the country, countrywide national propaganda and awareness programs are very necessary. An educated woman can educate her whole family and thus whole country.

Since ancient time to the time after independence, there have been lots of progress in the field of women education. However not satisfying as much has yet to be achieved. The reason of backwardness in the Indian society is because of the lack of proper women education. Lack of proper women education is because of the various social restrictions against women in India which need to be over on urgent basis. In order to remove such type of social evils from the society and improve status of women education, women should be encouraged for their rights of proper education so that they may make their positive efforts towards society and country.

For the betterment of the women education in India following programs have been run:

Sarwa Shiksha Abhiyan

Indira Mahila Yojana

Balika Samridhi Yojana

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

Mahila Samridhi Yojana

Employment and Income Generating Training-cum-Production Centre's

Program of Development of Women and Children in rural areas

Short Stay Home for Women and Girls

Here are some factors affecting the women education in India:

Undernourishment and malnutrition of the girl child

Sexual harassment and abuse at early age

Lower socio-economic status of parents

Infections and low immunity power at childhood

So many social restrictions and taboo in their life

Forced to follow orders of elders in family whether at home of parents or parents-in-law

Allowed to get only limited education

What is Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a national mission run by the government of India aiming to offer quality education for 8 years to all the children coming under age group 6 to 14 years. This programs was pioneered by the Atal Bihari Vajpayee to achieve the following targets:

To cover education in all districts by the year 2002.

To bring all children to school by the year 2003.

To make necessary for all children to complete 5 years of education by the year 2007.

To make necessary for all children to complete 8 years of quality elementary education by the year 2010.

Conclusion:

Women education have been improved in all the urban and rural areas of the country however in the rural areas extra programs of development of women have been included. In order to improve socio-economic status of women in the rural areas, awareness programs are run to develop income generating activities.

Malala Yousafzai defied the Taliban as a young girl in Pakistan and demanded that girls be allowed to receive an education. For her activism, she was shot in the head by a Taliban gunman in 2012, but survived and went on to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. Malala Yousafzai's book, "I Am Malala," became an international bestseller.

Malala Yousafzai Facts

Malala Yousafzai is a Pakistani education advocate who, at the age of 17, became the youngest person to win the Nobel Peace Prize after surviving an assassination attempt by the Taliban. Born on July 12, 1997, Yousafzai became an advocate for girls' education when she herself was still a child, which resulted in the Taliban issuing a death threat against her. On October 9, 2012, a gunman shot Malala when she was traveling home from school. She survived and has continued to speak out on the importance of education. In 2013, she gave a speech to the United Nations and published her first book, *I Am Malala*. In 2014, she won the Nobel Peace Prize.

methodology

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Datta Collection:

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Mhatre Manish

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Women Empowerment and Media Entrepreneurship

Abstract

In development of many countries, Media has played a vital role. Media has become the main source of information. Media has potential not only to increase the rate of development but also solve many social, political problems and improve standard of living. Media has both negative and positive aspect. In India Media has raise the curtain of various scandals. But also media is being used for various wrong intention and bad purpose ,example of the same can be cybercrime. Women working in media industry is very less as compared to men. Media Entrepreneurship has raised, due to significant growth of media. Governments, educational institutions, non-governmental organizations are responsible for the prevention of all forms of discrimination against women. Besides all of them, the responsibility of the mass media is also big in this issue. Because effect of the media is very large in the dissemination and interpretation of a lot of knowledge, innovation and the news. Today, the media constitute a big part of our lives. Media Entrepreneurship is factor that can lead to women empowerment, if Media include Entrepreneurship of women in right way. Media Entrepreneurship include Advertising, journalism, Film, Radio etc.

The main objective of this paper is to understand media Entrepreneurship in terms of women empowerment, display the impact and role of media in Women Empowerment.

Introduction

Media has become a medium of exchange, not only of picture, data and information, but it is also a medium of sharing beliefs and influencing others. Media has a power to reach a large audience and to create impact on them. Social media is perfect example of this, which has massive impact in today's time on society. The media at large has been

instrumental though not to the degree desired in supporting the movement for women emancipation by focusing on the neglect and marginalization of the position of the women in society. Communication is extremely important for women's development and mass media play significant role. It is to be distinguished that growth of women's education and their entry into this business through employment has contributed to the growth of media. If Media can be an important aspect of change, it can be an equally important aspect of oppression. No doubt media is a dominant medium for advocacy of gender equality and the status of women. Yet the media can also reinforce stereotyped images of women and their roles in society. As media has huge influence on people, it should act more responsible before reporting and publishing any news. Portrayal of women which is derogatory to their image by media is an evidence of lack of gender sensitivity and has called for making them accountable for such representation of women. Such instances had led the National Commission for Women to recommend amendment in the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition Act) 1986. This act in 2012 get updated, which includes new technologies like MMS, electronic media and some which were left out from the act. Posters and T.V serials which displays and promote a stereotype thinking and image towards women. The increase in the participation and access of women to self-expression and decisionmaking through the media and new technologies of communication is in a way empowering women. The powerful and positive role that the media can play in the empowerment of women and gender equality should be supported and further explored.

Objectives and Methodology of the study:

The study was planned for the following Objectives. The study is based on the data which is collected from the published reports newspapers, International journals, websites, etc.

To study the factors leading to Media Entrepreneurship.

To critically examine the portrayal of women by media, and to promote non-stereotype image of women in the media.

To evaluate the factors responsible for encouraging women to become media entrepreneurs.

Limitations

Women themselves does not take interest in media.

Media portrays women as the weaker section of society.

Women are afraid to be involve in media entrepreneurship, because of its negative impact, example the way some of the media portrays women.

The greatest discourage to a women entrepreneurs is that they are women. A kind of patriarchal – male dominant social order is the building block to them in their way towards business success. Male members think it a big risk financing the ventures runby women.

After pregnancy women career in Media Entrepreneurship, losses scope.

No family support, to work in media industry.

Factors leading to become Women Media Entrepreneurship

A strong desire to do something positive is an inbuilt quality of entrepreneurial women, who is capable of contributing values in both family and social life. With the advent of media, women are aware of their own traits, rights and also the work situations. The challenges and opportunities provided to the women of digital era are growing rapidly that the job seekers are turning into job creators. **The following are the factors leading to Women Media Entrepreneurship**

New challenges and opportunities for self fulfilment

Self identity and social status

Freedom to take own decision and be independent

Education and qualification

Innovative thinking

Support of family members

Role model to others

Success stories of friends and relatives

Government policies and procedures

Portrayal of women in media

Media represent women as the weaker section of the society. Films one of the important media entrepreneurship in India. The media entrepreneurship of film is depended on women. Films objectify women in relations to the controlling male gaze presenting women a tool of men attraction for lust. The male gaze is the way in which the visual arts and literature depict the world and women from a masculine point of view, presenting women as the object of male pleasure. The phrase male gaze was coined by feminist film critic Laura Mulvey in 1975. Our Bollywood industry is the best example of this. The item song in Bollywood is object to seek the attention of man in India. The way media has played its part in portraying about the atrocities faced by the women and empowering the women, no other sector has done. Journalism protyal the image of risk while reporting in dangerous situation like terrorist attack, by which women are not allow to go this field by family.

Negative Example

Sunny Leone in films like Raees, Shootout at Wadala, Hate story 2 etc. is been only used for the item song only. And used in films like leela, mastzade, ragini mms 2 etc. for male gaze.

Positive Example Shahrukh khan incitative of displays of actress name, before actor name in his film. Star sports incitative of women empowerment by displaying cricketers mother name on their jersey in the match against Newzeland.

Factor encouraging Women to be a Media Entrepreneur

Considering the flow of women entrepreneurs in the traditional industries, it is oftencriticized that the women entrepreneurship is engaged only in handloom and handicraft and in their ontraditional term, now their aspect have broaden into new line like hotel line, Xeroxing, Beauty Parlour business, incense stick making, candle making etc. In the

last decade, there has been a remarkable shift it emphasizes from the traditional industry to nontraditional industry and services which also includes Media Entrepreneurship.

At present they are:

Creative: The main base of which media work is Creativity. It refers to the creative approach or innovative ideas with competitive market. Well-planned approach is needed to examine the existing situation and to identify the entrepreneurial opportunities.

Determination: Women entrepreneurs must have an intention to fulfil their dreams. They have to make a dream transferred into an idea enterprise.

Ability and desire to take risk: Media entrepreneurship is the risky approach, the desire refers to the willingness to take risk and ability to the proficiency in planning making forecast estimates and calculations.

Quality to working hard: Innovative women have further ability to work hard. The creative ideas have to come to a fair play. Hard work is required to build up an enterprise.

Profit earning capacity: she has a capability to get maximum return out of invested capital.

Recommendations

Promoting entrepreneurship among women is especially important to tackle the problems of under employment and unemployment in the society.

Government should provide better educational facilities and schemes to women folk.

Good academic background makes women confident in dealing with problems in business in an effective manner.

There should be an incessant attempt to motivate, give confidence, inspire and assist women entrepreneurs.

There should be continuous monitoring, improvement of training programmers, practical experience and personality development programmes to improve their over-all personality standards.

Housewives should be motivated to learn additional income.

A Women Entrepreneur's Guidance Cell should be set up to handle the various problems of women entrepreneurs all over the state

Conclusion

Women media entrepreneurs faced lots of problems at start-up as well as operating stage like, non-availability of finance, restricted mobility freedom and having to perform dual role one at home and other at work. Technological advancement and information technology explosion have reduced the problem of women entrepreneurs. Along with technological revolution, mental revolution of society is needed to change the attitude of the society and provide women with democratic and entrepreneurial platform. Women have the potential and the determination to set up, uphold and supervise their own enterprises in a very systematic manner. Appropriate support and encouragement from the

Society in general and family members in particular is required to help these women scale new heights in their business ventures. The right kind of assistance from family, society and Government can make these Women Entrepreneurs a part of the mainstream of national economy and they can contribute to the economic progress of India.

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MENSTRUATION: WORLD CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE ABOUT MENSTRUATION

Synopsis:

Menstruation, also known as a period or monthly, is the regular discharge of blood and mucosal tissue (known as menses) from the inner lining of the uterus through the vagina. The first period usually begins between twelve and fifteen years of age, a point in time known as menarche. However, periods may occasionally start as young as eight years old and still be considered normal. The average age of the first period is generally later in the developing world, and earlier in the developed world. The typical length of time between the first day of one period and the first day of the next is 21 to 45 days in young women, and 21 to 31 days in adults (an average of 28 days). Bleeding usually lasts around 2 to 7 days. Menstruation stops occurring after menopause, which usually occurs between 45 and 55 years of age. Periods also stop during pregnancy and typically do not resume during the initial months of breastfeeding.

Introduction:

Up to 80% of women report having some symptoms prior to menstruation. Common signs and symptoms include acne, tender breasts, bloating, feeling tired, irritability, and mood changes. These may interfere with normal life, therefore qualifying as premenstrual syndrome, in 20 to 30% of women. In 3 to 8%, symptoms are severe. A lack of periods, known as amenorrhea, is when periods do not occur by age 15 or have not occurred in 90 days. Other problems with the menstrual cycle include painful periods and abnormal bleeding such as bleeding between periods or heavy bleeding. Menstruation in other animals occur in primates (apes and monkeys). The menstrual cycle occurs due to the rise and fall of hormones. This cycle results in the thickening of the lining of the uterus, and the growth of an egg, (which is required for pregnancy). The egg is released from an ovary around day fourteen in the cycle; the thickened lining of the uterus provides nutrients to an embryo after implantation. If pregnancy does not occur, the lining is released in what is known as menstruation.

Culture and menstruation

Many religions have menstruation-related traditions, for example: Islam prohibits sexual contact with women during menstruation in the 2nd chapter of the Quran. Some scholars argue that menstruating women are in a state in which they are unable to maintain

wudhu, and are therefore prohibited from touching the Arabic version of the Qur'an. Other biological and involuntary functions such as vomiting, bleeding, sexual intercourse, and going to the bathroom also invalidate one's wudhu. In Judaism, a woman during menstruation is called Niddah and may be banned from certain actions. For example, the Jewish Torah prohibits sexual intercourse with a menstruating woman. In Hinduism, menstruating women are traditionally considered ritually impure and given rules to follow. During menstruation, women are not allowed to "enter the kitchen and temples", wear flowers, have sex, touch other males or females." Western civilization, which has been predominantly Christian, has a history of menstrual taboos.

Menstruation education is frequently taught in combination with sex education at school in Western countries, although girls may prefer their mothers to be the primary source of information about menstruation and puberty. Information about menstruation is often shared among friends and peers, which may promote a more positive outlook on puberty. The quality of menstrual education in a society determines the accuracy of people's understanding of the process. In many Western countries where menstruation is a taboo subject, girls tend to conceal the fact that they may be menstruating and struggle to ensure that they give no sign of menstruation. Effective educational programs are essential to providing children and adolescents with clear and accurate information about menstruation. Schools can be an appropriate place for menstrual education to take place. Programs led by peers or third-party agencies are another option.

Menstruation: A taboo or a boon?

Around the world, menstruation is viewed differently depending on the culture and community. From being considered taboo to being celebrated to being mostly ho-hum, perceptions about women's periods run a gamut. Take a peek into various cultures to learn how they view and treat a woman's period.

Movies like Padman starring Akshay Kumar make a huge difference about the various incorrect perceptions that people have about periods. PadMan begins on slow note and

drags on for some time before picking up pace. The characters in the supporting cast seem to be in a race for overacting - be it Akshay's onscreen mom or random background characters in every frame, they look like they were simply lifted from a 60s movie.

However, the film forces you to look at the big picture. The film tackles the "shame" that our society insists on imposing on periods, head on. From women being ostracised during "that time of the month" to young girls shying away from school to avoid any "embarrassment", co-writer Balki and Swanand Kirkire have managed to put it all out exactly as it is. Some of the exchanges that Lakshmi has in the course of attempting to find a cheap alternative to sanitary pads seem in-your-face, but these also bring forth issues that our society needs to address.

A young girl teases her brother when he wants to romance his wife, but runs away horrified when she sees a sanitary napkin in his hands. A loving but naive wife is scandalised as her husband is "obsessed with women's problems". It is moments like these that make Akshay Kumar's PadMan elevating, without being didactic. R Balki's much hyped film is based on the real life story of Arunachalam Muruganantham, called India's "menstrual man" for transforming the lives of underprivileged women who had to use old rags, sand and leaves during their periods. Despite being peppered with melodrama and some scenes that go on for too long, the entertaining PadMan delivers a robust message -- the importance of women's menstrual health.

A Taboo Topic:

In areas such as western Nepal, menstruation is seen as "unclean" and villages require menstruating women to sleep in menstrual huts during their cycle. Villagers fear that menstruating women will contaminate their homes and may enrage the Hindu gods if they stay inside with their families, according to National Public Radio (NPR).¹ Western Nepal natives believe that menstruation causes sickness in family members and livestock if women do not remain in the period huts overnight. While the tradition of menstruation huts was outlawed in 2005, the ritual persists.

In some parts of India, menstruating girls are told that their period can pollute food, according to The Huffington Post.² Women and girls are forbidden from cooking and touching pickled vegetables, according to The Huffington Post.

Meanwhile in Bolivia, menstruating girls often carry their used sanitary pads with them during the school day and wait until they get home to discard them. The girls are too embarrassed of their schoolmates finding their pads in bathroom stalls, reports UNICEF.³ Also, there is a traditional belief that if you mix menstrual blood with other trash, it causes cancer, says UNICEF.³ Hope may be on the way for Bolivian women. UNICEF is working to change these misconceptions by encouraging period education in Bolivia and increasing available resources for menstruating girls.

A Reason to Celebrate

In other parts of the globe, a period is a reason to party. Young Ghanaian women rest under decorative, ceremonial umbrellas as they start their periods. Families treat the menstruating women as royalty, giving them gifts and paying them homage, according to NPR.⁴ Menstrual huts aren't always considered dreaded isolation chambers. The Ulithi women of the South Pacific host a positive party atmosphere in menstruation huts and use the time to bond with other women, says NPR.⁴

Women of Cree decent celebrate periods, too. (The Cree are considered one of the largest groups of First Nations in North America, with over 200,000 members living in Canada.) When Cree women begin their period, they are honored with a rite of passage called a Berry Fast, according to Women's Health.⁵ Generations of female family members participate by praying for the future of the young women and bringing them soup and water while they fast from solid foods. Family members encourage the young women to consider their life goals and to be creative during their period by using their hands. When the event is over, the young women are treated to a large feast, notes Women's Health.

A Normal Part of Life

Back in the United States, girls who start their period have a host of options and resources available to aid them in their journey. While American culture used to be hush-

hush about a woman's cycle, the women of today are now exposed to mainstream period commercials, magazine advertisements, billboard signs and social media promotions.

Some period advocates in the U.S. and Europe say a woman's monthly flow can still be challenging in underserved communities. To combat this issue, a pair of New Jersey teens recently launched Girls Helping Girls. Period, a community drive to collect feminine hygiene products for those in need.⁶ The selfie initiative #JustATampon – which originated in England and quickly went viral – has helped raise awareness and donations for gender inequality globally, reports The Independent.

Conclusion:

In a perfect world, there would be less stigma around periods and every woman would have the education and resources she needs to be confident about her monthly cycle. No matter where a woman lives, she benefits when her community embraces and supports menstruation without judgment.

SnehaJha-FYBMM

PRAHLADRAIDALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS

Lack of awareness about government schemes for women

Women empowerment means their capacity to participate as equal partners in cultural, social, economic and political systems of a society. Even though the world economy has developed into global economy, in both developed and developing countries women have been suppressed in all walks of life for generations. Women empowerment is far easier said than done. This in a certain respect demands a

revolutionary change in the socio cultural values of the society. In USA and western countries the education and health of a woman is much higher comparatively with developing countries. Still gender bias and beliefs are playing as chief obstacles for the growth of women empowerment worldwide. In India also, in spite of various laws that protect women's rights, the gender inequalities are one of the highest in the world.

There are many challenges women face like; Education, health, poverty & safety

First of all, women must have the will to be independent & to be the best version of themselves, then rest of everything follows.

Help from government and society is also needed to compensate the discrimination women face to live their life to fullest.

Creating legal awareness among women about their rights.

Educating women. Education makes them independent.

Providing health facilities & economic security.

Skill development programs.

Forming groups. Unity gives strength to everyone.

And many more little things which makes significant difference and leads to the great future.

INTRODUCTION

women empowerment, in the simple words it is the creation of an environment where women can make independent decisions on their personal development as well as shine as equals in society. Women want to be treated as equals so much so that if a woman rises to the top of her field it should be a commonplace occurrence that draws nothing more than a raised eyebrow at the gender. This can only happen if there is a channelized route for the empowerment of women.

Even in this 21st century, gender inequality still exists.

There are so many women, who are silently baring the harassment from their life partners and others because of the lack of education, lack of legal awareness and lack of empowerment.

When women are empowered, whole society benefits, because women constitute half of the society.

Educating women about health care promotes healthier families.

Even though women works 24/7 to raise their children and to maintain their families, they are not getting enough recognition for house chores and home

maintenance. As this work is unpaid, women who choose to be home makers are not considered as working persons in Indian economy. Due to this, their self esteem tend to be low.

CONCLUSION

I believe that Girls are second to none. If girls are given proper education than they can lead the society, state, nation or the world. Women are considered the pillars of the society and play the roles of mother, wife, sister & daughter . If we, the people give the equal chance to them then they can beat even men also in every field like medical, management, engineering, analyst, research & development etc. The only problem is with the our society. Their mindsets are different , some places are such as women aren't given entry to the temple in her period time , they have to veil in front of father in law, can't work due to she is female? these are the questions that people have to change their mindsets with the increasing generation . Now we live in the technology generation and it doesn't require any orthodoxy traditions. Therefore, let bygones be bygones and move towards new step i.e. to increase general awareness about laws and legal acts to improve the condition of women . By self realizing and self employed female can help in greater economy of the nation. With the mix of these two powers the nation will be called Developed Country actually.

According to me in order to achieve development in women sector the following necessary steps should be followed :-

Proper awareness for laws should be there that is law should not be restricted to papers only but the implementation of law should be there so that every woman can be familiar with her rights. Significant steps should be taken to implement all the laws which are amended to facilitate detention, prevention and punishment of crimes against women.

Women education has to be made compulsory and women should be encouraged to become literate because without being educated women cannot have a access to her right.

Strict implementation of the schemes and policies for women empowerment should be done.

Awareness camps for women should be organized where they can become familiar with the framed schemes and policies and can take benefit of those schemes and policies.

DATA COLLECTION

Answers of the question asked and online

<https://blog.socialcops.com/academy/resources/awareness-surveys-read-peoples-minds/>

Data analysis

Question's	Agree	disagree
Do you feel our government provide you a proper empowerment and safety for women?	80% people are agree on this.	20% people's Are not agree on this.
If you are a parents of a girl child do you allow her to work till night?	95% People's are agree on this.	5% People's are not agree on this.
People appreciate the success of man but doubts the success of women by making an opinion such as she got success only by her beauty and not by her skills do u agree this statement?	37% People's are agree on this.	63% People's are not agree on this.
Are you aware of indian government give 6000rs rs after the birth of new born?	40% People's are agree on this.	60% People's are not agree on this.
Are we getting an immediate response from the government helpline no?	70% People's are agree on this.	30% People's are not agree on this.

Methodology

The information for the content was obtained by the following links

The reference for the strategies that were planned for women empowerment was taken with the help of this link .Both successful and unsuccessful schemes by The government and their

reason to be unsuccessful was also taken from this. However, many points were added by me and the questions for interview was also prepared by me, by questioning about women empowerment to about 10 people. However there were a lot of difference in opinion. Some of them agreed while some disagreed.

Rena Vora and Vaishnavi Gupte

**Perception Study On The Taboos And Myths On Menstruation Existing In Religion
And Urban Society Today**

Synopsis

With the rise of women empowerment all over the world, menstruation remains to be a topic of “hush hush” in many parts of the world. The taboos and myths associated with menstruation (also known as periods) is still prevalent in today’s age. Therefore, this study

aims to understand the perceptions on the taboos and myths of menstruation that exist in religion and the urban society. The methodology adopted by this study is quantitative and qualitative, with the objective of understanding the viewpoints of women of various age groups and religions and belonging to different strata of the society.

The method of data collection will be with the use of questionnaire, which will be administered to 215 women respondents above the age of 15, which is the age when most women are already menstruating. Also, 10 women from three different generations and different strata of the society are also interviewed with respect to their understanding of different phases of periods and their viewpoints on various aspects related to menstruation.

Introduction

“A woman is the full circle. Within her is the power to create, nurture and transform.”

-Diane Mariechild

Women have progressed a lot in all walks of life and so have the rights that empower them. “Women empowerment refers to the upliftment of the social, political, educational, spiritual or economic power of women” (Shettar, 2015). “Without the participation of women in national activities, the social, economical or political progress of a country will be stagnated” (Tiwari & Hamid,1980). International Women’s Day is celebrated annually on March 8th to commemorate the past and present achievements of women all over the globe.

Even though various advancements have been made to resolve the disparities of gender-based discrimination, the topic within women empowerment that is slowly gaining momentum is menstruation. Menstruation (also known as period), is an important part of the woman’s biological system and is looked down upon by the Indian society. Women are

considered to be “unclean/dirty” during their period and this discrimination is observed in both, rural as well as urban areas (Dasgupta & Sarkar, 2008). Multiple myths and taboos from the previous generations, associated to menstruation, are still dominating in various households. These “taboos about menstruation present in many societies impact on girls’ and women's emotional state, mentality and lifestyle and most importantly, health” (Garg & Anand, 2015)

In recent times, modern women are trying to fill this informational gap through different media platforms. Be it the 2019 Oscar-winning documentary “Period. End of Sentence” or the mainstream 2018 Bollywood film “Padman”, the main aim is to normalise the conversation around menstruation and menstrual hygiene. Multiple social media campaigns such as “#womenarenotimpure”, “#happytoblood” among others were trending on the internet last year after the historic Sabarimala ruling by the Supreme court, which lifted the century-old ban on the entry of women of menstruating age into the Sabarimala Temple.

But along with these positive acts of women empowerment, few regressive paradoxical events have also taken place. Most menstrual product advertising on media platforms suggest that odour and leakages are the worst things that can happen to women on her period rather than focusing more on menstrual health, hygiene and sanitation. Instead of helping women overcome demystifying myths, these advertisements are concerned with product sales and therefore carry forward the myths and taboos existing in the society.

In comparison to women living in rural areas, women in urban areas have easier access to multiple menstrual products such as sanitary napkins, tampons and menstrual cups and also are more informed about menstruation. Even with the easy access, people in urban areas remain uneducated about menstrual hygiene and quietly follow the practices their ancestors

used to follow. The families, that are educated, also follow at least a few practices due to the fear of being judged by their religious groups and society as a whole and have not taken out the time and asked “why”.

Data Collection

For this study, both the primary data collection techniques i.e. quantitative data collection and qualitative data collection have been used. The quantitative data collection has been done through a survey using Google forms. All the questions are closed ended so that results can be quantified easily except for the questions pertaining to religion and the viewpoints of the respondents on the change in acceptance of menstruation.

The quantitative data collection technique has been used is the interview method. In-depth interviews of women belonging to different age groups and social strata have been recorded through sampling method to understand the perspectives of women from various generations and different strata of the urban society.

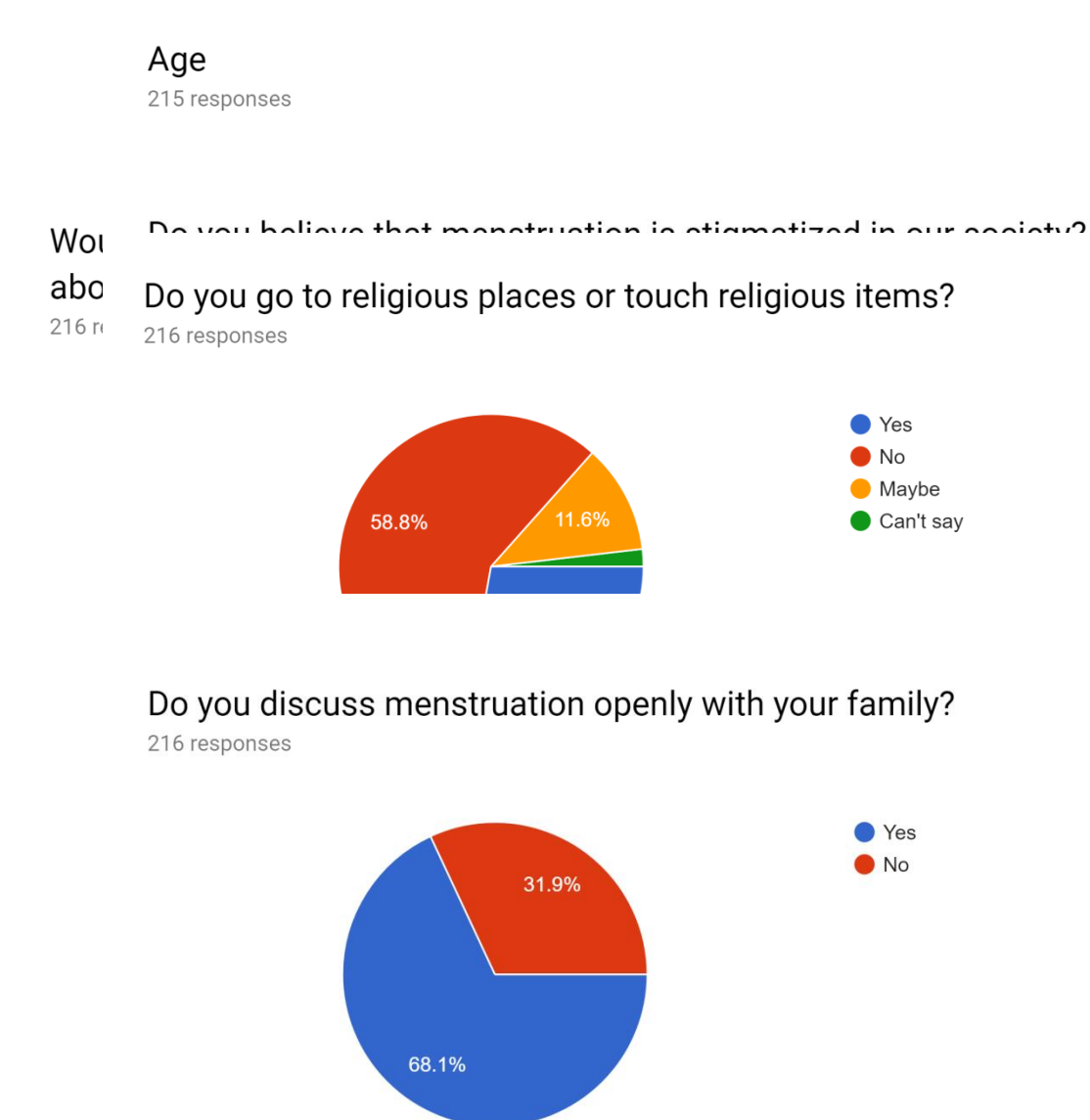
Methodology

Considering that every woman is unique and every woman has a different perception, the approach can't be limited to just one methodology. Thus, a blended approach of a quantitatively qualitative approach shall be used, based on which the conclusion would be drawn. The goal is to reach a qualitative inference by using a qualitative approach.

Sampling

Due to time and financial constraints, a non-probability sampling technique was adopted. The population of the research is all urban women from the ages of 15 years and above in India. However for the purpose of this research, the sample is restricted to the urban women of Mumbai. The sample size was 215. One of the limitations of this sampling technique is that of representativeness and unknown degree of sampling error.

Findings of the quantitative survey



Data Analysis

In the quantitative survey conducted among 215 women above the age of 15, 40.9% respondents belonged to the age group of 15-25 years, 8.8% respondents belonged to the age group of 26-35 years, 38.6% respondents belonged to the age group of 36-50 years, and 11.6% respondents belonged to the age group of 51 years and above. The diversity of the sample helped the researchers to get a wide range of women having different opinions on menstruation.

Out of these respondents, 36.7% women were students, 32.6% women were working, 24.7% women were homemakers and the rest belonged to other occupations. While most of the respondents were Hindus, the other respondents consisted of various diverse religious backgrounds such as Islam, Christianity and Jainism and others.

A majority of 64.4% respondents believed that menstruation is stigmatized in our society. While a lot of them also mention that there has been a change over the years but there are still taboos regarding menstruation. Movies like “Pad Man” and “Lipstick under my Burkha” are woman oriented and speak about the different problems women face in the society.

It is interesting to note that only 46.8% respondents believed that every religion has menstrual discrimination. According to the interviews conducted, all our interviewees stated that they are subject to restrictions imposed by their family due to religious reasons. While some choose to obediently follow, others choose to rebel. Some of the common restrictions faced by the respondents of the survey are as follows:

Not visiting or touching religious places and items (72.7%)

Living as a recluse (6.5%)

Some of the different myths we learned about:

No touching plants

No touching pickle

No entering the kitchen

Despite all progress the society has gone through and how much we have evolved, there are still 58% of women who do not visit religious places. Having mentioned this, women are still on the road to accepting and wanting change in the way people understand menstruation.

An important factor that's has been highlighted in the survey, women still consider that menstruation is a stigma but a whopping 68.1% of the women discuss menstruation openly with their families. This shows that most women are comfortable talking about it. When women buy sanitary napkins from a general store, they cover it in newspaper or a black plastic bag like it is something to be ashamed of. Urban women are now becoming more liberal with the idea of carrying them without any cover. There is still a small number that is still unsure but over a period of time, this practice will also cease to exist.

Interview Data Analysis

A detailed interview was conducted among 10 urban women of different age groups belonging to different strata of the society. While a clear generation gap was noticed, it was interesting to note that women from the same age group but different social strata had different answers due to the upbringing and environment they have been a part of. All these women experienced menstruation for the first time between the ages of 10-15 years. It was

seen how two women (age 74 - upper middle class and age 86 years - upper class) who have crossed their menstrual age had similar experiences yet different kinds of restrictions. Both used reusable cloth pads due to very few alternatives available at the time. The number of restrictions that both faced highly varied. While 74 year old woman (upper middle class) had to live as a recluse for 5 days, the 86 year old woman (upper class) was only restricted from attending any religious functions.

Four women (age 52 - lower class, age 52 - lower middle class, age 53 - upper middle class and age 53 - upper class) who are currently experiencing or just hit menopause, are the ones who initially used reusable cloth pads and later transitioned to sanitary napkins due to more availability. The restrictions were most severe for the 52 year old woman (lower class) in comparison to the other women of this age group.

It was noted how two young ladies (age 21 - upper middle class and age 23 - upper class) experiencing menstruation for a few years now, face fewer restrictions than the older lot. While the 21 year old woman uses sanitary napkins during her menstrual cycle, the 23 year old woman uses tampons as more menstrual product options are available.

Two girls (age 15 - upper middle class and age 15 - lower class) who recently experienced their first period, also known as menarche, seemed to be educated about menstruation and thus did not panic during their experience. While the 15 year old girl from the upper middle class does not face any restrictions, the 15 year old girl from the lower class faces a few restrictions such as no touching and no entering the kitchen.

Conclusion

The research paper has shown us that religion to a certain extent has implied restriction on women who are on their menstrual cycle. While a lot of women believe in empowerment and change, a lot of them just follow these rules, regulations and myths out of respect for the

older generation and religion. The urban society is heading towards change but is not completely free of these taboos.

Although acceptability of this biological phenomena is definitely on the rise with education and awareness, it is still very one sided. Measures are being taken to spread awareness about menstruation and menstrual hygiene at the grass root level and educate not just women but also men from the lower income group. There is still a small sector of women in the urban cities who cannot afford sanitary pads therefore still use cloth pads, which is unhygienic and cause a lot of discomfort.

To conclude, we would like to say that a change in the mindset of people regarding menstruation is necessary which is possible through open conversations about the topic between all the members of the society. The perception of women being “unclean” during their period is a concept that is drastically changing due to the onset of various women empowerment movements across the globe. Hopefully, in the years to come, the taboos, myths and restrictions followed by women shall come to a complete halt and truly we would be able to celebrate Women’s Day in the truest sense. Liberate women and let her free from all the stigmas and taboos of menstruation. It’s a biological cycle that definitely requires more support and comfort and not any taboo, restriction or stigma.

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Problems faced by working women on daily basis

Synopsis

India has emerged on all fronts in the last decade. Every day we see fellow citizens making our country proud. There is no longer discrimination in gender for jobs. There are

more and more women in each sector. Women empowerment has caught up speed and the results are tremendous. Yet working women face many problems. Feminism, which means the advocacy of women's rights on equality of the sexes, is being talked about all around the globe. Women are rising to new heights each day. The kind of work which was previously dominated by the men, now sees a change. The study plans to investigate the problems which are faced by working women on daily basis. There is no second thought to the fact that women need to work twice as hard as men for the same job. Even in 21st century a woman cannot be career oriented without balancing the home. There are few women who breakthrough but the society attaches various labels with their name. The roles of women in the work area have changed tremendously, as we can see women as pilots, CEO, HR and every other high end job. But still there is no difference in the fact that women are the foundation of social and cultural base of every family. A woman is solely responsible in maintaining the family virtues and values. Both the, men and women get 24 hours a day, but a woman has to balance both family and work. There are many factors which can be considered as the problems which are faced by the modern working women. The situation is sure improving but it is the women who have to put the extra labor always. The research on this topic tries to explain the problems faced by working women in detail and provide an appropriate conclusion.

Introduction

India has emerged to a stage now where the working of women is no longer considered a taboo. Without the contribution of women no society can function properly. Maya Angelou has said, "Each time a woman stands up for herself she stands up for all the women". A strong woman can do wonders. So, the roles of women in every sector are changing. They are

seen in positions of leaders who are confident and right-minded. Today the Indian family can be called as a dual earner family where both men and women work. The change can be seen as women are now employed in jobs which were previously male-dominated. A woman is required to plan her career in advance so that she can balance her personal and professional life. Earlier women were considered spenders, they would spend the money earned by their husbands, but now women have become the earners. Keeping in mind, the person who earns also has to face problems. Working women face many problems relating to work, home and other external factors.

Stress

Stress is the pressure which a person feels when he/she is subjected to a situation where the person is not comfortable. Normal stress is the one which occurs to every person and is considered good for the person. The reason is that it encourages the person to perform better and then get rid of the stress. But sometimes the amount of stress can increase to a level wherein a person can even turn suicidal. Working women are bound to experience a big amount of stress. When the stress surpasses the normal level; it can be harmful for the person. Stress in working women can be caused due to number of factors. Some companies hire women employees but hold the grudge against them; the reason is the male ego. Our society functions in a way where men are seen as leaders and women as helpers. When a woman goes to the top and become a leader it hurts the ego of men and hence they try to create problems for the women. So they give extra work load to the women employees which increase the stress of women. Working women are always expected to prove themselves by giving the best performance constantly. A woman in an organization is either not considered very smart or the one who never makes any mistake. A women cannot be like any normal

male employee. This leads to stress. The discrimination at work place is also another factor which could lead to stress. Working women have to handle both the work and office, so when a deadline has to be met it gets more stressful. A woman might not be getting enough credit for her work or being dominated by male employees is also stressful. A woman works the same hours as a man, but even after office hours the women is cook, clean and look after all the family members. All the household chores are to be done by her. This puts a lot of stress on the woman. By the end of the day, fatigue kills her creativity. The stress of not being able to have time for one also adds. Health issues and disease follow this lifestyle. Premature ageing also occurs. In India a mother is expected to look after her kid also. The tension of her kid's well being also causes stress. The extra work in home puts a lot of stress on a woman, she is expected to be a superwomen and not a normal person.

ARUSHI BARUA- TYBMM

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS

Beyond Loss & Abuse

Beyond Loss & Abuse:

The Inspiring Story of How a Woman Stitched Her Way to Success

SYNOPSIS:

IN a country of 1.3 billion people, making ends meet is a daily ritual for many underprivileged people. Not many can come out on top in spite of braving all hardships. But

India's diversity is such that in every sphere of life, some beacons shine bright to pave the way for others.

We recount below the travails of Hazrat Bi Shaikh, who suffered at the hands of her in-laws and fate but took everything in her stride to survive all the difficulties and make a secure life for herself and her family. She showed compassion in helping 10 of her women friends in securing a good life for themselves.

INTROUCTION:

Hazrat Bi is a 43-year old lady who came to Behrampada in Mumbai when she was a young girl. She married when she was 19 years of age. Her woes started when her in-laws started making life hell for her. She gave birth to three daughters one of which died at a young age. Since then she has suffered a series of agonising incidences. First, she lost her husband and her in-laws mistreated her, forcing her to move to her mother's place to receive shelter. Her elder daughter died leaving her infant kids behind. These kids, her sole surviving daughter and Hazrat Bi herself needed looking after. Hazrat Bi was determined to face life's challenges head on. She worked as a maid to contribute to the family's income. Later she worked as a tailor, stitching for people in the neighbourhood. In bargain, she gained steady clients and experience as a good tailor. Subsequently, with her tailoring experience, she tied up with an NGO to make bags. She not only learned to stand on her own feet but also helped 10 other women stand on theirs by working with her in her bag-making business. Unfortunately, for Hazrat Bi, after the ill-treatment by her in-laws and her travails thereafter fate struck a cruel blow in the year 2013 again when she was diagnosed with cancer. With treatment consisting of surgery and chemotherapy, she overcame cancer. Fortunately, her health improved and she is quite stable now and has made the bold decision to continue her bag-making business. Without losing an iota of courage and with steely determination, she single handedly runs the bag-making business with her 10 women supporters, making a grand success of it.

Buoyed by the success of her bag-making business, she has set out on a goal of growing her business to ensure that she and her supporters can aspire for a good life. She needs capital to buy new printing machines for printing on bags. She also needs working capital to buy raw materials. She wants to take a loan to help her grow her business.

CONCLUSION:

While we empathise with Hazrat Bi's state of affairs we also extol her courage, determination and fortitude to face all the hardships fate threw at her. Not only does she look after herself and her family, she has also shown the way to 10 of her friends to aspire for a good life. This act of kindness on her part speaks volumes for her commitment to fellow human beings.

AYUSH BHATT- TYBMM

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS

EMPOWERMENT TO WOMEN

SUB TOPIC-WOMEN IN SLUMS

The slum what on which i have researched is Dharavi slums.

What does comes to your mind you thinks of Dharavi slums?

Most of people starts thinking about poverty,low class of people we think that they are not appropriate to our society and they don't earn up to the standard of living, but its much more beyond that they are the community who works and manufacture our daily need products,and Dharavi is one of biggest producer of leather goods and products of our continent aisa we can always feel proud about it.

INTRODUCTION

DHARAVI.....is a one of the biggest slums in continent Asia,55% of Mumbai's population live on 6% of land the Dharavi Slums is a homes to 1.2 million people. The chawl rent starts as low as rs185/Month only, there's only 24% of Dharavi's total population who has safe access of drinking water, due to handloom industries and small factories which runs in a very small area , the toxic of Dharavi has raised 3 times over the safe limit. Products which are

manufactured in Dharavi is been exported to other countries like North America, Europe, California and other parts of aisa, this is the Continent one of biggest channel. You will be surprised to know that the annual income of overall Dharavi is approx 650 million/year. This slums is home to 5000 businesses and 15,000 single room factories.

DATA COLLECTION

The data which I have collected is sourced from internet. Fatima Shaikh, 35, has been working since she was little. Her parents came over from Andhra Pradesh to Mumbai in search of viable livelihood and decided to settle down in Dharavi. From then on this crowded shanty has been her home and workplace. Over the years, she's been a vegetable vendor and then a domestic worker, who toiled for 12 hours daily without proper wages or benefits. At the end of it, she never had enough money or a home and no proper identity that would enable her to avail of government schemes. Like her there were many other women in her neighbourhood who laboured day and night as informal workers but ended up with little money, no benefits and severe ailments. Infuriated at the situation of her lot she was looking for an opportunity to make a difference and it came when activists of the Labour Education and Research Network (LEARN) came to Dharavi, a hub of small-scale industries like pottery, snacks, rubber, electronic waste and plastic recycling units, handicraft, embroidery and kite-making among other, to mobilise a dispersed, dis empowered workforce.

According to Indira Guttenberg, organizing Secretary, LEARN, Mahila Kamgar Sanghatana and scholar at Mumbai's Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), "Women form a large majority of home based workers and no matter what they do they are extremely low paid. In several Dharavi slums, adolescent girls and the physically disabled, too, are engaged in exploitative work."

With the exception of the Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA), trade unions have overlooked the conditions of this huge workforce, which includes 30 million women and contributes croreto the economy. In fact, according to Gutttenberg, as a first step to realizing the ideals enshrined in the ILO (1996) C177 Home Work Convention, which spells out a legal framework for securing informal workers' entitlements, it's imperative that they are duly identified and recognized as workers.

Fatima shares, "I have grown up in Dharavi. Even as a little girl I remember being woken up at the crack of dawn to be sent along with my sibling to sell vegetables. We walked the broken down lanes with a heavy basket-load and it was really tough negotiating the narrow spaces especially during the long monsoon season when rainwater flooded the streets." As she grew older she found employment as a domestic worker. But when despite labouring all day she was unable to make ends meet she took on embroidery assignments during the night. In time she felt her life was going nowhere. Marriage to a construction worker brought additional responsibilities and three daughters but penury was one constant she couldn't shake off. "How could there have been any difference. I had no birth certificate, no identity card, no rights as a worker. Although we were paying Rs 1,000 as rent

for a room where the five of us stayed there was never any proper proof of residence. Consequently, securing government welfare entitlements was difficult.”

It was desperation for change that motivated her to link up with LEARN. Gartenberg says, “In 2008 we decided to speak to the women about their rights as workers. We felt that once they understood that they had legitimate entitlements and felt confident enough to demand them, it would have a multiplier effect on other aspects of their life as well.” After Fatima attended a few meetings she realized that whether one was a domestic worker, a key chain maker, a scrap sorter or an embroiderer everyone was going through the same problems. Moreover, she started seeing how their poor living conditions only added to their difficulties. The small size of homes in Dharavi along with the overcrowding and miserable civic amenities invariably took a toll on their health and work. “Most working women complain of severe backaches, hand and leg pains, irritation in the eyes and diminishing vision. If the children are small, then they have to find time to attend to them, sometimes even ignore them if there is a pressing deadline. In the absence of a crèche or a day-care centre, there is simply no other way out. With meagre daily wages and no real safety net to fall back on, everyone just has to go on. Be it healthcare or rent or education everything requires money, especially if they don’t have government identity cards,” shares Fatima.

CONCLUSION

According to the story shared above of Fatima, Dharavi has many more such stories like this, but I will only focus on the Positive points rather than focusing on negative points. As time passed now Dharavi has changed with lot of points now in Dharavi there are lot of organizations who are working to empower women and helping them to know their rights. There is an organization called (L.E.A.R.N) Labour Education and Research Network. This is the one of organization which is working with women of Dharavi from very long time to empower women and help them to know their rights where it help women of Dharavi to work in a very organized manner and to carry a specific task with more enhance, now in Dharavi there a group of women who helps other women to know their rights this is how Dharavi is growing consistently and gradually.

I am really grateful that I got an opportunity to address the unknown entrepreneur of India .

VEDANT DESAI

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS

CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN IN INDIA

SYNOPSIS:

Currently, India is one of the most powerful nations in world. It is the biggest democracy in the World, however women backwardness is pretty evident in Indian society because of social issues and various problems faced by women in Indian society. Women belonging to lower- and middle-class families suffer a lot more than women belonging to the higher class. Women in the Indian society generally face problems of sexual abuse, eve-teasing, female infanticide, etc. Taking birth as women in Indian society can be described as 'prone to social problems' as women face problems at every stage of their life and at every age possible. Many regressive people in the Indian society consider girl child a 'liability'. When a girl grows up then she faces problems such as eve-teasing, sexual abuse and rape. After that when women is getting married, at that time her family has to pay dowry; and another one of the biggest problem women face is even before they are born that is female infanticide. To be honest, the situation is getting better but it not perfectly normal and it is not an excuse to say that the situation is been improving, we have to thrive hard to completely eradicate these problems. So, to eradicate these problems we need to understand them properly; so, let's try to understand each problem in depth.

INTRODUCTION:

FEMALE INFANTICIDE:

Let's go age wise. First, we'll look at female infanticide. Female infanticide is the most common practice of killing the girl child in mother's womb in the Indian society. In some societies girl child is considered as a burden for their parents as they think that women are here only to consume money without earning a little bit. Although female infanticide has been criminalised in India, it remains an under-reported crime in India due to lack of unreliable data and most of the people are afraid to report the crime. According to IPC 315, female infanticide means killing a girl child between the age group of 0-1. In 2010 more than 100 cases of female infanticide were reported in India, because of that the difference between sex ratios of a male and female are increasing. Most of the cases are reported in north India states of Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan. One of the biggest reasons for increase in female infanticide is being associated with the increase in number of private ultrasound scanning centres which often tell the sex of the baby. The techniques which doctors use to tell the sex of the baby is just horrendous, if the baby is a boy then they say, 'jai shri Krishna' and if the sex of the baby is girl then they say 'jai mata di'. As the scanning centres are affordable, people find out the sex of the baby which results in the abortion of girl child. One of the biggest reasons for female infanticide is poverty as people think that a girl will not earn money and will remain a burden for them. Another, main reason is the dowry system. Although India has taken steps to abolish dowry system, the practice still persists and for poorer families in rural regions female infanticide and gender selective abortion is attributed to the fear of being unable to raise a suitable dowry and being socially outcaste. In 1991 the girl child protection scheme was launched by the government of India which operates on a long-term basis of financial incentive. In 2010 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' initiative was launched by government of India to provide gender discrimination and to survival, education and protection of girls. Another crime which is practiced in India is female foeticide/infanticide. Female foeticide is the practice of abortion of female foetus inside mother's womb. The practice of female foeticide is increasing day by day in India with an average rate of 103 female abortion in six months. The state of Maharashtra has the sex ratio of 111 boys per 100 girls which is very high, the ideal ration in India is 103 per 100 girls. Southern states like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala have the ideal sex ratios and it is exact opposite in north states which ranges to 130 boys per 100 girls. The problem is reducing India but at a very slow rate. Many prominent personalities like Aamir Khan, Akshay Kumar, Saina Nehwal are taking initiative in various campaigns for protection of girl child.

WOMEN ABUSE IN INDIA:

India is at war with its girls and women. The planned rape of an eight-year-old Asifa in a temple by several men including a policeman was particularly horrific. Sexual abuse in India remains a widespread problem even after tightening rape laws in 2013. According to national crimes bureau, in 2016 the rape of minor girls increased by 82% compared to previous year. Chillingly 95% rapists were not strangers but family and known people. Indian women are traumatised in less obvious ways than by tanks in wars. It occurs in private life with girls being locked up in their own homes. The Indian government survey shows that 42% of the Indian women are sexually and physically abused. Another survey shows that

over 50% of Indian men and women think that a girl still deserves a beating if she has broken some 'society norms'. One woman is killed every week for not bringing enough dowry. Even the dependant women have no separate identity and are legitimate only as mothers, daughters and wives. The national crimes record bureau survey shows that 46 of 100000 women is raped. Every 590 of 100000 women is killed for not paying dowry. The government of India has brought several laws into action to prevent these crimes like the dowry prohibition act of 1961 which states that giving or taking dowry is considered a crime. The most legislation is the protection of women from domestic violence act (PWDVA) 2005. The PWDVA a civil law, includes, physical, verbal, emotional, sexual and economic abuse as domestic violence against women. Physical violence is the most visible form of domestic violence. The scope of physical violence is mostly seen in partners and it includes slapping, pushing, biting, hitting, etc. Then there is emotional abuse which includes abusing women with filthy words and degrading their moral and self-worth. Then there is sexual abuse which includes rape which means doing forceful sex on women without her consent. Then it is honour killing which means killing the daughter or daughter-in-law by one or more members of family for bringing shame to family. After that it is dowry related abuses. More than 7000 dowry related abuse cases were reported in India. The government of India is taking many measures to stop these crimes. On 19 march 2013 supreme court passed criminal law (amendment act) 2013 which tightens the punishment for abuse on women. Then there was Posco act 2012 which makes stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks and forcibly disrobing a women explicit crimes for the first time provides capital punishment up to 20 years.

EVE TEASING:

Eve teasing and molestation are problems that women all over the world, especially in India, grapple with everyday. IPC section 200 can be charged by court for harassing a women or even for causing action on her without her permission. Then there is section 354 which deals with the offence of molestation. These acts apply when the acts of accused go beyond causing insult or annoyance to the modesty of women. The national crimes bureau states that everyday 9-10 cases of molestation or sexual harassment are registered in India. Just the fact, but the word 'eve teasing' is only used in India, Pakistan and Nepal, in rest of the world it is called sexual harassment. The problem of eve teasing can be stopped with joint effort of law and public and if the problem of eve teasing is stopped eventually other problems like rape and molestation will also stop.

CONCLUSION:

Women Empowerment is the process in which women elaborate and recreate what it is that they can be, do, and accomplish in a circumstance that they previously were denied. Empowerment can be defined in many ways, however, when talking about women's empowerment, empowerment means accepting and allowing people (women) who are on the outside of the decision-making process into it. "This puts a strong emphasis on participation in political structures and formal decision-making and, in the economic sphere, on the ability to obtain an income that enables participation in economic decision-making. Empowerment is the process that creates power in individuals over their own lives, society,

and in their communities. People are empowered when they are able to access the opportunities available to them without limitations and restrictions. Feeling entitled to make your own decisions creates a sense of empowerment. Empowerment includes the action of raising the status of women through education, raising awareness, literacy, and training. Women's empowerment is all about equipping and allowing women to make life-determining decisions through the different problems in society.

Alternatively, it is the process for women to redefine gender roles that allows for them to acquire the ability to choose between known alternatives whom have otherwise been restricted from such an ability.¹ There are several principles defining women's empowerment such as, for one to be empowered, they must come from a position of disempowerment. Furthermore, one must acquire empowerment themselves rather than have it given to them by an external party. Other studies have found that empowerment definitions entail people having the capability to make important decisions in their lives while also being able to act on them. Lastly, empowerment and disempowerment is relative to other at a previous time; therefore, empowerment is a process, not a product.

Now we all are aware about how a women's life is getting worse day by day. They go through a lot of pain and problems throughout their life. They don't get what they deserve. But where we talk about their rights we should also talk about their responsibilities. Each women are great part of our society and they deserve all kind of rights, but with rights there are also some responsibilities to be taken care of. Every women should understand and should be aware of the outcomes of their irrelevant actions. Everyone deserves equality and everyone should be respected.

METHODOLOGY:

The research plan mostly is based on personal view on topics as it is a very social and opinioned topic. In the research there also involves amount of online surveys and reviews by different people.

RESEARCHED QUESTIONS :

- 1) How do you think women are treated in our society?
- 2) Are women getting the equal rights they deserve?
- 3) Is candle march the only right kind of step to take after grave and hideous act like rape?
- 4) What are your views on feminism?
- 5) Do people really understand what feminism is?
- 6) What do you think is the right way to stop and change the situation and the mentality moving in our society?
- 7) What are your views on infanticide, dowry and child marriage?
- 8) What steps can women take to change their situation?

HYPOTHESIS:

We all know that women are an important part of the society and they complete it, but still at some areas they are not even allowed to take birth. It is just unacceptable , no one has the right to stop someone taking birth. We should take some strict actions to stop this.

DATA COLLECTION:

Answers of the questions asked to the public: (The questions were been asked to both men and women)

DATA ANALYSIS:**Answer 1:**

80 % people think that the women are been taken for granted and are been treated in a very wrong manner.

Answer 2:

60% people think that girls are not getting the equal rights as the men are getting all the opportunities and the women are always been counted as the left-outs. 40% people think that they are getting equal opportunities and many of them are doing wonders in their respective carriers.

Answer 3:

100% people think that candle march is a good step for showcasing the unity we have against something which is wrong but isn't enough.

Answer 4:

70% people think that feminism important and relevant in our current society where things for many women are difficult.

Answer 5:

30% say YES. 70% say NO.

Answer 6:

60 % people say that to change such situations and mentality, law on such cases should be made strict and straight. 30% say government should create awareness about women rights. 10% say such things won't change.

Answer 7:

100% people want such practices to be abolished for ever.

Answer 8:

100% people say they should act responsibly and be aware of their rights and should take proper actions if their rights are violated.

Samreen Ghani- TYBMM (Journalism)

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS

WOMEN BECOMING HIGH SOCIETY ENTREPRENEURS

Introduction

Women becoming high society entrepreneurs, achieving all their goals and living happily ever after. This is suitable for only the females with high hopes and large amount of cash. If we talk about the slums in Mumbai, there is neither high hopes nor large amount of cash. Women in slums are trashed for keeping high hopes. So how are they supposed to be empowered if they have no such liberty? There is no happily ever after for the women in slum areas. Sadly, this has become a fact of Mumbai's slum areas.

Data Analysis

According to the research done in the slum area Bhagat Singh Nagar in Goregaon, majority of women tend to struggle to even start working somewhere. As the women are *'meant to be housewife' and not a source of income*. Research revealed that domestic violence was mostly committed against young women in Bhagat Singh Nagar. The main reasons behind marital problems and subsequent domestic violence were the practice of early marriage, unequal power relationships in the matrimonial family, poverty, husband's alcohol addiction, greedy in-laws, lack of education and access to resources. Domestic violence was reported across all communities and almost all the cases belonged to poor households, however, it was relatively higher in Muslim families. In most cases, initially women suffered violence patiently and reported it to their parents or neighbours only when it became unbearable. Only in extreme cases were marriages dissolved, or the incidents reported to the police, as the affected women did not want to break the marriage due to its traumatic impact on the children and their subsequent separation from parents.

Women who suffered from such violence have been wanting to earn for their family so they work as 'servants' or 'maids' or 'cook'. One of the many women from the area, Husna Aapa fought for hers and her kids survival with the whole community. She did anything possible for her kids school's fees. She worked as a maid for 2 years and then approached to a call centre company. No one supported her as she had to work out of the house. It was

tough and uncomfortable for her but she finally worked in a call centre. Now her kids are studying in a proper school and Husna has 3 '*chali's*' where other 2 are rented. Husna sets an example for the women struggling every day in such areas. Husna helped other women to get inspired and be empowered. Now, women in that area have a special community group that only helps and focuses in the well being of women getting empowered.

Conclusion

The analysis shows that women with their dual burden, low levels of education, skills and access to capital, found it difficult to cope with their responsibilities. The pressure of earning an income, along with the house responsibility, affected their health. There is a need to reform the social security system to recognize the value of women's labor at home. With the help of special groups and NGO's women can take the possible actions for their living and well-being and spread awareness and importance of women empowerment in slum areas.

CORAL MALI

DEVIPRASAD GOENKA MANAGEMENT COLLEGE OF MEDIA STUDIES

Women serving the country as defense persons.

Women have served in the military in various roles and in various jurisdictions throughout history. Since 1914, in western militaries, women have served in greater numbers and more diverse roles than before. In the 1970s, most Western armies began allowing women to serve in active duty in all military branches. In nine countries women are conscripted into military service. Only a few countries allow women to serve on an equal basis. They include Australia, Canada, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

History

World War I

Women in World War I. During the First World War, the United States was in total warfare efforts. Every person had to help in contributing to the war. However, this doesn't necessarily mean that everyone needed to fight. The country needed to continue to fund their troops and support the war financially while soldiers were fighting. The United States relied on organizations to support the war efforts. Women joined organizations such as the Committee on Public Information in order to educate people about the war. This committee additionally promoted nationality. In addition to working for committees having to do with education, women worked in all sorts of positions. Many women became YWCA members and bravely went overseas to help soldiers. This was the first time in history that women of all classes were working together to help the war efforts. Upper class women founded many voluntary war organizations while middle and lower class women worked in these organizations by working as nurses or by filling in the jobs of men.

Russia:

The only nation to deploy female combat troops in substantial numbers was Russia. From the onset, female recruits either joined the military in disguise or were tacitly accepted by their units. The most prominent were a contingent of front-line light cavalry in a Cossack regiment commanded by a female colonel, Alexandra Kudasheva. Others included Maria Bochkareva, who was decorated three times and promoted to senior NCO rank, while

The New York Times reported that a group of twelve schoolgirls from Moscow had enlisted together disguised as young men. In 1917, the Provisional Government raised a number of "Women's Battalions", with Bochkareva given an officer's commission in command. They were disbanded before the end of the year. In the later Russian Civil War, they fought both for the Bolsheviks (infantry) and the White Guard.

Others EditIn Serbia, a few individual women played key military roles. Scottish doctor Elsie Ingles coordinated a retreat of approximately 8,000 Serbian troops through Romania and revolutionary Russia, up to Scandinavia and finally onto transport ships back to England and another woman, Milunka Savic enlisted in the Serbian army in place of her brother. She fought throughout the war, becoming possibly the most decorated woman in military history. In 1917 Loretta Walsh became the first woman to enlist as a woman. A 1948 law made women a permanent part of the military services. In 1976, the first group of women were admitted into a U.S. military academy. Approximately 16% of the 2013 West Point class consisted of military. In the 1918 Finnish Civil War, more than 2,000 women fought in the Women's Red Guards. During the Spanish Civil War, thousands of women fought in mixed-gender combat and rearguard units, or as part Germany, as well as front-line units in the Soviet Union.

United Kingdom EditIn 1938, the British took the lead in establishing uniformed services for women (small units of nurses had long been in service). In late 1941, Britain began conscripting women, sending most into factories and some into the military, especially the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS) attached to the army. The ATS began as a women's auxiliary in 1938. In 1941, the ATS was granted military status, although women received only two thirds of male pay. Women had a well publicized role in handling anti-aircraft guns against German planes and V-1 missiles. The daughter of Prime Minister Winston Churchill was there, and he gushed that any general who saved him 40,000 fighting men had gained the equivalent of a victory. By August 1941, women were operating fire-control instruments; although they were never allowed to pull the trigger, since killing the enemy was considered to be too masculine. By 1943, 56,000 women were in Anti-Aircraft Command, mostly in units close to London where they faced a risk of death, but not of capture masculinity The first death of a woman in Anti Aircraft Command occurred in April 1942.

Germany EditsThe Third Reich had similar roles for women. The SS-Helferinnen were regarded as part of the SS if they had undergone training at a Reichsschule SS. All other female workers were contracted to the SS and chosen largely from concentration camps. Women served in auxiliary units in the navy (Kriegshelferinnen), air force (Luftnachrichtenhelferinnen) and army (Nachrichtenhelferin). Second woman to win the IronCross, nurse Elfriede Wnuk. In 1944-45 roughly 500,000 women were volunteer uniformed auxiliaries in the German armed forces (Bundeswehr). About the same number served in civil aerial defense, 400,000 volunteered as nurses and many more replaced drafted men in the wartime economy. In the Luftwaffe they served in combat roles helping to operate anti-aircraft systems to shoot down Allied bombers. By 1945, German women held 85% of the billets as clerics, accountants, interpreters, laboratory workers and

administrative workers, together with half of the clerical and junior administrative posts in high-level field headquarters economicThe German nursing service consisted of four main organizations, one for Catholics, one for Protestants, the secular DRK (Red Cross) and the "Brown Nurses," for committed Naziwomen. Military nursing was primarily handled by the DRK, which came under partial Nazi control. Frontline medical services were provided by male medics and doctors. Red Cross nurses served widely within the military medical services, staffing the hospitals close to the front lines and at risk of attack. Two dozen were awarded the Iron Cross for heroism under fire. Brown Nurses were forced to look away while their incapacitated patients were murdered by war criminals. Hundreds of women auxiliaries (Aufseherin) served in the SS in the camps, the majority of which were at Ravensbrück. In Germany, women worked and were told by Hitler to produce more pure Aryan children to fight in future wars.

Japanese American Women:

In the second world war, many Japanese American women lost their jobs or pay because they were sent to relocation camps. Japanese immigrants and Japanese Americans were faced with discrimination. Many Americans called it the "yellow peril" and called Japanese people "japs". In 1913, California passed the Alien Land Law which prohibited "aliens ineligible for citizenship" from owning land to grow crops on. Despite the discrimination, many Japanese American women volunteered to serve in the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps. Sexism along with racism was something that these women faced when they joined WAAC. Even while dealing with discrimination, Japanese American women were able to greatly help the United States. Many women were hired as interpreters, translators, and interrogators in the Military Intelligence Service. In 1948, the Women's Army Corps was permanently established and remained until 1978 when women were allowed into the army.

Yugoslav PartisansEditMain article: Women in the Yugoslav Partisans The Yugoslav National Liberation Movement had 6,000,000 civilian supporters; its two million women formed the Antifascist Front of Women (AFŽ), in which the revolutionary coexisted with the traditional. The AFŽ managed schools, hospitals and local governments. About 100,000 women served with 600,000 men in Tito's Yugoslav National Liberation Army. It stressed its dedication to women's rights and gender equality and used the imagery of folklore heroines to attract and legitimize the fighters. After the war, although women were relegated to traditional gender roles, Yugoslavia's historians emphasized women's roles in the resistance. After Yugoslavia broke up in the 1990s, women's contributions to the resistance were forgotten.

Vietnam War Edit

Though relatively little official data exists about female Vietnam War veterans, the Vietnam Women's Memorial Foundation estimates that approximately 11,000 military women were stationed in Vietnam during the conflict. Nearly all of them were volunteers, and 90 percent served as military nurses, though women also worked as physicians, air traffic controllers, intelligence officers, clerks and other positions in the U.S. Women's Army

Corps, U.S. Navy, Air Force and Marines and the Army Medical Specialist Corps. In addition to women in the armed forces, an unknown number of civilian women served in Vietnam on behalf of the Red Cross, United Service Organizations (USO), Catholic Relief Services and other humanitarian organizations, or as foreign correspondents for various news organizations. In addition to the U.S. military women who served in Vietnam, an unknown number of female civilians willingly gave their services on Vietnamese soil during the conflict. Many of them worked on behalf of the American Red Cross, Army Special Services, United Service Organizations (USO), Peace Corps, and various religious groups such as Catholic Relief Services. Other American women traveled to Vietnam as foreign correspondents for news organizations, including Georgette "Dickey" Chappelle, a writer for the National Observer who was killed by a mine while on patrol with U.S. Marines outside Chu Lai in November 1965. According to the Vietnam Women's Memorial Foundation, 59 female civilians died during the conflict.

Democratic Republic of the Congo EditA Congolese female para-commando during jump training at capital Leopoldville in 1967. The Democratic Republic of the Congo began training an initial 150 women as para-commandos for the Armée Nationale Congolaise in 1967. Many more were trained subsequently, over a period of years. The women received parachute and weapons training, although it is unclear to what extent they were actually integrated into the combat units of the Congo.

Eritrea EditIn 1999, the BBC reported that about a quarter of the Eritrean soldiers in the Eritrean–Ethiopian War were women.

Israel Edit

Main article: Women in the Israel Defense Forces Israel is the only country with conscription for women. Mandatory conscription for single and married women without children began in 1948. Initially, women conscripts served in the Women's Army Corps, serving as clerks, drivers, welfare workers, nurses, radio operators, flight controllers, ordnance personnel and instructors. Roles for women beyond technical and secretarial support began opening up in the late 1970s and instructorIn 2000, the Equality amendment to the Military Service law granted equal opportunities in the military to women found physically and personally suitable for a job. Women started to enter combat support and light combat roles in a few areas, including the Artillery Corps, infantry units and armored divisions. A few platoons named Carakal were formed for men and women to serve together in light infantry. Many women joined the Border Police. Despite these changes, fewer than 4 percent of women service members are in combat positions such as infantry, crew of tanks or other armored vehicles, artillery guns service, fighter pilots, etc. Rather, they are concentrated in "combat-support".

Gulf WarEdit

In 1990 and You should never be deprived of your feeling's if you don't feel them and just continue pretending to be fine you will never know how to deal with it or handle it or come out of it.

Main article:

Women in the military by countryThe proportion of female military personnel varies internationally; for example, it is approximately 3% in India, 10% in the UK,15% in France,13% in Sweden,16% in the US, 15.3% in Canada, and 27% in South Africa.While a marginal percentage of women are reported in military service globally, estimates following the increasing trend of military women capped predictions at about 10% for 1980. As expressed by the current percentages, these numbers have not risen much passed that, with the exception of South Africa. Many state armed forces that recruit women continue to bar them from ground close combat roles (roles that would require them to kill at close quarters). This practice preserves male domination within militaries. In limiting female entry, militaries have maintained their characteristic brutal masculinity. Compared with male personnel and female civilians, female personnel face substantially higher risks of sexual harassment and sexual violence, according to British, Canada and US research. Not only have women been left unprotected, but the major cause of PTSD experienced by women is identified as military sexual trauma (MST). The male experience of PTSD derives from that of combat trauma.

Conclusion:

ACADEMIC STUDIES A 2008 study found that female cadets saw military training as an "opportunity to be strong, assertive and skillful" and saw such training "as an escape from some of the negative aspects of traditional femininity". The female cadets also believed that the ROTC program was "gender-blind" and "gender-neutral". The study claims that female cadets "were hyper-vigilant about their status as women performing tasks traditionally seen as men's work and often felt that they had to constantly prove they were capable." The study quoted one female cadet: "in the Navy the joke is that a woman in the Navy is either a bitch, a slut or a lesbian, and none of them are good categories to fall into, and if you are stern with your people then you are a bitch, but if you're a guy and stern people are like, wow, I respect him for being a good leader." 84 percent of cadets said they did not want a military career as it would interfere with marriage and raising children. A 2009 study examined the attitudes of West Point cadets, Reserve Officer Training Corps(ROTC) cadets, and non-military-affiliated students from civilian colleges toward a variety of military roles. Cadets were less approving of assigning women to certain military jobs than others.

NEHA DHARMADHIKARI- FYBMM

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Various culture pressure and restrictions on women

I would like to highlight on some topics according to my view. I will start with the basic description and insights about religion & culture of India than coming to Indian society's restrictions & than finally, I would throw light on the mentality for women.

Synopsis:

According to Indian culture there are four Vedas for the smooth running of the society. This Vedas include Purushartha, Karma, Art, Culture, Classes, Stages of Life and many more

There are four Vedas:

- Rig-Veda "Knowledge of The Hymns of Praise", For Recitation.
- Sama-Veda "Knowledge of The Melodies", For Chanting.
- Yajur-Veda "Knowledge of The Sacrificial Formulas", For Liturgy.
- Atharva-Veda "Knowledge of The Magic Formulas", Named After a Kind of Group of Priests.

Eternal Law known as Rita. This was at first the law That established and maintained the stars in their courses; gradually it became also the 'Law of Right', The cosmic and moral rhythm which every human must follow to avoid the celestial punishment. Rita Is the physical order of the universe, the order of the sacrifice, and the moral Law of the world. As Hinduism developed from the ancient vedic religion, the concept of Rita led to the doctrines of dharma (Duty) And Karma (Accumulated Effects of Good and Bad Actions).

Introduction:

Indian culture is one of the most recognized culture in the world. It is rich in its values and norms but despite it being very rich it has some flaws... culture maybe the bondage or open as well if we understand deeply. Depth is only certain if we look at it closely and it is possible only when we look deeply with absence of mind and without assumptions. It can happen only with depth of heart and soul. But today people are blandly following and for the ones who aren't are forced to be or else they are considered wrong... our society has become so ethical and commercial that somewhere deep down it has lost its purity, compassion and humanity. For say, Government has given us the freedom and right to speak and think but not our Indian society because it believes in taking everything ahead rather than accepting change and depth of everything. Generations to come has the motive to change but they are trained in such a manner from childhood that they lose their capacity to think, they don't even feel. Generations are trained in the patterns of centuries ago, technology is invented and people do accept that but not new or changed mentality. Our society decides not us that what our mind should think and do. It creates such boundaries that we don't think anything new.

Conclusion:

I Just feel That We Should Stay on What We Say & Believe on What Inner Voice Say. Being Different and Creative Is Not a Crime. Fear Can Destroy Everything. Women have the right to be different and themselves not everything needs to be shown somethings are to be understood.

Data collection:

- Scriptures of Jainism, Hinduism.
- Experience of my Closed ones
- Deeply feeling and observing our Indian culture and minute details that people misunderstand and are heard in the books & Novels of master's like Osho (Rajneesh), Sadhguru the founder of Isha yoga, Sri sri Ravi Shankar the founder of Art of living and other yogi and mystics.

Leena Singhvi

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How early education can empower women to say no to an early marriage

SYNOPSIS

The topic provides information about early child marriages. Each year 12 million girls get married, each minute 23 girls and every 2 second 1 child girl gets married below the age of marriage. Below given information is a brief about how education can be helpful in denying

to an early marriage. Educating a girl child is like educating a nation. Education is helpful in women empowerment. Educating women plays an important role in the society. Many different initiatives have been taken to provide education to the girls for the upliftment of women in the society. To create awareness about child marriage a crime, to encourage the girl child to get education as Girls with no education are 3times more likely to marry by or even before the age of 18 as those with a secondary and higher education.

INTRODUCTION

EDUCATION and MARRIAGE the two most sensitive topics; seems easier but difficult to achieve. Education – the most powerful weapon. It is usually said that – ‘with the help of education you can change the world’. Education means acquiring knowledge by learning, how do we learn? We learn from our day-to-day experiences. When we analyse any situation especially a student their creative thinking develops and eventually helps in overall development of student. Education is not just about learning from books of maths, history or physics, true education is beyond earning degrees it is more than just bookish knowledge. Education means inculcating moral values, positive thinking, attitude of helping, attitude of giving to society, ethical values which could bring about a change in the society, it makes a person mentally strong to fight all the odds, to put forward your opinions, to understand the difference between right or wrong. It broadens thinking spectrum of the child to achieve your goals and understand things in a different perspective. Education is characterised in three forms: -Formal, Informal and Non-formal. Formal learning is education normally delivered by trained teachers in a systematic intentional way within a school, higher education or university. Whereas, Informal education occurs outside of a structured curriculum, it is not practised in the premises of school. It works through conversation, exploration and enlargement of experience. Informal education may be a parent teaching a child how to

prepare a meal or ride a bicycle. Non-formal education includes adult basic education, adult literacy education or school equivalency preparation. In Non-formal education, education is imparted consciously, deliberately and systematically implemented. It is organised to serve the needs of the identified group. Education is universal right of every child. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children. But in earlier times not every parent choose education for their child especially the girl child instead they prefer to get her married and live a life full of responsibilities in that young age where a child enjoys their childhood. Child marriage is a formal marriage or an informal union entered into by an individual before reaching a certain age, specified by global organization such as UNICEF as minors under the age of 18. The legally prescribed marriageable age in some jurisdictions is below 18 years, especially in the case of girls. Whereas MARRIAGE, a reunion of two pure souls, which brings two individual together as spouse. However today marriage is made as a business. Child marriage violates the right of children; it affects both boys and girls, but is more common among girls. As parent many a times think their daughters to a burden and so to get rid of their responsibilities they get their young child married with or without her knowledge. Girls in early marriage are more likely to suffer from health issues, sexually transmitted diseases, cervical cancer, malaria, and marital rape. complication in pregnancy and child birth can even lead to death of the child.

Married teen girls with low levels of education suffer greater risk of social isolation and DOMESTIC VIOLENCE than more educated women who marry as adults. The young girls are most likely to marry at an early age is due to Poverty, Gender inequality, Tradition and culture, Education, Insecurity, Dowry and bride price, etc. As women and girls are seen as only relevant in the kitchen and for procreation purpose and not belief in educating them.

History has proven that, “If you educate a man, you educate an individual, but if you educate a woman, you educate a nation”. Educating a woman brings about self-esteem and

confidence it also promotes active participation in her society. Women needs to be more involved in educational policy decision making process. It takes collective efforts of the government and society in creating equal opportunities for education and increasing the enrolment of the girl child into schools. This in itself reduces poverty on the long run, and educated women or girl will actively play a better role in directing her child through life's journey. Many initiatives have been taken to reduce child marriages and empower women. In 2018, UN Women announced that Jaha Dukureh would serve as Goodwill Ambassador in Africa to help organize to prevent child marriages.

CONCLUSION

Education and Early marriage are the major issues in the society. Not only in under developed countries but developing countries also have cases of early/child marriages. Each year, approximately 15 million girls are married before they turn 18. That's one in three girls in developing world who lose their opportunities to play go to school, dream about what their future might hold for them. Their options narrow, their life paths are set for them as child brides, child mothers, domestic servants. Thus to end these practises, The concept of child marriage has been banned on 28 September 1929 in the British Indian legislature of India 'Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929' which states the fixed age of marriage for girls at 14 years and boys at 18 years which was later amended to 18 for girls and 21 for boys. The Prohibition of child Marriage act, 2006 states that the male contracting party pays maintenance to the female contracting party. If the male contracting party is minor, then the court shall direct the parents/guardian to the minor, to pay maintenance to the female party. IF both the minor's children getting married, the parent or guardian in any other capacity, lawful or unlawful, who does any act to promote the marriage or permits it to be solemnized shall be

punishable with 9 imprisonments which may extend to three months and shall also be liable to fine. Many other movements were in practise to end early marriage. The authorities have been more cautious about the laws and prevent this activity as soon as possible. We need to educate ourselves first to make the change and prevent the child marriages. As girls can make better future if they are properly guided. “Don’t spoil a bright just because you are over powered by old traditional belief.” #GIRLSNOTBRIDE.

DATA COLLECTION

The data is being collected by observation, analysis, interaction, followed by a no. of questions.

Is education beneficial for a girl child/women.?

Yes, Education is beneficial. It makes them strong and confident enough to make their own decisions.

Does education matters in marriage?

No, earlier education was never important for getting married because earlier it was just marriage and not education.

Does education differ for girls and boys?

Education has always been a major difference for girls than boys, the society has always been bias , there was always gender inequality.

Can’t education be the first priority then being the second option.?

Education has to be the first priority. There should never be if it can or cannot instead have to.

Does marriage give you your real identity.?

No, being married never gives you your identity its just a certificate of being someone's wife, mother, etc.

According to you who is stronger a single woman or married woman.?

Both married and single women are strong what differ them is their knowledge, education.

Why do early marriages occur.?

Due to the stereo typical mentality i.e girl child a curse, a burden , lets just get her married soon and get rid of her.

Is early marriage harmful.?

Yes, early way more harmful as the girl bearing the relationship is herself a child to look after such a big responsibility.

How can we stop early marriages.?

By maintain strict laws and order, spreading awareness and let the girl/ women grow with every phase of life.

METHODOLOGY

I have adopted descriptive and informative methodology. The data has been collected by primary method of collection specially for the purpose keeping in mind about knowing the opinions of people about educating a girl child, early marriage of women and empowerment of women. Whereby personally observing the environment, interviewing the people about the same, by collecting a systematic data research by direct communication from various age groups of people, History and case study, some documents and records in past censuses.

KOMAL VISHWAKARMA

THAKUR COLLEGE

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA AND THEIR CAUSES

Synopsis:

The term violence against women has been used to describe a wide range of acts, including murder, rape and sexual assault, physical assault, emotional abuse, battering, stalking, prostitution, genital mutilation, sexual harassment, and pornography. There is little consensus in the still evolving field on exactly how to define violence against women. The major contention concerns whether to strictly define the word "violence" or to think of the phrase "violence against women" more broadly as aggressive behaviors that adversely and disproportionately affect women.

Introduction:

"Violence against women" is understood as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and shall mean all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

Conclusion:

Better understanding of the causes of violence against women will be useful in designing both prevention programs and interventions with offenders. Research has begun to identify childhood precursors to later violent aggressive behavior, and criminological

research has studied the progression of criminal careers. Yet little research has considered the development of violence against women and whether pathways to violence against women are similar to the development of other violent behaviors. Nor is it known if physical and sexual violence against women develop in a similar manner and what the nature and most of the information on violence against women comes from either clinical samples or general population surveys. Clinical samples are most likely not representative of either victims or perpetrators; in general population surveys, the numbers of ethnic, racial, cultural, and other subgroups are too small for analysis. Differences among subgroups in the causes of violence against women could have important implications for prevention and intervention strategies. Subgroups about which information is lacking include racial and ethnic minorities, lesbians, migrant workers, immigrants, the homeless, the disabled, and the elderly.

Methodology:

The paper focuses first on the problems in defining what is meant by women empowerment. Secondly, it describes the difficulties in assessing the magnitude of the problem. Finally, the paper examines the limitations and bias in research on violence, including the lack of consensus with regard to measuring events that may or may not represent a risk factor for violence against women or the methodological problem related to the type of sampling used in both aetiological and prevalence studies.

ALEFIYA INDOREWALA AND ANANYA SONI

SNDT COLLEGE, MALAD

Problems Faced By Women In Media Industry

Introduction:

It is all too easy to cry 'victim' in the entertainment industry and fall prey to believing all sorts of limitations (about oneself) that the industry is known for.

Examples of these multifarious limited ways of thinking are as follows:

An actor has to be physically beautiful in order to be a leading actor...

A woman will not work over the age of 40...

If you are not born into the business or aren't related to someone established in the business, you can't break into it and have the same opportunities as those who are...

A person of color has a much smaller chance of getting a lead role than a caucasian person...

A blonde woman can only play a ditzy role and not one of intelligence...

...and the list goes on and on.

Becoming an actor is as much hard and challenging the way it is to become doctor, engineer, lawyer or be successful in any other profession of the world Acting is not special or different in any way. If you take acting as serious profession that requires training, preparation, conviction and performance at the end of the day. You'll realize it is equivalent to any other work in the world. But if you are after acting because you're fascinated by some star or glamour, you may fall apart. Many people say becoming an actor is a nightmare for girls.

Body:

During the ongoing Jio MAMI film festival, Lipstick Under My Burkha director Alankrita Shrivastava sat among a panel of 5 directors, as the only 'female director'. Hence, it was hardly surprising when a question came as to why there were such few female directors in Bollywood. "I could write a book on this question," said the director who has only made two films in more than a dozen years.

The fact that Bollywood is sexist, misogynistic and sees women in few, specific roles has been observed since the beginning of time. The sad reality is that things have hardly improved, even in 2017. The problem is nuanced, and there is a need to identify the main triggers.

The trade talk surrounding 'women-centric' films (pronounced like a bad word) isn't very pleasant, and the general consensus is that these films don't make money. Despite having been proved wrong time and again with films like Kahaani, Queen or Pink - the trade continues to see these films with skepticism.

Most women professionals in Bollywood do not have the privilege of knowing actors, writers and producers, which does not allow them to move on from a Luck By Chance or a Tees Maar Khan. Someone like a Rajashree Ojha didn't get another opportunity after Aisha.

MeToo movement

MeToo movement was founded by Tarana Burke but began as a much needed social phenomenon in October 2017 as a hashtag started by American actress Alyssa Milano who shared her story of sexual assault against Harvey Weinstein. The hashtag caught like wildfire when women from across the world began talking about their survivor stories. In India, however, this MeToo movement [4] didn't take flight until actress Tanushree Dutta decided to speak up once against actor Nana Patekar. What began as one woman's story soon became a phenomenon when names of powerful men in the country started surfacing. From actor Alok Nath to journalist MJ Akbar, the movement has brought to light many stories of sexual harassment and abuse.

Stand-up comedian and popular YouTuber Utsav Chakraborty, who works as a freelancer with the comedy group All India Bakchod, has been accused of sending women lewd messages and photos via social messaging apps. The allegations against Utsav blew up when a Twitter user named Mahima Kukreja put up a Twitter post accusing the comedian of sending her an unsolicited picture of his genitalia and then pleading with her not to make his act public as it would "ruin" his career. Most of the comedians within his circle, including Kunal Kamra and Tanmay Bhat, knew about his habit of harassing underage girls but opted to keep quiet and work with him. The anonymous woman texted her #MeToo story to an activist who tweeted screenshots with the woman's permission.

On 21 October 2018, singer/composer/TV show judge Anu Malik was asked to step down from judging the reality TV show Indian Idol 10 after being accused of sexual harassment

from multiple women. An assistant producer on Indian Idol 5, Danica D'Souza, has been reported as saying that the producers knew of Malik's harassing behaviour, but previously had not taken it seriously enough. D'Souza noted that "They knew he abused power but nothing came of it. In fact, they told us all to take precaution by not meeting him alone." Later that day, Sony TV released an official statement regarding Malik's dismissal: ""Anu Malik is no longer a part of the Indian Idol jury panel. The show will continue its planned schedule and we will invite some of the biggest names in Indian music as guests to join Vishal and Neha to judge Indian Idol season 10." Malik himself released a statement: "I, Anu Malik, have decided to take a break from Indian Idol as I am currently unable to focus on my work, my music and the show".

Conclusion:

According to a survey done in 2018 Highest paid actor in hollywood is George Clooney with the payment of \$239 Million, whereas the highest paid female actor is Scarlett Johansson with salary of \$40.5 million and Angelina Jolie with \$33-million salary.

In an industry which produces more than 3 films a day, the number of female technicians can be counted on one's fingers. And if this isn't sad enough, the role of a female actor, which remains the most 'respectable job' for women in Bollywood, remains quite vague. Rarely do we see fractured portraits of female characters as in Simran or NH 10. When it comes to finding more positions for women, Bollywood remains a rather unwelcome place. However, the rise of Gauri Shindes and Zoya Akhtars seems to suggest there is a change in order. The gender balance may be shifting slightly, but there is still a long way to go. However slow and gradual, the first step to solving the problem lies in acknowledging it. The lack of women working in media industry is a problem - now we need to go ahead and solve it.

KEERTI NAIR

VIVEK COLLEGE

Side Effects, Physical Health Consequences, and Mortality Associated with Abortion and Birth after an Unwanted Pregnancy.

Abstract

Introduction: The safety of abortion in the United States has been documented extensively. In the context of unwanted pregnancy, however, there are few data comparing the health consequences of having an abortion versus carrying an unwanted pregnancy to term.

Methods:

We examine and compare the self-reported physical health consequences after birth and abortion among participants of the Turnaway Study, which recruited women seeking abortions at 30 clinics across the United States. We also investigate and report maternal mortality among all women enrolled in the study.

Results:

In our study sample, women who gave birth reported potentially life-threatening complications, such as eclampsia and postpartum hemorrhage, whereas those having abortions did not. Women who gave birth reported the need to limit physical activity for a

period of time three times longer than that reported by women who received abortions.

Among all women enrolled in the Turnaway Study, one maternal death was identified. One woman who had been denied an abortion died from a condition that confers a higher risk of death among pregnant women.

Conclusion:

These results reinforce the existing data on the safety of induced abortion when compared with childbirth, and highlight the risk of serious morbidity and mortality associated with childbirth after unwanted pregnancy. Of eligible women approached, 37.5% consented to participate, and 85% of those who consented (n = 956) completed the baseline interview. Ninety-two percent of those who completed the baseline interview were retained at the first follow-up interview (6 months). There was no differential participation across the two main study groups (near limit abortion and turnaway), but fewer women eligible for the first trimester abortion group participated. Of the 956 who completed a baseline interview, 452 were in the near limit abortion group, 231 in the turnaway group, and 273 in the first trimester abortion group.

Veena Hatle- FYBMM

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS

Poverty effects Women more than Men

Introduction:

Poverty is more than just the lack of income and resources, it causes hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services. It leads to discrimination, exclusion and lack of say in the decisions that impact our lives. For woman, poverty comes with even more risks and challenges. Women makes significant contribution everyday, such as bringing an income to household as an waged earner, creating jobs as an entrepreneur, or by taking care of families and elders. Poverty effects women more than men because a man is never mostly humiliated or molested while almost 74% of women are molested and humiliated and mainly because man take advantage of the situation.

Poverty is a condition where people's basic needs for food, clothing and shelter are being met. Poverty is generally of two types one Absolute poverty it which occurs when people cannot obtain adequate resources to support a minimum level of physical health absolute poverty means about the same everywhere and can be eradicated as demonstrated by some countries and second Relative poverty it occurs when people do not enjoy a certain minimum level of living standards as a determine by a government that vary from country to country, sometimes within the same country.

Synopsis:

More than 1 billion people in the world today, the great majority of whom are women, live in unacceptable conditions of poverty, mostly in the developing countries. Poverty has various causes, including structural ones. Poverty is a complex, multidimensional problem, with origins in both the national and international domains. The globalization of the world's economy and the deepening interdependence among nations present challenges and opportunities for sustained economic growth and development, as well as risks and uncertainties for the future of the world economy.

In the past decade the number of women living in poverty has increased disproportionately to the number of men, particularly in the developing countries. The feminization of poverty has also recently become a significant problem in the countries with economies in transition as a short-term consequence of the process of political, economic and social transformation.

While poverty affects households as a whole, because of the gender division of labor and responsibilities for household welfare, women bear a disproportionate burden, attempting to manage household consumption and production under conditions of increasing scarcity

Data Collection:

Poverty effects everyone it doesn't see any caste, creed or gender. A famous writer one's said that **"POVERTY IS LIKE PUNISHMENT FOR A CRIME YOU DIDN'T COMMIT"**. Now here rather than focusing on only the negative part of the quote you can focus on the positive part also that it's just a normal punishment not a punishment like life imprisonment which cannot be resolved unlike other punishments you can not only reduce it but you can just finish it nicely and wisely you just need to keep trying hard for it. the last few years have seen historic achievements in reducing the number of people who are poor, making the end of extreme poverty possible in the coming generation. That requires cutting the multiple roots of impoverishment. One of the deepest is gender discrimination, which imposes a disproportionate burden on women. When women are poor, their rights are not protected. They face obstacles that may be extraordinary difficult to overcome. Thus results in deprivation in their own lives and losses for the broader society and economy, as women's productivity is well known as one of the greatest generators of economic dynamism. While both men and women suffer in poverty, gender discrimination means that women have far fewer resources to cope. They are likely to be the last to eat, the ones least likely to access healthcare, and routinely trapped in time consuming , unpaid domestic tasks. They have mire limited options to work or build businesses. Adequate education may lie out to reach. Some end up forced into sexual exploitation as part of a basic struggle to survive. And while women at large have not yet achieved an equal political voice, women in poverty face extra marginalization. Their voices are rarely heard, for example, in decisions on managing an economy, or sharing benefits and costs. Governments agreed to change economic policies to provide more opportunities for women, improve laws to uphold economic rights, and boost access to credit. They committed to track how poverty affects women differently, as knowing any problem is essential for solving it. Since now there has been a lot of progress but still somewhere a far more to go.

I have seen many women standing on their own feet after their collapse or collision. Many have become entrepreneur and some are still hidden. When J. K. Rowling is a famous British novelist. When she started her career she never didn't knew she would be this famous or her writings will be this famous in the whole world. Today her seven series of novel **Harry Potter** is so famous, she's known because of that mainly today. She was nothing at the start but when she started she kept trying hard she didn't stopped and now she's a successful writer and most importantly a successful women.

Do you think poverty effects the girl child also ?

Do you think poverty can be erased completely from our country?

Do you think poverty is one of the reason which is why our country is still a developing one?

Do you think poverty can make a person work hard?

Did you ever faced poverty in your life?

If you see a person facing poverty and too going through the same will you try and help him out with yourself?

Who do you take as a great example of tackling poverty?

My aim is to analyze the conditions of women in their houses while working with the issue of poverty. Poverty also effects the girl in the house.

The small girl whose becoming a grown up now she does faces such problems so my aim is to understand her problems which she as a girl faces because of poverty. For a boy or say a man it takes only two pair of clothes but for a girl comparatively it takes more because it holds more for her. After marriage if a women's husband is poor directly she also faces the same and for that she needs to compromise her living and she does it actually because according to her it's her duty as a wife towards her husband. Even today due to poverty people don't build washrooms and open sanitation happens and that open sanitation effects women more because it leads to different diseases which

sometimes can't be cured easily, but today NGO's and also our government is helping to build sanitation. Earlier when people use to face a lot of problems due to water so now even a company named Hindustan Unilever is taking an initiative to save water and it is supplying water to many villages. Poverty is been tackled by everyone in our country. It is not only tackled by the person whose facing poverty but also by others who are not suffering or going through poverty just as a helping hand.

Methodology:

The method for data collection was Google. I gathered some of the information and pointers from Google and Wikipedia and then formed it properly, used my knowledge about this topic and have written some points. For the survey I went to each person personally and asked the questions and answers. Also gained some knowledge about this topic from my friends and teachers it was quiet helpful for me.

Conclusion

Poverty can be solved don't let it be the reason for yourself to get ruined, before it vanishes you vanish it! Start savings, start your own business take risks take insurance for bad times it works. Taking insurances, saving money, investing, maintaining a proper bank balance, keeping yourself away from fraud companies which gives fraud offers and calls.

The fact is poverty can be tackled even by a women even today their are many women working secretly , becoming an example for everyone which we are still unaware of!

MAITRY DEDHIYA- TYBMM

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CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

Synopsis

Violence against women can take a number of forms:

Rape

Rape is a type of sexual assault, usually involving sexual intercourse. Rape is usually perpetrated by men against boys, women, and girls; women are usually assaulted more often than boys and girls and usually all by someone they know. According to the American

Medical Association (1995), sexual violence, and rape in particular, is considered the most underreported violent crime. The rate of reporting, prosecution and convictions for rape varies considerably in different jurisdictions. Rape by strangers is usually less common than rape by persons the victim knows.

Following a rape, a victim may face violence or threats of violence from the rapist, or of forcing them to withdraw the complaint. Victims may also be forced by their families to marry the rapist in order to restore the family's "honor".

Marital rape, also known as spousal rape, is non-consensual sex perpetrated by the victim's spouse. In many parts of the world the laws against marital rape are very new, having been enacted in the 2000s. One of the last Western countries to criminalize marital rape was Germany, in 1997.

Domestic violence

Women are more likely to be victimized by someone that they are intimate with, commonly called "intimate partner violence" or (IPV). Instances of IPV tend not to be reported to police and thus many experts believe that the true magnitude of the problem is hard to estimate. Women are much more likely than men to be murdered by an intimate partner. According to WHO, globally, as many as 38% of murders of women are committed by an intimate partner. A UN report compiled from a number of different studies conducted in at least 71 countries found domestic violence against women.

Though this form of violence is often portrayed as an issue within the context of heterosexual relationships, it also occurs in lesbian relationships, daughter-mother relationships, roommate relationships and other domestic relationships involving two women. Violence against women in lesbian relationships is about as common as violence against women in heterosexual relationships.

Honor killings

Honor killings are a common form of violence against women in certain parts of the world. Women are killed for reasons such as refusing to enter an arranged marriage, being in a relationship that is disapproved by their relatives, attempting to leave a marriage, having sex outside marriage, becoming the victim of rape, dressing in ways that are deemed inappropriate.

Dowry violence

Bride burning is a form of violence against women in which a bride is killed at home by her husband or husband's family due to his dissatisfaction over the dowry provided by her family. Dowry death refers to the phenomenon of women and girls being killed or committing suicide due to disputes regarding dowry. Dowry violence is common in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal. In India, in 2011 alone, the National Crime Records Bureau reported 8,618 dowry deaths, while unofficial figures suggest the numbers to be at least three times higher.

Forced marriage

A forced marriage is a marriage in which one or both of the parties is married against their will. A forced marriage is also often the result of a dispute between families, where the dispute is 'resolved' by giving a female from one family to the other.

Acid throwing

Acid throwing, also called acid attack, or vitriolage, is defined as the act of throwing acid onto the body of a person "with the intention of injuring or disfiguring [them] out of jealousy or revenge". The most common types of acid used in these attacks are sulfuric, nitric, or hydrochloric acid. Perpetrators of these attacks throw acid at their victims, usually at their faces, burning them, and damaging skin tissue, often exposing and sometimes dissolving the bones. The long term consequences of these attacks include blindness and permanent scarring of the face and body. Women and girls are the victims in 75-80% of cases. Acid attacks are often connected to domestic disputes, including dowry disputes, and refusal of a proposition for marriage, or of sexual advances. Such attacks are common in South Asia, in countries such as Bangladesh, Pakistan, India; and in Southeast Asia, especially in Cambodia.

Mob violence

In 2010 Amnesty International reported that mob attacks against single women were taking place in Hassi Messaoud, Algeria. According to Amnesty International, "some women have been sexually abused" and were targeted "not just because they are women, but because they are living alone and are economically independent".

Dating abuse

Dating abuse or dating violence is the perpetration of coercion, intimidation or assault in the context of dating or courtship. It is also when one partner tries to maintain abusive power and control. Dating violence is defined by the CDC as "the physical, sexual, psychological, or emotional violence within a dating relationship, including stalking". The WHO condemned "economically coerced sex (e.g. school girls having sex with "sugar daddies" in return for school fees)" as a form of violence against women.

Many countries have laws on what type of clothing women may or may not wear in public. Women in some cultures are forced into social isolation during their menstrual periods. In parts of Nepal for instance, they are forced to live in sheds, are forbidden to touch men or even to enter the courtyard of their own homes, and are barred from consuming milk, yogurt, butter, meat, and various other foods, for fear they will contaminate those goods. Women have died during this period because of starvation, bad weather, or bites by snakes. In cultures where women are restricted from being in public places, by law or custom, women who break such restrictions often face violence.

Denial of medical care

Women in many parts of the world are often denied medical care. Denial of access to health assistance, along with denial of access to other services, is a form of socioeconomic violence against women. According to the WHO, "Discrimination in health care settings

takes many forms and is often manifested when an individual or group is denied access to health care services that are otherwise available to others. It can also occur through denial of services that are only needed by certain groups, such as women." Women may be denied medical care for numerous reasons, including lack of necessary freedom of movement allowing women to leave home so they can go to a medical facility, lack of financial resources, the need for a male relative or husband to consent to the medical care of the woman. Denial of medical care often occurs with regard to reproductive and sexual health. Sometimes women themselves avoid the medical system for fear of being reported to the police or facing family violence due to having premarital sex or being the victims of sexual violence. In some parts of Latin America, with very strict anti-abortion laws, pregnant women avoid the medical system due to fear of being investigated by the authorities if they have a miscarriage, or a stillbirth, or other problems with the pregnancy.

Sexual harassment

Sexual harassment is abusive, uninvited and unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature, typically in the work/studying place, which may include intimidation, bullying or coercion of a sexual nature, or the inappropriate promise of rewards in exchange for sexual favors. It can be verbal or physical, and it is often perpetrated by a person in a position of authority against a subordinate.

Human trafficking and forced prostitution

Human trafficking refers to the acquisition of persons by improper means such as force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them.

"Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

Because of the illegal nature of trafficking, reliable data on its extent is very limited. The WHO states "Current evidence strongly suggests that those who are trafficked into the sex industry and as domestic servants are more likely to be women and children."

Forced prostitution is prostitution that takes place as a result of coercion by a third party. In forced prostitution, the party/parties who force the victim to be subjected to unwanted sexual acts exercise control over the victim.

Breast ironing

Breast ironing (also known as "breast flattening") is the practice of pounding and massaging the breasts of a pubescent girl, using hard or heated objects, in an attempt to try to make them stop developing or disappear. It is typically carried out by the girl's mother,

with the aim of making the girl less sexually attractive to men and boys, so that her virginity is preserved and she can continue her education. It is practiced primarily in Cameroon, but has also been reported across other areas in West and Central Africa. Breast ironing is very painful and can have negative emotional and physical consequences.

Violence against immigrant and refugee women

Immigrant and refugee women often face violence, both in the private sphere (by partners and other family members) and in the public sphere (by the police and other authorities). These women are often in a vulnerable position: they do not speak the language of the country they are in, they do not know its laws, and sometimes they are in a legal position where they may be deported if they make contact with the authorities. Women who seek protection from armed conflict in their countries of origin often face more violence while travelling to the destination country or when they arrive there.

Sport-related

Sport-related violence against women refers to any physical, sexual, mental acts that are "perpetrated by both male athletes and by male fans or consumers of sport and sporting events, as well as by coaches of female athletes". Such events as the 2010 World Cup, the Olympic and Commonwealth Games "have highlighted the connections between sports spectatorship and intimate partner violence, and the need for police, authorities and services to be aware of this when planning sporting events". Sport-related violence can occur in various contexts and places, including homes, pubs, clubs, hotel rooms, the streets.

Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is a form of intimidation using electronic forms of contact. In the 21st century, cyberbullying has become increasingly common, especially among teenagers in Western countries. On 24 September 2015, the United Nations Broadband Commission released a report that claimed that almost 75% percent of women online have encountered harassment and threats of violence, otherwise known as cyber violence. Misogynistic rhetoric is prevalent online, and the public debate over gender-based attacks has increased significantly, leading to calls for policy interventions and better responses by social networks like Facebook and Twitter.

Introduction

Violence against women can fit into several broad categories. These include violence carried out by "individuals" as well as "states". Some of the forms of violence perpetrated by individuals are: rape, domestic violence, sexual harassment, reproductive coercion, female infanticide, prenatal sex selection, obstetric violence, and mob violence; as well as harmful customary or traditional practices such as honor killings, dowry violence, female genital mutilation, marriage by abduction and forced marriage. Some forms of violence are perpetrated or condoned by certain states[which?] such as war rape; sexual violence and sexual slavery during conflict; forced sterilization; forced abortion; violence by the police

and authoritative personnel; stoning and flogging. Many forms of VAW, such as trafficking in women and forced prostitution are often perpetrated by organized criminal networks

The World Health Organization (WHO), in its research on VAW, has analyzed and categorized the different forms of VAW occurring through all stages of life from before birth to old age.

It was the 1993 United Nations General Assembly resolution on the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, which became the first international instrument to explicitly define VAW and elaborate on the subject.

The term gender-based violence refers to "any acts or threats of acts intended to hurt or make women suffer physically, sexually or psychologically, and which affect women because they are women or affect women disproportionately".

In Recommendation Rec(2002)5 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the protection of women against violence, the Council of Europe stipulated that VAW "includes, but is not limited to, the following":

- a. violence occurring in the family or domestic unit, including, inter alia, physical and mental aggression, emotional and psychological abuse, rape and sexual abuse, incest, rape between spouses, regular or occasional partners and cohabitants, crimes committed in the name of honour, female genital and sexual mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, such as forced marriages;
- b. violence occurring within the general community, including, inter alia, rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in institutions or elsewhere trafficking in women for the purposes of sexual exploitation and economic exploitation and sex tourism;
- c. violence perpetrated or condoned by the state or its officials;
- d. violation of the human rights of women in situations of armed conflict, in particular the taking of hostages, forced displacement, systematic rape, sexual slavery, forced pregnancy, and trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and economic exploitation.

Conclusion

Research on violence against women is a key component of any programme designed to end the problem. Given the nature of the phenomenon, the standardisation of concepts related to it becomes necessary, in order not only to reach a consensus on what to consider as violence against women, but also to reduce the heterogeneity in the methods to measure the problem and the associated factors. Although in the past two decades the research literature on violence against women has greatly increased, it shows the existence of relevant research bias that could be determining our knowledge of the problem and, therefore, limiting the development of efficient interventions to end it.

Data Collection

Primary/ Secondary data has been collected.

Methodology

Questionnaire survey

Q1) At which age group girls or women are victims of crime?

Q2) Crimes against women are more common in rural or urban?

Q3) Violence against women is typically conducted by man or woman?

Q4) Which is the most popular crime against women you have heard or appeared in media?

Q5) Which among the following crime is faced by a girl or women:-

1] Rape

2] Domestic Violence

3] Honor Killing

4] Dowry

5] Forced marriage

6] Acid throwing

7] Mob violence

8] Dating abuse

9] Denial of medical care

10] Sexual harassment

11] Human trafficking

12] Breast Ironing

13] Sport related

14] Cyber bullying

