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Women Movement In The World At Glance

A) Introduction

Over hundreds of years, we have been observing many shades of male dominance in the society. Discrimination, deterioration, destruction are the words which encircle womanhood and her integral development. Today also there are very few countries, which promote for gender equality. Since ancient period she has been symbolized of counting success and insult in having strength to fly but denied a chance to fly. Still woman is being trapped between two opposite views one, which crafted her in the image of Goddess, and other which turned her down lower than human being. She has always been taken for granted in the patriarchal society. Not a single religion has justified her equal status in the society. Her power of creativity, exuberances of love in the family are assumed as her limitation up to the domestic choirs. In Hindu religion she is a "Dan" to her husband, Muslim religion kept her behind 'Parda', Christen denied the right of divorce and Sikh considered her as commodity.

India, our country is famous for caring diversities in one basket. A part from these diversities for example language, religion, tradition, customs, geographical area, etc. on the women’s issue they unanimously agree of her lower status. I think this is the only similarity that all religion they have. From Kashmir to Kanyakumari customs and rituals in the religion are too male dominated to justify women. From the birth, man is being glorified and given weightage while the women is given subordinate place.

In the years, women have lost their identity and developed a notion that she is lower than man because she has committed sin in the previous birth.
The suffering, which defines the life of woman, is rendered extremely unbearable by its lack of human dignity. Woman just expects to live an extremely hard life. Women is a subordinate at home and outside the home. All financial matters are belonged to the man in the family. His responsibility towards society and family is always been cashed but the work of women is considered as her duty. She must be an ideal mother, wife, sister, and daughter. Her sufferings, her pain, her grief has been wrapped in a beautiful word that is 'sacrifice'. It is very radical that she is worshiped either in the lifeless deity or bodiless soul. Both images are unscientific. In one hand the science has been demolishing old concepts of discrimination in the society, but in the other hand on the name of "Sanskriti" old traditions, rituals are being recharged. This is the great tragedy of women in India.

The theory of Micro credit as a poverty alleviation programme was picked up by the World Bank on the basis of the experience of the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh, Which demonstrated the dramatic potential for loan recovery and established the credit worthiness of the poor.

Today we notice that women become the prime concern in the international policy framework that has trickled down in the policies of nation.

The micro finance is recognized as a key strategy for addressing issues of poverty alleviation and women empowerment. Access to financial services and the subsequent transfer of financial resources to poor women become economically self reliant, contribute directly to the well being of their families, play a more active role in decision making and are able to control systematic gender inequalities.
The advancement of women has been a focus of the work of the United Nations organization. The preamble of the charter of the United Nations sets as a basic goal to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights in the dignity and worth of human person, in the equal rights of men and women.

The long history of women's struggle for equal rights in society has contributed to lead to the present reforms in the development of women. However, the change in the women's status in general is very slow. In 1972, self-employed women's associations (SEWA) were established through women's wing of textile labour association in Ahmedabad. It catered to the women's labour force in the informal sector that was not protected by the labour laws. It organized women into cooperatives based on production and distribution so that they do not have to deal with middlemen and also have greater control over their production.

Nari Mukti Sanstha in Assam set up in 1979 constituting landless and small peasants. It worked by organizing mass movements against exploitation and discrimination of women to have equal rights in all fields.

The Chipko Movement introduced new parameters of women's role in environment protection. Chipko Movement inspired people who are fighting against injustices in all fields. Women have been participating in many other movements like Tiheri Dam, Koyalakro Dam in Zarkhand, Narmada Dam, Bhatkamb struggle of Goa etc.

The changing aspects of living standard has worsened the women's situations particularly in the rural sector. UN strategy to eradicate the poverty in the third world has been constantly failing to achieve the goals. The women who constitute 50% of the world population face invisibility in the context of power and control over
resources. The mid term appraisal of the 10th plan recognized the vulnerability of women worker, the feminization of poverty and the exploitation of women in low paid, hazardous and insecure jobs in the unorganized sector and in the export processing majority of women. 87 percent are employed as agricultural labourers and cultivators. The gender empowerment measurement scenario of India ranks far behind the average of developed and developing countries.

The recommendation of the world development summit 1995 which emphasized on peoples initiatives peoples empowerment and strengthening capacities of the people. Regarding the objectives of the development it specifically mentions that empowering people particularly women to strengthen their capacities is the main objectives of the development and its principle resource. Empowerment requires the full participation people in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of decisions determining the functioning and well being of our societies.

The world development report of 1997 points out the need for an effective role of the state for social and economic development. The role in the regard of catalyst facilitator and as a partner in the process of development.

Many voluntary organizations have began to work in constructive manner at rural area in India after the emergency period 1975 to 78. Focusing social justice and equity, the women organizations have setup the strategy to deal with the women crisis. MYRADA, SEWA, Annapurna, WWF experimented to empower women by giving a tool of economic reliance. To address the subordinate position of women lacking their access to resources, NGOs started applying Gramin Bank Bangladesh model in India. In
2001 India adopted the policy declaring women empowerment year. The state govt. launched the Suvarnajayanti Gramin Swayamrojgar Yojana for the empowerment of the women at rural as well as urban area. The self-help group becomes the channels to organize women in groups and mobilize them to cater their need with suitable micro credit from their monthly savings. At present there are more than four lakes of SHGs formed under government sponsored agencies in Maharashtra. Not only NGOs but also political parties also inspired by the framework of the self-help group. SHGs become the prime concern for participation of women at government-sponsored programme. Many studies have evaluated self-help groups as a tool to Economic empowerment of women. I selected social development paradigm to assess the process of self help group sponsored under SGRY programme.

Muscularity and power has been linked to influence over the society since the ancient period. Biological difference and with reproductive system made women confined to the stereotyped role of motherhood ness. Her potentials as human being were neglected and then suppressed under the domain of religion in the courses of time. She got invisible in the hundred of years in history. More ever her consciousness do spark some how all over the world. In the Vaidic period Maitrai, Gargi, Arundhati were some of the women who lived other than the conventional roles. But they do not represent the women as a whole of the period.

'900 BC in ancient Sumer (Iraq), Egypt and Japan, adult women can own property, play active roles in the marketplace and even be clerics. In pre-colonial Latin America, some native cultures practice what anthropologists call gender parallelism valuing equally the distinct and overlapping tasks performed by men and women. The agrarian societies that follow tend to be less egalitarian.. After
the long gap of centuries we acknowledge work of Christine Pizen in 13th century.\textsuperscript{1}

\textbf{B) Rise in women's consciousness}

'Christine Pizan is considered as the first women in 1361 to raise women's consciousness in the history of feminism'\textsuperscript{2}. She published a work concerning famous women in the history who acquired mainly spirit and other male attributes such as keen intelligence and remarkable fortitude.

De Pizen opened the debate on the status of women and equal ability gender and the scope in the society De Pizan used her education and experience as a basis for independent thought. '1400s Trade brings new status to women in some countries in Nigeria, among the Igbo, a wealthy woman can buy a wife to work with her and Yoruba women elect their own female representatives to protect their trading interests.'\textsuperscript{3}

During the 16th and 17th centuries the girls of royal family were educated. More women began writing for publication often anonymously. 'Marie de Gourney of France 1641 argued for the education of girls and women citing the lack of education as a major cause of women's inferior status. Women through their writings began to vocalize the male dominance over women. The first periodical entitled the Nonsense of Common Sense by Lady Mary Montague attributed many topics concerning women education, social constraint in marriage etc.

'Anne Hutchinson of America in 1637 was charged with heresy for daring to question the religious, political authority of the colony'.\textsuperscript{4} She organized meeting of women at her home. She expressed the rights of an individual to determine his/her own belief and not to subject the religious and political leaders. Hutechinson was
excommunicated for troubling the church and for drawing people away from the Church. Her assertion of her human rights became legendary.

1776 during the French Revolution working women march on Versailles to demand bread. In 1791 this inspires French playwright Olympia de gouges to issue the Declaration of the Rights of Women and the Female Citizen. She is executed by guillotine when demands for women’s rights are rejected.

1792 in Britain Mary Wollstonecraft rejects conventional family authority, believes in female education, and bears a child out of wedlock. She writes a Vindication of the Rights of Woman, which becomes a catalyst for subsequent feminist thinking. 1848 the world’s first women’s rights convention New York, setting the agenda for the movement.

Wallstoneer after published a vindication of the rights of women that was the collection of thoughts of women education in 1792. In 1808 Charles Fourier in France asserted, the extension of women’s privileges is the general principle for all the social progress. Charles Fourier was called as the inventor of Feminism.

The novels written by women writers that concern the role of women in the society during 18th and 19th century, described the world from women’s perspective. Among them were Jane Austin, Charlotte Bronte.

Thus the Writings initiated the networking among women who had attracted public attention. For example Ernestine Rose who was interested and active in a variety of programme, for the matter of publicity. Educated women extended to take initiative by bringing up the issue in public notice.
C) First Phase of women's rights

'In 1840 World Anti Slavery Conference held in London'. Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were the revolutionary women. When they went to London where they were barred to participate in conference on the ground of women. It provoked them to organize women for the rights of women. In 1848 a strong foundation of thought and advocacy for women's rights had been built. The right to education to employment, outside the home with wages paid directly to women, custody of their children, to hold and inherit property, to contract and be presented in the court and to participated in the world affairs.

Stanton demanded right to vote, organizing women at Seneca Falls. 1848 meeting was attended by many of nations leading reformers black and white. It received primarily negative but extensive publicity. 1848 become a call to organize women in all fronts, national and international level.

'1850s In Brazil, Women's urban newspaper like O jornal das Senhoras (Ladies, Journal) complain that marriage is an unbearable tyranny and women deserve a just enjoyment of their rights. 1861 In Russia the emancipation of serfs raises women's expectations of equality.'

1880-1890 the Japanese women's movement is founded. Kishida Toshiko was jailed for a week after calling for women's horizons to be as large and free as the world itself. The Government eventually bans women's political participation. '1893 New Zealand becomes the first country to give women the right to vote.'

1896 In the US the National Association of Colored Women, founded by Margaret Murray Washington, United Black women's organizations, with Mary Church Terrell its first president. The NACW becomes a major vehicle for reform during the next forty years.
1890-1923 Islam is used to justify the education of women. It not only led to achieve women right to vote but also to there increasing political power. In 1904, meeting in Berlin, women active in national suffrage campaign formed the International Women Suffrage Alliance (IWSA).

After post war, IWSA adopted the charter of women's rights at conference in 1920. Priority it covered political rights, domestic rights, educational rights, economic and moral rights. Jhon Stuart Mill was the first to demand women's equal political rights in the parliament. More than seven bills for women's equality rights were presented in the parliament. Women also demanded equal voting rights. Near about 300 women's organizations were working on the equal rights issue. After 1903 all the women organizations merged and founded National Union of Women's Suffragist society. All the women organizations started protesting in innovative way. Such organized efforts made the social and political environment very speculative. Further in 1905 women made the movement more aggressive. 'More than 50 women were sentenced in England during 1910.' Mrs. Pakhstem led the struggle movement in a more action-oriented manner. The unmarried women in the movement would express their anger by violating law and order that would affect the public life.

Women starting with right to vote for women, thousand of fearless women broke the chain of their servitude entered public and political life. Fifteen thousand women garment workers come out on the street of New York with demands for better working conditions, equal pay, child care centers and the right to vote on 8th March 1908. More ever the women struggle in developed countries has largely been concentrated on individual freedoms.
'1911 Socialists observe 8 March as a day to honor conditions. in Mexico Jovita and Soledad Pena organize La Liga Femenil Mexicanista (League of Mexican Feminists). 1913 In South Africa traditional women’s organizations such as Manyano act as savings clubs for poor women. They are also at the forefront of the fight against apartheid.  

1920 In the US, African American women meet to discuss how they can stand side by side with women of the white race and work for the full emancipation of all women. American women finally achieved the right to vote in 1920. It could be called as a first wave of organized consciousness rising because they brought a wide range of women's issues to public attention and inspired individuals and group of men and women to action on many efforts.

'In 1923 Huda Sha Rawawi founds the Egyptian Feminist Union. Women are at the forefront of the battle for independence from the British.' 1926 In Turkey, as part of his programme for modernization, Kamal Ataturk abolishes polygamy, makes schools and universities coeducation, gives women political rights and recognizes the equal rights of women in divorce, custody and inheritance.

1929 the women's war in Nigeria is a response among Igbo women's trading networks to the planned imposition by the British rulers of a new tax on women's property. The British put down the revolt by firing into the crowd, killing 50 women and injuring 50. 1941 in the US almost seven million women take jobs during the war two million as industrial Rosie the Riveters and 400000 joining the military.

1947 Gandhi expresses strong opposition to male domination of women, and India's first prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru calls for equal educational and work opportunities for women and men. Nationalists adopt the slogan: India cannot be free until India is free.
the 1947 Constitution guarantees equality between the sexes.

1948 In Egypt Doria Shafik form the Daughters of the Nile Union. In 1951 she organizes an invasion of the Egyptian parliament by women and in 1953 creates a women’s political party that is then suppressed by the government.

1959 in eastern Nigeria 2000 women protest their declining status by occupying and setting fire to a market. They negotiate a resolution that eliminates all foreign courts and schools and expels all foreigners in the area.’ 1977 Argentinean women form the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo to defy the murderous military junta that seized power form President Isabel Peron of Argentina.

D) United Nations commission on status of women

By the time of United Nations was formed in 1945, women were involved in the public spheres specially in non government organizations. Suffrage movement had been successful in 30 countries. Large number of women participated in the paid labour force during the 2nd World War. These employed women organized and become a part of international labour organization. In 1946 at United Nation general assembly there were only 11 countries out of 5% having women delegates. In the same year Marie Helena Lefaucheux of France introduced an agenda item on the participation of women in United Nation conference.

‘Minerva Bernardino of the Dominican Republic who was among the four women to sign over the UN charter 1945, suggested to establish commission on women’s rights.’ It was soon established as human rights sub commission on the status of women.
The sub commission had proposed four immediate tasks.

1. Creation of a UN secretariat officer headed by a competent woman.
2. The conclusion of the worldwide survey of the laws on women.
3. The promotion of equal educational opportunity.
4. The world women's conference.

The purpose of the full commission was to promote women's rights on all fields of human endeavor. The aim was to elevate the equal rights and human rights status of women, irrespective of nationality race religion, in order to achieve equality with men in all fields of human enterprise and to eliminate all discrimination against women interpretation against women in statutory law, legal rules or interpretation of customary law.

In 1951 ILO adopted the convention and recommendation concerning equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value. In 1952, the CSW succeeded in having the convention on political rights of women adopted.

E) The birth and growth of the feminist movement

The crises and changing pattern in the lives of women began in the early 1960. The ratio of the women workers increased to 1/3. Women were working as subordinate to men or occupied the half skilled oriented jobs with low wages. At the same time civil rights movement had emerged with new dimensions, involving the hundreds of men and women. Women sought carrier by leaving stereotyped frame. The statistical figure shows only 11% women had confined to their homes. War facet depressions lead women to leave the house and the invention of contraceptive pills made women to control their fertility. All such factors correlate to organize women
in new movement of women. the book sexual polities written by Ket Millet brought the women movement on new mode of directions. The ideas, behaviors notions, roles and assumption directed to feminine framework begin to question.

**F) Women in Development**

By the mid 1970 foreign aid donor nations had responded to the new international women's movement and UN development initiatives by establishing women in development offices. The purpose of WID was to assist the male dominated donor agencies in integrating women as both beneficiaries and agent of economic development. The WID officer's objective was to improve the status of women in their agencies and in developing countries. Leaders of women groups, new networks, and researches were identified and supported. It resulted in millions of fund raised for the world women's conference held in Copenhagen Denmark in 1980. the Copenhagen conference emphasized not only economic but political social and cultural realms as well and the economic development projects often disadvantaged women, depriving them of their traditional forms of livelihood. For the first time as a result of WID studies, attention was directed to male-headed households. The programmed of action stated that while women were half of the population, they perform two third of world's work while receives only one tenth of world income and owned less than one percent of world property.

Thus the birth and growth of the feminist movement manifested its role and activity effectively. First international women's conference in Mexico, launching the United Nations Decade for women and the formation of women's groups all over the world. Including feminist newspapers, student organizations, professional women and lesbian feminists. Followed by conferences in Copenhagen (1980), Nairobi (1985) and Beijing (1995) Women's rights become enshrined in law in many countries.
G) world women's conference

After the large effort and debate the draft on declaring eliminating discrimination against women was adopted by the general assembly on Nov. 7 1967. In 1972 UN general Assembly approved the holding of a world women's conference.

G.1) First World women's conference

In 1975, 5000 women representatives from all branches of the new women's conference held at Mexico city. The world plan of action was adopted at the conference. The goals for five years set forth

- 'A marked increase in literacy and civic education of women
- Encouragement of a greater participation of women in policy making
- Increased provision for health education and services
- Provision for parity in the exercise of civil, social and political rights such as those pertaining to marriage, marriage and citizenship and commerce.
- Recognition of the economic value of the women's work in the home in the domestic food production and marketing and voluntary organization.
- The promotion of women's organization
- Development of modern rural technology to help reduce the heavy workload of women
- The establishment of interdisciplinary and multi sectoral machinery within the government for accelerating the achievement of equal opportunity for women and their full integration into national life.'

The decade (1975-85) for women was established by the UN general assembly with the sub themes of education, employment and health.
G.2) **Second World Women conference**

The Second World Conference was held in 1980. Before that in 1976 CSW took up the draft convention prepared by the special working group with the objective of having a convention ready for the 1980 conference in Copenhagen. The articles included on access to health services, including family planning and on the rural women were added.

On 19 December 1979 the general assembly adopted the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. During the opening ceremony of women conference in 1980 at Copenhagen document was presented to national governments for signature. 57 nations signed the document.

G.3) **Third world women’s conference**

The third world women’s conference was held at Nairobi Kenya in 1985. The committee of 23 experts began its work rather very slowly on CEDAW. The 1200 forum workshops on a wide area of topics reflected diversities of women and their interests. Out of these workshop series a group called the international women’s rights action watch (IWRAW) was formed to publicize and monitor the convention and its implementation.

G.4) **The forth world conference**

The forth world conference which was held from 4th to 15th of September 1995 at Beijing China, confirmed the importance of Human rights as women rights. It emphasized the need of advancement of status ensuring great opportunities for education. The highest achievement of the world conference was that the message. Women’s rights are human rights were acknowledged.

To review and assess progress made in the field of Human Rights since the adoption of the universal declaration on Human
Rights in 1948.

* To identify obstacles and ways in which they might be overcome.

* To examine the link between development and the enjoyment of economic, Social, cultural, civil and political rights.

* To examine ways to improve the implementation of human rights standards and instruments.

* To evaluate the effectiveness of United Nations methods and mechanisms.

* To recommend ways to ensure adequate financial and other resources for UN human rights activities.

H) Human Rights and Women

The advancement of women has been a focus of the work of the United Nations organization. The preamble of the charter of the United Nations sets as a basic goal to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of human person, in the equal rights of men and women. In 1946 the commission on women’s status was established to deal with women issues. Besides the effort the violation of human rights in the means of all sort of discrimination against women continued. A convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) was adopted in general assembly of UN in 1979. It came into force in 1881.

According to United Nations center for human rights, Human rights could be generally defined as those rights which are inherent in our nature and without which we can not live as human beings."

‘According to M. H. Beg the former chief justice of India, “human rights imply justice, equality and freedom from arbitrary discriminatory
treatment. These cannot be subordinated to the interest of rulers. No one can be subjected to coercion for holding particular religious belief.

Thus human rights are the moral claims, which are inalienable and inherent in all human beings by virtue of their humanity alone. Since women have never been excluded from the U. N. concept of Human rights and equal recognition, yet there are a number of factors, which prevented women from the equal enjoyment of human rights.

Convention on the Elimination of All forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) was adopted in 1979 as stated earlier. It confirmed the implementation of CEDAW to bring equality between man and women and to prevent discrimination against women. the countries which signed the CEDAW documents are bound to take necessary legislative, judicial, administrative and other appropriate measures to guarantee women the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedom is on the basis of equality of men. I have discussed the fundamental Human Rights further in viewing four rights.

H.1) Education and Women’s Rights

Education plays vital role in the development of society at large. Lack of education is considered as one of the obstacles to equal status of the women in the society. Her capacities were overlooked in the period of time and she could not prove it in the denial process of traditions. More ever the education has helped her to implicate he identity in all fields of development. Women are the pivot itself around which the family, society and humanity itself revolves as, if man is educated, one person is educated if woman is educated, the whole family get educated and develops a healthy and positive image in the society.
H.2) Women Labor and Their Rights

Since women constitute half of the population and no country can afford of ignore the contribution of women. Women are engaged in several skilled and unskilled activities in the public, private and corporate sectors but their working condition are not satisfactory. They are discriminated in the matter of employment, service conditions, and payment of wages and often paid less than the male counterpart. Women wings of labour organizations have been repeatedly demanding the amendment for the social security of the workers in the unorganized sector.

H.3) Women and Political Rights

200 years history of women struggle movement envisaged the right to vote at international level. Its contribution led to appraisal of women development in all over world. women are kept isolated in process of sharing power since the ancient period. Besides she ensured her potentials wherever she got opportunity . At preset very few countries possess the equal representation.

H.4) Women’s Rights Against Exploitation

Due to inferior position in the society, women face exploitation in the male dominated society. She is considered as a commodity to be used and thrown. The gender disparity in the society victimize her in every strata of her life. Many legislation have passed to bring gender equality and protect her from all ills of the society. Though the situation has not been changed. The incidents of women battering, sexual exploitation affects women development.
I) Changing Aspects of Development in the World

The Second World War resulted in worsening the economic and social condition of the world. The countries which were directly or indirectly involved in the war, had got set back in all fronts. The need to maintain international peace and initiate the development process to combat the deteriorating condition was highlighted in the international community. United Nations an association of states was established in 1945.

UN envisaged making the world as a community and ensuring the measures to eradicate social problems in the world wide especially the countries in the Asia, Africa and Latin America. The word “develop” originally was understood as the opposite of “envelop”. By enveloping something one hides a reality, while by developing something, one reveals it. So development meant revealing or bringing out what is inherent in the reality. This was the meaning prevalent in English until the impact of the industrial revolution started changing its meaning after the 1850s.

‘In 1942 one of the members of international labour union (ILO) Mr. Wilfred Benser was the first to use the word underdeveloped area in his writings.’\textsuperscript{14} The then president of United States of America Mr. Truman Prominently used the word underdeveloped sector on his first presidential speech on 20\textsuperscript{th} June 1947, related to South Pole countries. Thus the debate started on word development and underdevelopment that coined to their characteristics.

The period of industrialization gave an entirely new meaning to this word: “the movement from an inferior form or state to the superior form or state”.\textsuperscript{15} This was the period of imperialism and colonialism. As this new meaning was pushed forward, it got stabilized and it differentiated the world into three camps: the most developed, the
rather developed, and the not yet developed or as the First World, the Second World and the Third World respectively. The Third World was also called the underdeveloped one. Later, it was re-labeled as developing or on the way to development. The post-war period from 1950s mainly forged these categories and stabilized the above thinking.

Hence today, for practical purposes, development means, a movement or an ascent from the lower level to a higher level of productive forces, or from an inferior state or form to a superior state or form. Thus development came to be understood as a quantitative process.

J) First Phase of Development

In 1944 the objective of development was the per capita growth. Mr Paul Baran of leftist ideology called development as growth of material wealth. Excessive industrialization and growth in per capita income became the word for development in the world. The non-communist manifesto by Volter Rostove also proclaimed the same in 1960. UN declared the 1960-1970 as development decade. The report that was published in 1969 by UN revealed that approach of development was totally failed. Not only it ignored the most vulnerable sections but also created such sectors in the society. First two decades did not give any rocking success. It turned many eyes towards the ground reality. In the late 70s, in certain areas the word development was seen to be taking a newer meaning. Those who started to work among the grass-root level groups in terms of educating them wanted to bring them to a level of critical consciousness. The non govt. organization were attempting to locate the problem and by helping them to translate this new awareness by collective actions. They were trying to reveal the real situation
and bringing out what is inherent in reality, in the sense of bringing about a growth in the human person, his image of his self and his confidence. Thus development is becoming again a qualitative process denoting the growth of people..

K) The Human Development

The Human Development Index was pioneered by UNDP since 1990. It stressed income distribution rather than the traditional measures of gross national product per capita. The index focused social indicators that reflect life expectancy, years of schooling and gender equity.

The 1994 Human Development Report asserts, ’A society does not have to be rich to be able to afford democracy. A family does not have to be wealthy to respect the rights of each member .A nation does not have to be affluent to treat women and men equally.’ The concept of Human Development rejects the concentration on people as the human capital. It stresses creating the economic political environment in which people can expand their human capabilities. Human Development implies empowering people to make their own choices whether in relation to earnings, personal security or political status. It also emphasizes the relevance of local values and knowledge as guidance. This can be achieved with the assurance of the political leaders by creating an environment in which local choice and initiatives can thrive. It can be exercised with enabling environment to structural reforms, reallocation of funds, decentralization of authority and empowerment if disadvantaged groups.
L) Universal Approach of Social Development

Social development came to recognized not only as a means to development, but also an end itself in terms of expanded individual opportunities, capabilities and freedom. Social development remains a much broader concept than human development. There are several aspects of social development, which are not encompassed in human development report. Social development analyses of social processes, social attitudes and institutions.

There other factors that correlates to the inclusion and exclusion norms. They are often powerful. The norms and values in a society, rooted in religious and cultural beliefs. Conventions are extremely effective instruments, which lead to inherent logic of socially desirable behavior on all members of a society.

Social development is not a plea for a larger allocation for social and welfare services though such allocations may be justified other grounds. It can be a plea for an integrated view of the scope of development, which should embrace development in all its varied facets. Such view will indicate political, social, cultural goals other than near financial development. But social development means something more than merely socio-economic, political and environmental development. Social development is an integrative concept and this integration depends upon a clear enunciation of the values and type of society towards which planning is to be undertaken. ‘According to M. S. Gore we are inclined to look as one contribution that man makes and at the other as a benefit he derives, but both depend upon the values and beliefs he holds. Social development involves and is contingent upon the establishment of an appropriate system of values.’

17
In the immediate post war period, development was seen mainly in terms of acceleration in the material wealth of nations and was measured in terms of rate of growth in the domestic product. Acceleration of rate growth was supposed to take care of both economic and social problems. This thinking of development was prevailed up to 1960. The decade of 1970 reflected into failure of efforts. It was during the decade the neglect of the social aspect was recognized as the basic constrain of the development. Social development has understood and evaluated as a means to development, by way of expanding individual opportunities, capabilities and freedom at large.

This new thinking of development yielded to the social development in it. It was further institutionalized at the global level in the form of the Summit Conference on Social Development held in Copenhagen in 1995 and the declaration and Programme of Action adopted at this Conference. This was reflected at national level through the plans and policies in favor of social development.

The major event that helped in focusing attention on the social development was the UNDP Human Development Report launched in 1990. However the Social Development remains a much wider concept than that of human development. Social development differs from social philanthropy, Social work and social administration in several ways. Unlike philanthropy and social work, social development does not deal with individuals either by providing them with goods or services or by treating or rehabilitating them. Instead of that social development focuses on the community or society and on wider social processes and structures.
M) Social Development Summit

World Summit for social development was held under UN in Copenhagen in March 1995. It was the recognition of the change in development thinking towards greater emphasis of the social development. It brought together different trends of thought evident in the field, tried to put them into an interdisciplinary and coherent framework and developed global consensus as a guide for future national and international actions.

The summit adopted a Declaration and a Programme of Action on Social Development. The commitments have taken in ten areas. They were

1. Creating an enabling environment for social development.
2. Eradicating poverty
3. Promoting full employment
4. Promoting social integration
5. Achieving gender equality
6. Identifying and deploying the means for tackling the problems of social development
7. Addressing the special problems of Africa and the least developed countries in the field of social development
8. Bringing World Bank/IMF sponsored structural adjustment programme in harmony with the goals for social development
9. Increasing the resources allotted to the social development
10. Achieving cooperation for social development at the sub-regional, regional and international levels.

The social development approach is comprehensive and universalistic. Its most distinctive feature is its attempt to link social and economic development efforts viewing both elements as integral facts of a dynamic process of development. according to the social
development social and economic development are of two sides of the same coin. Social development cannot take place without economic development and economic development is meaningless unless it is accompanied by improvements in social welfare for the population as a whole. The attempt to integrate social and economic policies and programmers in order to promote people’s welfare distinguishes social development from the other approaches.

A special session of the U.N. General Assembly was held in Geneva in June/July 2002 to assess the achievements of and obstacles to social development and to decide of further initiatives for accelerating it. The participants in the Conference reaffirmed their will and commitment to implement the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of action, which will remain the basic framework for social development for years to come.

The Copenhagen Summit committed itself to a political, economic, ethical and spiritual vision for social development that is based of human dignity, human rights, equity, respect, peace, democracy, multilateral responsibility and cooperation . The summit leaders adopted the following goals in the social fields.

1. Placing people at the center of development and directing their economics to meet human needs.

2. Ensuring inter generational equality by protecting the integrity and sustainable use of the environment.

3. Integrating economic, social and cultural policies.

4. Promoting democracy, human dignity, social justice and solidarity and ensuring tolerance non-violence, pluralism and non-discrimination.

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5. Promoting equitable distribution of income

6. Ensuring the inclusion of disadvantaged and vulnerable person and groups in the process of social development.

7. Promoting universal respect for and observance and protection of all human rights and fundamentals freedoms.

8. Protecting rights of children and youth.

9. Empowering people- full participation in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of decisions determining the function and well being of societies.

10. Facilitating access to advanced technologies particularly information technology that can play a very important role in fulfilling social development goals.

11. Strengthening policies and programmes that improve ensure and broaden the participants of women in all spheres of life as equal partners.\(^{18}\)

The social administration approach is quite a distinct in the sense of a direct association with economic activities. The social services depend on government revenues derived from taxes generated by the economy, and it is in the interest of the providers of social programmes to ensure that social and economic policies are harmonized. The social administration approach is primarily concerned with the provision of services, with meeting minimum standards of welfare. Social development seeks to harmonize social interventions with economics development effort. It has been extensively informed by the efforts of developing countries to integrate economic and social polices within a concerned thrust for development.
Common Features of Social Development

The social development approach differs significantly from the other approaches; it also shares common features with them.

Like these approaches, social development is committed to promoting the welfare of the population.

It also stresses the need for intervention. It does not accept that social welfare occurs automatically as a result of manual process nor minimizes their efforts to enhance people's well being.

It within the context of economic development seeks to link the social services to economic development in a dynamic way.

The social development approach is, therefore, a third model of a social welfare, which promotes a developmental perspective in social welfare.

N) Social Development as a Process:

According to James Midgley (1995) 'Social development will be defined as a process of planned social change designed to promote the well being of the population as a whole in conjunction with a dynamic process of economic development.'

Durgabai Deshmukh, the founder chairperson of the central social welfare board argued, "Emphasis on economic development in a poverty stricken country is understandable. However this does not mean that unless economic development is fully realized, social development should be neglected..." Economic growth means not only creation of wealth but also creating people's capacity to create wealth, and this resides in their health, education, knowledge and skill. It is very difficult to separate the two and this is probably the reason why some experts hold the view that the arbitrary labeling of
a group of activities as social development is a conceptual error.

James Midgley discusses the perspectives of social development in the current affairs of development in the world 'Characteristics of Social Development'\textsuperscript{21}

1. Linkage with economic development

2. Interdisciplinary focus

3. a process of growth and change

4. Progressive nature

5. Interventionist in character

6. Involves strategies to link social interventions to economic development

7. Universalistic covering whole population

8. A goal of promoting social welfare.

Like most other formal definitions, it could not be claimed as adequate. However, it attempts to capture the essence of the social development perspective. The key aspects of the definition will be highlighted.

First as in the definition it has been emphasized already, the process of social development is essentially linked to economic development. It is the aspect, which gives social development a unique character when compared to other institutionalized approaches for enhancing people's welfare.

Second, social development encompasses not only economic development but also has an interdisciplinary focus, which draws on the insights of various social sciences. Social development is particularly inspired by modern day political economy. Drawing on the insights of political economy, social development offers an
interdisciplinary basis for analyzing and dealing with current social problems and for promoting social welfare.

Third, the concept of social development focuses on a sense of process. Social development is a dynamic concept in which the notion of growth and change is explicit. The very term development explicitly connotes in conceptual terms as having three aspects; first, a pre-existing social condition that social development seeks to change: second, the process of changes itself: and, finally, the end states in which social development goals are accomplished.

Fourth, the process of change as conceived by the advocates of social development is progressive in nature. It offers a faith in the prospect of human betterment.

Fifth, the process of social development is interventionist. The proponents of social development reject the idea that social improvements occur naturally as a result of the working of the economic market. Instead, they believe that organized efforts are needed to bring about improvements in social welfare.

Sixth, social development is concerned with the population as a whole and it is, therefore, inclusive or universalistic in scope. As was mentioned earlier, social development differs from philanthropy and the social work approaches. Instead, the proponents of social development advocate the adoption of a macro-focus, which directs attention to communities, regions and societies.

Finally, the goal of social development is the promotion of social welfare. As shown earlier, the term welfare is used in its broadest meaning to connote a condition of social well-being which occurs when social problems are satisfactorily managed, social needs are met and social opportunities are created.
Four approaches of social development
1. Non-poverty society approaches
2. Basic need approach
3. United approach integrating social and economic goals
4. Holistic approach stressing on international cooperation in the
development of the poor nation.

The international community thus highlighted the approaches as per the changing aspects of world. The next chapter contents the reform movement and participation of women in India's independents struggle. It also overviews the policy change and intervention of women in unjust settings of society.
Reffered Books

1  Gaag Nikki Van dar (2005), The No nonsense guide to women’s Rights, Ravat Publication, Jaipur PP 22-24

2  Chhattrarji Mohini (2005) Women’s Human Rights Avishkar Publisher and Distributor, Jaipur P.P. 14-17

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4  Chhattrarji Mohini (2005) Women’s Human Rights Avishkar Publisher and Distributor, Jaipur P.P. 14-17,

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