Chapter – II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
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In the second chapter of the present research, a review of literature available on women and children has been taken. It covers different research papers, books, reports and other published materials in newspapers, periodicals and magazines. The chapter takes a complete review of the condition of women and children in the selected district of Akola. It also studies available material discussing the impact of the government welfare schemes on the target beneficiaries. The following research material has been reviewed for the present work.

Vandana (2012) :
The present research paper discusses the issue of women empowerment. According to Prof Vandana, women empowerment is not an easy task as it requires quantum jump in diminishing the secondary status given to women in their families and the society. Women empowerment could be termed as creating an attitude of respects for women in the society. It does not involve efforts of women alone but it requires more stringent efforts by men. It is because a change in masculine mentality is required to bestow on women an equal status with men. The process is termed as the most difficult. To solve all problems of women, it is required to undergo some positive and constructive changes only then Empowerment of women is possible.

Sharyu (2012):

The researcher threw light on social aspects of the empowerment of women. Right of Gender equality appears only on paper. Women have received inferior status in many of the countries in the world. Similarly, they are given unjust treatment. She eluded the famous quotation of Simon Bova that no women are born as women but womanishness is imposed on her due to gender difference by the society. Not only in India, in foreign countries as well the birth of male child is welcomed. Men are given respectful place in the society. Men have also ego. The condition of women remained inferior due to the age old customs and traditions. If attention is paid to her qualities like activeness, determination, honesty etc and opportunities are made available to her; she would be completely proving herself competent.

Sapna (2012):

The researcher in her research paper threw light on education and empowerment of women. According Prof Sapana, greatest hurdle in women education is the nasty outlook in the society. During ancient period, women had a respectful position in the society. But gradually their position became inferior. The main cause of their backwardness was the lack of education. Women were deprived of the education facilities. Therefore they had least awareness of the general happenings in the world. They had no practical knowledge as they were not included in the decision making of their families. But education is the only solution to acquire their own development as well as development of their families and the society.

Sudhir (2012):
The researcher pointed out the rapidly changing world. Ignoring the half of the nation’s population, development and progress can hardly be achieved in real sense of the word. It has been today’s imperative to give women her freedom as she has been educated and qualified to either to be employed or start her business. But they do not get opportunities. Other women who lacked education are in deplorable condition. They are lagged behind in their rights, self employment opportunities. They could not take benefit of the different welfare schemes implemented by the government.

**Manjit (2012) :**

In the present paper, the researcher elaborated on the empowerment of women and role of men. According to Prof Manjit, the development of women is most important to achieve real sense progress of the country. The role of men in empowerment of women is also equally important. It is because, women still recently could not move outside without permission of either their fathers or their husbands. A change has gradually been brought in the mindset of men. Unless men change their attitude of male dominance and accept the qualities of women and allow her freedom, not only women could stand on her own, but also a family, town and lastly the nation could achieve development in real sense.

**Asha (2012) :**

The researcher in her research paper threw light on empowerment of women through small scale household industries. Half of the country’s population is that of women but her direct contribution in the development of the country is less. They are still lagged behind in the process. Many women help their men in their earning, some of them are employed with different jobs and other women are engaged in some household industries. Fulfilling their family responsibilities, these women are seen engaged in their occupations with their determination, honesty and hardworking disposition. It has increased their courage and confidence. She has acquired her position on basis of her work. A gradual change is occurring in social outlook about women. If all women achieve their development, they could exert a great power in the society.

**Vijaya (2012) :**

The researcher in her paper discussed the contribution of women in establishing the democratic principles in the society. Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar who
wrote the Constitution of India has given Right of Gender equality to women. On the basis of the right, women have carved her position in the society. In pre independence India, women of lower classes had to work in their household chores and in some local industries. As women in higher strata started taking education, their condition improved.

Today, increase percentage of women is seen at every colleges, schools, offices, transportation, big industries, sports, entertainment industries etc. Their confidence has been increased with their growing financial self sufficiency and freedom. The increasing confidence would give a positive direction and energy to the country.

**Jayshree (2012) :**

The researcher threw light on the role of self help groups in empowerment of women in rural pockets. India is the country of villages. Large number of its population resides in villages. If India has to achieve progress, the development of these villages should be achieved on priority. But women in rural areas still restricted to their household chores. After independence, conscious efforts were made to develop these women, but it did not achieve greater success. There are different problems faced by rural women. But important among them is that of economical problem. They are not economically self sufficient. Their household activities restrict to household work and some of the agriculture work. Therefore, their share in actual income is regarded as insignificant. If economical problems of these women are solved, their status would increase in their families as well as in society. To make these women self sufficient, Self Help Group is a great medium of change. These brought women closer. They started discussing with other women. They took stride in accounts and Banking activities. They are given facility of easy loans to set up their own business. Women have started the process of achieving development with help of Women Self Help Group.

**Rajesh (2012) :**

The researcher has contemplated on the freedom of women in the bygone era and in the present age. During Vedic period, women had respectful position but in consequent period, the condition of women deteriorated. The women were given inferior treatment in the society. Efforts to improve the condition of women were started in the second half of the nineteenth century. Their lives were restricted to their
household chores. However, they began their education. In the present era, women have already carved their position in the society. Today there is not a single sector, where women have not left her imprint. With availability of higher education, freedom and opportunities, women are seen achieving grand success.

**Ashok (2012):**

The researcher has thrown light on the actual condition of the independence of women. Indian culture had a respectful position for women. The deities in Hinduism who used to goddesses use to represent Knowledge, Wealth and Food. But actually women were deprived of direct access to these qualities. Male dominated society has developed its culture in such a snare that it is impossible for her to rescue herself. Despite achieving education and professional qualification, women still are denied their own freedom. Women who were earlier under male dominance, after achieving education, she continues to live under male dominance.

**Sheela (2012):**

The researcher in her research paper studies on the Mahatma Gandhi and Women Empowerment. Mahatma Gandhi became aware of the power of women when they led the agitation in South Africa. He understood the qualities in women, their strong mind, confidence and endurance. After that he included them in each of his activity. Before, Gandhi women did not participate in the political activities. They were given secondary positions. As the freedom struggle was non violent, women participated in large number in it. Mahatma Gandhi propelled the qualities of leadership, confidence, pride and nationalistic ardour in women.

**Snehal (2012):**

The researcher sought to define the social importance of men and women equality. Since the ancient period, women had respectful position. The human society was in primitive condition. Their work was divided but gradually women held inferior to men and they were suppressed and enslaved. During 19th century different social reforms were made to receive social rights to women. Woman is held as a one of the wheels of human society, as another pair is man. But if inequality continues to mete out to women, social progress could not be achieved. Unless women are developed equally with men the condition of women would hardly be termed as the developed.

**Sujata (2012):**
The researcher threw light in her research paper on the role of women in view of the Indian Constitution. After the independence, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar wrote the constitution of the country. It has been hailed as one of the ideal constitution in the whole world. Understanding the plight of women, different laws and provisions have been made to improve the condition of women. She has been given equal rights along with men. It ensures that crimes against women should be stopped and she should get important place in society. She has been given right to protection and right to property.

But despite 65 years of the independence, there is no improvement in the condition of women. Though women became educated and earn their livelihood, they are not free. Their lives revolve around father, husband and son. Similarly, girl child of 3 years age to women of 65 years require protection. If laws enacted properly, it will not take time to improve the condition. The researcher advocates women to read the constitution to become aware of their rights.

Lalita (2012):

The researcher in her research paper throws light on the contribution of Savitribai Fule in creating awareness about education of women and their general condition in society. The contribution of Savitribai Fule who worked relentlessly to educate women is immense. During her times, door of education were utterly locked for women and down castes. There were neither opportunities nor mentality for women education. Mahatma Jyotibha Fule studied the condition of the times and educated his wife. After completing her education, Savitribai started teaching at a school for girls started by her husband. But she faced social anger. Ignoring the problems, she educated girls adopting free and playful method of teaching for these girls. She also worked to eradicate social ills and make women free and independent. She is, therefore, called as source of inspiration for women.

Jyoti (2005):

Dr Jyoti Lanjewar, in her book on Indian Society and Women (Bharatiya Samaj ani Stri) throws light on the life of women in Indian society. According to her, history of Indian Society started from Vedic period. During the period, women had respectful position in the society. She was free. There was equality on basis on basis of sex and women were supposed equal with men. She had opportunity of education and she could observe religious duties and also can teach. She also had practiced
different arts. But condition of women deteriorated during the medieval ages. Brutal customs of child marriage and *Sati* started during the same era. She had given no opportunity for education. She had given no freedom. She had received some respect during Buddha period. After the intrusion by Muslim rulers she deprived of whatever freedom women had enjoyed and thrown into the rigid custom of *Purdha*. The custom of purdha was given prestige. During 19th century, social reformers had to work relentlessly to root out the humiliating customs. Gradually condition of women improved when the society came in contact with the western influence. Today women have excelled in different fields but the figure of women in social stride is comparatively very less.

**Salunke (2003):**

Prof A H Salunke in his book on Hindu Culture and Women throws light on the problems of women. He studied the problems faced by women after the death of her husband. He points out the plight and misfortunes of widows in all male dominated societies in the world. As women remain completely dependent on her husband, her life could be devastated after death of her husband. In earlier period, women were not allowed to make re-marriage. But on the contrary, men have to face no problem after death of his wife as they were allowed to remarry. It was hard for women to live respectfully in the male dominated society as it often used to think of men.

**Smeeta (2011):**

The present writers discuss the issue of Human Right of women in her book. According to her, man is an intellectual animal who has inborn rights. Every individual receives some of basic rights to protect his/her freedom and prestige. Every individual has right to ensure development of his personality, sharpen his/her intellect and achieve integrity. Human Rights are further essential to fulfill his individual and essential needs. Understanding the need of human rights, United Nations declared the universal Human Right. It includes women, men and children of different races, castes and of different nationalities. No discrimination is accepted. Similarly, Indian Constitution has endowed some fundamental Human Rights on Indian people. These include 1) Right to Equality, 2) Right to Freedom, 3) Right against exploitation, 4) Right to Religious Freedom, 5) Right to Education and Culture and 6) Right for the Constitutional Measures.
Women are required to know this right to live a respectful life as a human being.

**Usha (1999):**

The writer has discussed on child labour in her book. According to her, the child is future of the country. It is legally an offence to send their boys and girls below 14 to work or employee them into some work. Despite the legal prohibition, the problem of child labour continues to vex the society. These child labourers are employed at hazardous works such as construction, bricks Kelvin, bangles industry, and chemical industry. Often they are forced to work as rag pickers or beg on streets. They have to work around 8 to 10 hours and meager wages are given to them for their work. The problem of child labour has been caused due to poverty. Either poor family conditions or disability of the main family person force the hapless children to work. Often parents could not send their children to schools due to immense price rise and they have to contribute in earning their bread. It is great social problem. It required composite efforts by the government and the people to put an end to the problem of Child Labour.

**Nanda (2011):**

The present research papers throw light on the thoughts of Rashrsant Tukdoji Maharaj on women development and her empowerment. He throws light on the moral principles to be followed by the people in regards of women. Men should not show contempt for women. His views on rehabilitation of women are also discussed in the book.

**Abhay (2011):**

Researcher observes that Micro credit, a financial innovation, was first recognized during the struggle for Independence. Micro Credit, in the form of Self Help Group definitely exerts a positive impact on the lives of women. Prof Muhammad Yunus, Bangladeshi economist’s successful implementation of the micro
credit steered the Self Help Movement in the country. It is useful tool in women empowerment as it achieved sustainable development.

Puja (2011):

The researcher attempts to point out disparity of women in male dominated society. The ideal concept of women and men equality is not seen in practice. The superstition still is deep rooted in our psyche and to root out it, efforts like increasing interaction among women should be made to remove this blot from the society.

Ajay (2011):

Dr Mule throws light on the thoughts of Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj which guide women about their own individuality and existence. He expected secured, protected and cultural woman against the backdrop of cultural and scientific deterioration.

Purushottam (2011):

The researcher throws light in the moralistic principles advocated by Tukdoji Maharaj. Women and girls should have social participation. Their role should be incorporated in the different community programmes. The meeting of such social organization should be held at least once in a week.

Ashok (2011):

The research paper threw light on the teachings and work of Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj for the emancipation of women from family and social violence against them. He asserted that women should be given Power Education, Life Education, food Education to make her self relied, self sufficient and powerful woman.

Sunita (2012):

The researchers threw light on the early solutions offered by Budhism in Therigatha. They state that these literary accounts in the religious text can be seen of proof of women’s freedom and emancipation. The women in ancient India were having religious rights of composing spiritual texts. The door of knowledge was open in Buddhist religion.

Vinayak (2011):
The researchers took the historical perspective of the women movement in India as against the religious perversion in Hinduism. He highlighted the importance of the teaching of Buddha in ancient India and later by social reformers Mahatma Jyotiba Fule in the nineteenth century and Dr Ambedkar in twentieth century.

Chaitanya (2011):

The Role of Dr. Ambedkar in women Empowerment and dignity of Labour. In this paper it is clear that Hindu Code Bill is better opportunity for women equality. Dr. Ambedkar had the majour contrituation toward the empowerment of women; He got right place a chairman of Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution for the discriminated. Deprived and downthroden section Dr. Ambedkar is not a Dalit Hem alone, he made sincere efforts about states of women especially by comprehensive Hindu Code Bill for providing better opportunity, equality.

Rama (2012):

The researcher throws light on HIV/AIDS and its fast gripping fist on general health of the society and specially women. The disease is recognized as the silent killer. Women largely get infected with the disease from their husband. People in rural areas are not aware of the disease and no preventive measures are adequately used. After infected with the disease, she is mocked down by the society and her relatives.

Gajendra (2011):

The researcher threw light on the strategies suggested by Dr Ambedkar for overthrowing oppressive bondages. Dr Ambedkar argues that Buddha treated women on equal terms with men. The main aim behind Ambedkar’s struggle was to establish egalitarian social order which can safeguard the interest of women along with other deprived sections of the society.

Shailaja (2012):

The researcher points out that the 50 percent reservation for women candidates in local body election have defiantly increased the powers of women. But it failed in
translating in action as women in scheduled caste, Dalit, Mulsim communities are nor given share in the process of the decision making of the local self government bodies.

**Manoj (2011)**:

Researcher points out the impact of land holding capacity of Dalit women in the contemporary era of globalization. The researcher points out the vulnerable condition of Dalit women as they do not have property.

**Ranjana (2012)**:

In this research paper light is thrown on the deprived sections of women. It highlights that women should be given opportunities by bringing social change in the society. In the present world she has left her imprint on every sector. If opportunities are provided to women, they can face the challenges in future and ably take humanity to higher plane of existence.

**Jija (2012)**:

The researcher has studied the different aspects of dowry deaths in detail. She pointed out the fact that dowry deaths are reported in more in middle class families than either upper classes or lower class. The victims have no knowledge of legal rights. They are ruthlessly beaten and are mentally and physically harassed. 70 percent women who were victims of dowry deaths were in the age group of 21-29.

**Prakash (2012)**:

The paper studies the women who were victims of family atrocities and violence. The family violence against women is not only seen in after marriage but it continues to exist from the houses of their fathers. As the women are seen afflicted in families, the children, when grown up take the things as natural and family violence continues unabated even if they make love marriage.

**Sangita (2011)**:

The researcher threw light on the contribution on Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj in creating awareness about women. His immense contribution in women upliftment and rural development is widely appreciated. He held women as the centre of society and family and demanding respect and adoration from the society.

**Bhalchanrda & Ghanshyam (2011)**:
The researcher threw light on the present condition of women. Though the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution, the efforts are made to give 50 percent representation to women. But the real powers are centered in the hands of men as women are still deprived of education and rights in actuality. The traditional male dominated society is still an exerting force in the society. On one side woman held the highest post in the country, but on other side women are still in deprivation and continue to succumb to the injustice.

Kavita (2012) :
The researcher threw light on the condition of the abandoned women. Her financial condition is not satisfactory because she is not self reliant. They have to face numerous problems. Their social status is deteriorated. The legal provisions fore them are inadequate and the benefit of the government schemes could not reach to them.

Rehana (2008) :
The present chapter of the book studies the problem of dowry death in India. The plight against women does not remain restricted to the country but it has been pervaded world wide. Different crimes against women are committed in the country. These crimes include not only mental humiliation, but physical and psychological violence. Even heinous crimes of murder and dowry deaths are committed.

Vimochana (2008) :
The power of women is curtailed due to different family and out side violence committed against them. The victims of family violence have to wait too long for justice. It resulted into increased mental and physical plights of women. They have to suffer the pangs. It is immensely difficult for them to revive their lives with hope and aspiration. They are dejected and defeated and to rise above is a daunting task.

Veronila (1999) :
Many of the cultures in the world tacitly allow violence against women to keep control on women. The society also approves such violence. The researcher discusses the vivid examples of within family violence in slum area of Delhi and also note down the figures of complainant’s women and who many of them got justice.

Vibhuti (1996) :
The researcher discussed the sexual exploitation of women at work place. It is one of the hazards women face in their professional life. In Indian context, the condition more difficult because 92 percent of women are working in none organized sectors. And as such they are deprived of any legal protection. The researchers also threw light on the social, cultural, economic, psychological and legal impacts of such exploitation.

**Champa (1988)**:

The book threw light on the pangs of unmarried or illegal motherhood. It is a very delicate question. The answering it is difficult affairs. It also attempt to throw light on evolution in conjugal system since ancient times.

**Myeza & Dennis (2012)**:

Abstract this article shows that aids also exposes women’s vulnerability, both men and women age affected by AIDS from the data it can be said that in various ways, socio-economic position, gender, age and marital status interwine to create a complex web of vulnerability.

**Shadab, Nanda, Mahuya (2011)**:

This article shows that the separation of the women’s college from the university is premised on the principle of secession with girl students hardly having any connection with the main campus. This from of bureaucratic and systemic violence constantly stereotypes women as good or bad.

**Parokisamy, Shekhar, Goli (2011)**:

This paper makes a systematic effort to assess the performance of the family welfare. Programmes vis-a-vis the trends in expenditure. The trends in key performance indicators’ for India and succeed states reveals that progress has been show slow and limited in the post reel policy regime. Child immunization coverage has been dictated and the increase in the contraceptive prevalence rate and institutional delivery coverage has stalled.

**Harini (2011)**:
The paper argues that the trajectory of change has never been simple or linear. Policy shifts over time reflect the greater or lesser influence of a range of actor including international donor agencies and pharmaceutical companies as well as the health and women’s moments. All these influences serve to constantly blur and shift the loci of policy co phase along non-linear tranjection even if the core concerns remain relatively unchanged any change in the nature of government at the national level may ,as past experience has shown, lead to the announcement of yet another trajectory in health policy electronic even if the core concerns.

Anil (2011):

The paper shows that the mainstreaming requires the availability of hostels and residential school facilities in relation to the number of children completing the bridge school education. The mainstreaming becomes the ultimate goal of the entire attempt to eradicate child labour. This is often of limited impact and of uncertain outcome.

Nirmala and Reshma (2011):

The paper looks at show HIV+ mothers and situations. The 19 countries with the highest HIV prevalence in the world are in Africa (UNAIDS 2000). Studies have revealed frighteningly high prevalence rates of inflation among teenagers and women in their early 20s in various urban and rural areas in Africa (UNAIDS 2000). Froms the voices of HIV + women, it is evident that the context, content, nature and specificity of such powerlessness varies, and reflects a general failure in these womens capacity to secure their needs and that of their children.

Pradnya (2011):

This paper shows that Role of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar in women Empowerment Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar proved him to be a genius and was known as a great thinker philosopher, revolutionary, jurist-par excellence, prolific writer, social activist and critic and strode like a colossus in the Indian socio-political scene unto his death. The credit for self-respect and firm determination of women goes to Dr Ambedkar. The Writings and Speeches of Dr. Babasaheb show what values India should develop and how they would modernize its social and political institutions. He was firmly committed to the ideals of equality. Liberty and fraternity.
Sharmila (2011):
In this paper it is clear that after independence women in every field entered into all professions successfully. They play important role in politics. In spite of the legal equality status provided by the constitution of India they are still suffering several under the social evils like dowry, rape, gender, injustice, exploitation, depending on male, sexual harassment etc. They always subjected to suppression by the society in general and the family members in particular. Thus the time has come to create healthy atmosphere and environment and to look carefully into the inadequacies in our legal system. To prevent and control the menace of violence against women.

Neelima (2012):
This Paper Focuses new portrait Of Modern women. The new Women is brave and courageous. She is not afraid of even if she is put in adverse circumstances. The New Women is also the New Mother. The women in the 1950’s fall into two categories. The first category is made up of those woman who believe that a woman’s place is in the home, in the kitchen, Barefoot and pregnant. The Second category consists of woman who has a more modern way of thinking.

Rajesh (2011):
This Paper shows Health Status of Rural Indian Women. As former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan has stated “Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance”. A mother’s education often leads to better health and nutrition for her children. More investment in improving the lot of rural women could create a ‘virtuous circle’ of better education, improved health and higher income and women need to be given the right to have more control over productive assets land, water and credit, for example.

Shreya (2012):
This paper discusses on Buddha and the status of Women Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar did a mysterious work for the upliftment and empowerment of women. The Ambedkar movement launched from 1920 onwards, women activity participated and acquainted the self confidence to voice their issues on various platform. In 21st century the women get her education, social and political rights and she proved herself in all walks of life.
Abhay (2012) :

In this paper it is clear that women empowerment and entrepreneurship development are one of the possible and effective strategies for competency buildings of poor women through micro-credit. Prof. Muhammad Yunus explains the role of micro credit in facilitating women potential as ‘women have plans for themselves, for their children, for their home, their meal’. Due to the success of micro credit, many traditional banking industries have begun to realize that these micro credit borrowers should more correctly be categorized as per-bankable; thus, micro credit in interestingly gaining credibility in the mainstream finance organizations are contemplating micro credit projects as a source of future growth.

Alka (2011) :

This paper discusses on the whole Indian women community. It is highly indebted to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar for his unprecedented efforts for the empowerment of women He infused a spark among the women to make progress in every field of life and imbibed in their creative minds the values of self-respect, dignity and liberty in the grue sense of the word.

Ramesh (2011) :

This paper discusses on women Empowerments movement. Women’s empowerment movement firstly started in European country in 18th century and its effect fallen all over the world. Indian social reformer and political reforms was quit essential to do first for Indian society. So many Social reformer played active role. Maharashtra was centre place of reformation Mahatma Phule, and Savitribai Phule played a very important role to change women’s conditions in Maharashtra. They run school for women and through against many bad traditions.

Anita (2011) :

This Paper focuses political status of women. The present section in based on a survey on the political careers of 80 women politicians of India who have held are currently holding positions in public life at the national state and local levels. In Indian context, and particularly for women, the public career of person depends a great deal on her family background. The process of socialization and politicatlization, the nature of the matrimonial home, and above all, socio-economic
factor like religion, caste and class, the nature and level of patrimonial within one’s parental as well as affinal family.

**Abhay (2011) :**

In this paper depicts thoughts of swami vivikananda on women Empowerment. Swami Vivekananda’s thoughts on Indian women and their well being are still vigorous and fresh. If we propose to give women something, we should treat them with equality and respect. Only adoring her like any goddess will not do anything good to the plight of Indian women. We should try to get rid of our extremities and treat women with love, respect and honour. Let them come along with the men and walk shoulder to shoulder, rather ahead of us men.

**Kavita (2008) :**

This paper explores the relationship between women’s empowerment, domestic violence, maternal nutritional status, and the nutritional status and growth over... Keywords: child nutrition, child growth, domestic violence, nutritional status, women’s empowerment, maternal nutritional status.

**Savitri (2005) :**

This paper looks at how women’s and children’s rights are inextricably linked and complementary and explores strategies for further strengthening these linkages. It is important to highlight in all programming areas that the girl child is entitled to all rights specified in CEDAW. If the girl child is only viewed as a child, she runs the risk of being excluded from the discussion of women’s rights and the broader scope of human rights.