



CAUVERY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS)
NATIONALLY ACCREDITED (III CYCLE) WITH "A" GRADE BY NAAC
ISO 9001 : 2015 CERTIFIED
(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI - 620 018, TAMIL NADU

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

(Hybrid Mode)

On

**"Count her In : Invest in Women
Accelerate Progress"**

Organized by

PG and Research Department of Social Work

&

Centre for Women's Studies

International Women's Day *8th march*
Friday, 2024.





CAUVERY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS)
Annamalai Nagar, Tiruchirapalli-18
Nationally Accredited (III cycle) with "A" grade by NAAC
ISO 9001:2015 Certified

PG & Research Department of Social Work
&
Centre for Women's Studies

Organise

One Day National Conference (Hybrid Mode)

"Count her In : Invest in Women ; Accelerate Progress"

DATE & TIME: 08.03.2024 & 10.00 AM

VENUE: Dr.RAMESWARI NALLUSAMY HALL

INAUGURATION

Dr.N.MANIMEKALAI

Director-Centre for Women's Development Studies, New Delhi
Delivers the Inaugural address

Mr.K.THIRUNEELAKANDAN

Secretary, College Governing Council
Offers Presidential Address

Dr.V.SUJATHA

Director- Center for Women's Studies
Principal, Cauvery College for Women(Autonomous), Trichy
Delivers Welcome address

Dr.G.METTILDA BUVANESWARI

Head & Associate Professor
Delivers Insight of the Conference

Dr.G.KANAGA

Professor & Dean of Alumnae Relations
Proposes Vote of thanks



PLENARY SESSION I-11.30 AM TO 12.30 PM

Negotiating Boundaries: Women's Workforce Participation Vs Women's Educational Aspirations

RESOURCE PERSON



Dr.SANGEETA DESAI

Visiting Faculty,
Sophia Centre for Women's studies and
Development,
Mumbai, Founder Inclusive Horizon,
Tedx Speaker

PLENARY SESSION II - 12.30 PM - 01.30 PM

Women's Rights are Human Rights



RESOURCE PERSON

Mrs.U.NIRMALA RANI

Advocate/ President,
The Legal Aid Centre for Women, Tamilnadu

PAPER PRESENTATION (2.30 PM -4.00 PM)

Chair Persons

“Challenges & Women Folk”

Dr.A.Savarimuthu,

Former Dean of St.Joseph Institute of
Management, Vice Chancellor-St.Eugene
University,Lusaka,Zambia

“Women Empowerment”

Dr.J.Florence Shalini ,

Assistant Professor,
Department of Social Work.,
Bishop Heber College(A),
Trichy

VALEDICTION

Guidelines for Paper Submission

- Authors are required to submit the abstract and manuscript in MS Word with 1.5 line space and in Time New Roman with Font size 12.
- The cover page should contain the title of the paper, name of the author(s), name of the institution, complete postal address with email ID and mobile phone number.
- All the Papers will be reviewed by the team of experts and selected papers will be published in a book with ISBN number.
- The abstract and full paper in English are limited to 2000-2500 words.
- The paper should be presented either by author or co-authors.
- Registration fee includes Kit, Working Lunch and certificate.
- No accommodation will be provided.
- Spot registration will be allowed with prior intimation.
- Soft copy of the papers should be sent to mail id-

contact@cauverycollege.ac.in

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Head & Associate Professor

Ms.S.Hema- Assistant Professor

PG & Research Department of Social Work

Cauvery College for Women

(Autonomous)

Trichy-18.Mob.No-9894435468 ,

9952294140

Registration Fee

Academicians & Practitioners - Rs.300

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Students - Rs.100

Click here the Link for Registration:

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Important Dates

Last date for Registration - 05.03.2024

Last date for Abstract Submission

-03.03.2024

Last date for Full Paper & PPT Submission

on 06.03.2024

Account Details

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*One Day National Conference
(Hybrid Mode) on*

*“Count her In :Invest
in Women . Accelerate
Progress”*

PG & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
OF SOCIAL WORK &
CENTRE FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES

Commemorating



Friday
10.00 AM



Dr.Rameswari Nallusamy Hall
Cauvery College for Women
(Autonomous)
Tiruchirappalli,
Tamil Nadu, India.



ABOUT CAUVERY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Cauvery College for Women (Autonomous) Tiruchirappalli started in October 1984 endeavors to provide the necessary environment and opportunities for the development of an integrated personality of girls to help them grow in faith and love with due emphasis on traditional values and progressive ideals. With 16 UG, 10 PG & and 9 Research programmes, the College has been recognized with 'AA' rank in the top 100 Local Chapters in SWAYAM-NPTEL. Secured 82nd rank at the National level amongst the top Colleges in India.

ABOUT SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT

The Department of Social Work was started with BSW in 1985 with a vision to train young minds with the right aptitude to serve humanity. A pioneering institute offering BSW in Tamil Nadu, MSW in 1995 with 4 specializations- M&P, FCW, CD and HRM to produce skillful, effective professional social workers. The Department upgraded into a Research department offering M.Phil in 2005 & PhD from 2011 onwards. Collaborated with more than 30 organizations for Field Work, Summer and block Placement, the Department is known for inculcating the ethical and principles of Social Work to students. MOUs with industries, professional bodies, colleges at national level and NGOs serve as a platform for practice and learning.

ABOUT CENTRE FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES

The Centre for Women's Studies was established under the XI Five-Year Plan in 2009. Since its inception, the center has actively organized both International and National level Symposia/Conferences, as well as training of trainers (ToT) programmes and Gender Sensitization initiatives regularly. The outreach efforts of the center have spanned various segments of society, ranging from rural women at the grassroots level to women in Higher educational institutions. Special attention has been given to Self Help Group(SHG) women and Women Prisoners, engaging them through vocational training programmes, SHG-fair-cum-sale events and computer literacy programmes for women prisoners. Celebration of International Women's Day is a Note worthy

tradition at the center, involving the invitation of prominent personalities and women achievers to inspire and engage with college students. The center has also undertaken a Mobile awareness campaign on March 8th each year, targeting rural women and providing education on legal rights and pertinent issues.

Additionally, the center focuses on a wide array of areas, including personality development programmes, Anti dowry, skill training in various crafts, pre-marital counseling, menstrual hygiene, health issues affecting youth, awareness on sexual harassment at workplaces, the mental health of adolescents, reproductive health, women leadership, free legal counseling, Importance of breastfeeding, motivational programs, diabetes awareness, family welfare, cancer screening, rape and sexual violence, stress management, parenting, and women empowerment. Taking its commitment to the next level, the center has introduced a certificate course titled "Counseling Course for Women in Distress." This new initiative reflects the center's dedication to advancing its offerings and services in support of women's well-being and empowerment

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

International Women's Day has been observed every year on March 8th. It is to take stock of the areas of progress made and the achievements realized by women and girls. 2024 signifies the 50 years of the "Towards Equality Report of the Status of Women in India 1974" which was placed to the Government, the first of its kind to inform the grave issues faced by women and girls in society like unfavorable female sex ratio, low wage, poverty, violence, dowry, child marriage etc.

THEME

"Count her In Invest in women. Accelerate Progress"

Research Papers can be submitted on the following sub-themes.

Sub-themes

- Gender Discrimination and its various forms in India
- Women's Education for Social Change
- Women's leadership in Grass root levels to Corporates.

- Women's wage and self-employment in the gig Economy
- Women's Health, menstrual and menopause and assisted reproductive technologies and reproductive health Nutrition
- Increasing Women in Higher Education and declining participation in employment
- Women's Economic and Political Participation in India: Issues and Challenges
- Informality, Rural, Agriculture, Scheme work and women's vulnerabilities.
- Technology, digital technology and women's exclusion
- Women's Legislations in Safeguarding Women's Rights
- Women's Participation in Entrepreneurship
- Issues of Adolescent girls and young women in the Social media context
- Gender-based Violence- issues and safeguards
- Women in STEM- barriers and opportunities.
- Environment, climate change impact on women
- Women in conflict areas and vulnerability.
- Customary laws and cultural imposition on women
- Honor crimes and vulnerability of women
- Caste, Class and Gender Intersectionality
- Issues of the marginalized, rural, Adi Dravidar, Adivasi, disabled, transgender, deserted and destitute women.
- Central and State Government's Affirmative Action on Women, Girls, disabled, transgender, and other marginalized communities.
- Women's migration: prospects and vulnerabilities.
- Achieving Sustainable Development Goals: Challenges in the gender inequality context
- Women's Movements and their role in the current context

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PARALLEL SESSION I
CHALLENGES & WOMEN FOLK

***CHALLENGES FACED BY HOUSEWIVES IN RURAL AREA- A DESCRIPTIVE
STUDY***

A.Amenthiri* & Dr.S.Sasikala**

* Community Mental Health Worker (NALAM worker), The BANYAN, Trichy

** Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Srimad Andavan
Arts and Science College(A), Trichy.

Women are the God’s gift to earth. They are the backbone of each family. They play a dynamic role in the development of society. In ancient India, women were denied rights and equality. Today, women are gaining advancement and success in each field. Despite all, women in India still face significant challenges. Our society places immense expectation to them to fulfill traditional roles as homemaker. The present study was undertaken to assess the challenges faced by women housewives residing in rural area of Tiruchirappalli. The researcher used self-prepared questionnaire and assessed the challenges faced by housewives at home, society, and their supportive system, physical and mental health care. Purposive sampling was adopted and interview schedule was used. Based on the findings the research given suggestions to improve their wellbeing.

Keywords: Women, Rural, challenges

***ISSUES OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN IN SOCIAL MEDIA
CONTEXT***

Aparna Sunil* & Dhamon T P**

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Today’s society, the use of social media has become a necessary daily activity. Social media is typically used for social interaction and access to news and information, and decision making. It is a valuable communication tool with others locally and worldwide, as well as to share, create, and spread information. Adolescent girls and young women face various challenges in the context of social media use, impacting their emotional well-being, body image, and overall mental health. Research suggests that using social media for social comparisons related to physical appearance, as well as excessive attention to and behaviors related to one’s own photos and feedback on those photos, are related to poorer body image, disordered eating, and depressive symptoms, particularly among girls . Additionally, social media use has been associated with cyberbully, which has been a source of psychological distress for adolescents, especially girls, and is inversely proportional to their well-being . This paper explores the multifaceted challenges that adolescent girls and young women encounter within the realm of social media. It examines the psychological, social, and emotional impacts of social media usage on this demographic group.

The paper delves into issues such as cyberbully, body image concerns, unrealistic beauty standards perpetuated by social media influencers, and the pressure to conform to societal expectations. Additionally, it discusses the potential consequences of excessive screen time, including decreased self-esteem, increased feelings of loneliness and anxiety, and the development of addictive behaviors. Furthermore, the abstract highlights the importance of fostering digital literacy skills and promoting healthy online behaviors among adolescent girls and young women to mitigate the negative effects of social media. Finally, it emphasizes the need for collaborative efforts among , educators, parents, and social media platforms to create a safer and more supportive online environment for this vulnerable demographic group. Conclusion, the use of social media by adolescent girls and young women has been associated with various challenges, including negative impacts on body image, emotional well-being, and mental health. It is crucial to address these issues through targeted interventions and education to promote healthier and more positive experiences for young individuals in the social media context.

***BREAKING THE SILENCE: UNVEILING THE DYNAMICS OF HONOR KILLINGS
AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA***

Ruturaj Swain* & Rajanandini Panigrahy**

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Honor killings, often referred to as shame killings, are acts of violence perpetrated by family members against one of their own, typically triggered by actions such as refusal of arranged marriage or marrying outside of caste or religion. This reprehensible practice prioritizes familial honor over individual life, perpetuating a cycle of violence rooted in caste and religious prejudices. Despite India’s status as the world’s largest democracy, honor killings persist, particularly targeting women perceived to have transgressed societal norms regarding sexual and marital behavior. In recent years, India has witnessed a disturbing rise in honor killings, predominantly in regions like Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. While the Supreme Court has unequivocally condemned these acts as illegal and punishable, their prevalence underscores deeper societal issues of casteism, patriarchy, and narrow-mindedness. It is imperative to recognize that honor killings not only violate fundamental rights but also perpetuate systemic injustices against women. This research underscores the urgent need for a comprehensive approach to combat honor killings in India. Legal measures alone are insufficient; a multi-faceted strategy encompassing cultural and educational initiatives is essential. By addressing the root causes of honor-based violence and dismantling the structures that sustain it, society can work towards creating a more equitable and just environment where the dignity and autonomy of women are respected and protected. For this content analysis, the Researchers considered two Bollywood films which are based upon the Honor Killing. One is “NH10” and the other one is “Article 15” By examining how these two films represent the practice of Honor killing and what message they convey about its cause and consequences.

Keywords: Honor Killing, Gender Violence, Caste, Religion, Patriarchy, India.

***NAVIGATING ADVERSITY: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON HARASSMENT
FACED BY FEMALE STUDENTS IN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION***

M.Devadharshini* & Dr.G.Mettilda Buvaneswari**

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Education plays a vital role in enhancing the standard of living of people especially girl children. The literacy rate of India raised significantly over decades from 18.33 % in 1951 to 77.7 % in 2021. Women literacy has also raised from 8.86 % in 1951 to 71.5 % in 2021. There are several factors favourable to the increasing literacy rates such as awareness of importance of education, government initiatives to increase literacy rate, improving the infra structure in schools, more numbers of establishment of schools and colleges, transportation to reach educational institutions, emphasis on girl child education, financial assistance for higher education by different modes etc. There is a constant change among the parents to develop a favourable attitude towards girls' education due to the continuous efforts taken by the government and non-government agencies over several decades. The recent Tamilnadu government's scheme free public transportation for women driven female students to continue their higher education from remote rural villages from poor economic backgrounds and down trodden. Students travel not only by government public transportation and also private buses. Public transportation serves as a crucial lifeline for millions, offering a means of travel that is both efficient and accessible. However, the safety of female passengers within these systems has become a growing concern due to instances of harassment. As cities strive to create inclusive and safe public spaces, it is essential to examine the specific challenges faced by female commuters. It is imperative to carry out an empirical study on the problems faced by the college girls traveling by public transportation. A study was conducted to shed light on the pervasive issue of harassment faced by college going girls in public transport settings. It is descriptive in nature. A sample 55 was studied by using accidental sampling. This research not only aims to quantify the prevalence of harassment incidents but also seeks to explore the psychological and emotional impact on victims.

Keywords: Public Transport, Female students, harassment, psychological, emotional, impact, victims

CONCEPTUALIZING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIAN CONTEXT

Dr.Disari Roy*

* Assistant Professor & Coordinator, Department of Women's Studies Diamond
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Violence is a kind of social relationship between perpetrator and victim in the sense that both perpetrator and victim are necessary to the event. As a result of unequal gender relations in patriarchal societies, women are mostly more vulnerable to violence than men. Violence against women is a form of gender discrimination in international law. The United Nations 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVAW) defines violence against women as 'any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life'. The Declaration also states that violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relationship between men and women and violence against women is one of the decisive social mechanisms by which women are forced into an inferior position compared with men. Gender Based Violence includes physical, sexual, and psychological violence occurring in the family, such as the sexual abuse of girls, sexual harassment at workplaces, dowry-related violence, domestic violence, marital rape, trafficking in women and children, and other outmoded practices detrimental to women. Violence against women impacts women's health, hampers their ability to participate fully in society, affects their enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health and rights, and is a source of tremendous physical and psychological suffering for both women and their families.

Gender-based violence was once considered a taboo subject but now it is part of the public agenda. Hence, there has been a strong movement to recognise and contest violence against women. Gender mainstreaming was institutionalised as an approach to promote gender equality, in the UN 1995 Beijing Platform for Action. Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. This research paper will attempt to conceptualize what constitutes violence against women, intensity and severity of crime against women in India with the help of statistics obtained from the National Crime Records Bureau and other government sources. Also, the steps taken by Government of India and international community to effectively deal with violence against women will be dealt with expansively in this paper.

Keywords: Violence against Women, Gender Based Violence, Patriarchy, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality

SLEEP DISTURBANCE AMONG POST – GRADUATE STUDENTS

V.Gayathri* & Dr.R.Anitha**

* II MSW Student, Department of Social Work,
Cauvery College for Women (Autonomous), Trichy

** Assistant Professor of Social Work, Department of Social Work, Cauvery
College for Women (Autonomous), Trichy

Sleep has a restorative role in maintaining physical, physiological health, and wellbeing. Sleep disturbances are associated with increased risk of absenteeism and accidents and have a negative impact on vitality, social functioning, physical and mental health, as well as quality of life among the students. The present descriptive study aims to understand the sleep disturbance among post graduate girl students. The universe of the present study consisted of 585 Post graduate students studying in one of the reputed college in Trichy. The researchers used simple random sampling method to collect the sample from the universe. The sample size consisted of 150. The self prepared interview schedule along with Sleep Quality scale developed by Chol skin (2006) administered in this study. The scale consisting of 28 items in six dimensions such as daytime symptoms, restoration after sleep, problems initiating and maintaining sleep, difficulty waking, and sleep satisfaction. The validity and reliability of the scale is 0.92 . The result shows majority of the respondents (72%) belongs to the age group of 20 years, less than half of respondents (45%) slept 6 – 7hours daily, less than one fifth of respondents (27%) had sleep disturbance due to multiple thoughts, less than half of respondents (34%) wake up during mid night due to nature call, less than half respondents (40%) were watching social media before go to sleep, less than half of respondents (36%) used social media 2 – 3 hours daily, less than half (47%) of respondents were sometimes feel depressed, Sleep disturbance in college students is undoubtedly a problem. However, there may be opportunities to get students sleeping more and sleeping better.

Key Words: Sleep disturbance, post graduate students, Sleep quality scale

***BREAKING BARRIERS: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON THE MENTAL HEALTH
STATUS OF WOMEN EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES***

K.Jeevajothika* & Dr.G.Mettilda Buvanewari**

* II MSW Student

** Associate Professor & Head, PG & Research Department of Social Work,
Cauvery College for Women (Autonomous), Trichy, Tamilnadu.

There is an increasing focus on Mental health post Covid 19, as it has an impact on all cross sections of society. Mental health includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects how we think feel, act and helps determine to handle stress, relate to others, and make choices. Mental health is important at every state of life from childhood and adolescence through adulthood over the course of life, if experience mental health problems, thinking, mood, and behavior could be affected. The country's economy is determined by the quality of workforce and it is imperative to protect the mental health of the workforce of the country. More than half the world's age adults live with a mental disorder. Without effective support, mental disorders and other mental health conditions can affect a person's confidence and identify at work productively, absences and the ease with which to retain or gain work. 12 billion working days are lost every year to depression and anxiety alone. Furthermore, people living with severe mental health conditions are largely excluded from work dispute this being important for recovery. Mental health conditions can also impact families, careers, communities and society at large. (WHO Report, 2022). Everyone has the right to work and all workers have the right to a safe and healthy working environment. Work related mental health conditions are preventable Much can also be done to protect and promote mental health conditions to participate fully and equitable in work. Mental health problems affect many employees especially women employees a fact that is usually over looked because mental health disorders tend to be hidden at work. Although disorders may cause absenteeism the bigger impact is in lost productivity. Hence it is the need of the hour to gauge the mental health status of the workers post covid. A research study was conducted on Mental Health Status of Women Employees in Manufacturing Industries in a private industry at Tiruchirappalli City. The study was descriptive in nature. The employees numbering 55 was studied using Proportionate Stratified random sampling. DASS scale by Lovibond S. H, Lovibond P. F (1995) was used to assess the mental health status of the employees. The results and the recommendations were given by the researcher.

Keywords: Mental Health, Women, Employees, Stress, Anxiety, Depression.

BARRIERS TO WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Ms. S. Nivetha* & Ms. PL. Rani**

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Women are often underrepresented in political leadership roles. According to the Inter-parliamentary Union's (IPU) report "Women in politics 2021", only 25.5% of parliamentary seats were held by women as of January 2021. According to the data from the IPU Women held 14.4% of the seats in Lok Sabha and 11.6% in Rajya Sabha. The representation of women in the state legislative assemblies varies across India. In some states, such as West Bengal and Kerala, women hold a higher percentage of seats compared to the national average, the representation is lower. The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India in 1993 mandated a one-third reservation of seats for women in local government bodies like panchayats and municipalities. As a result, there has been significant progress in women's representation at the local level. However, the legislation was mandatory, the women were facing problems by participation in politics. This paper highlights the systemic challenges that women face in political participation, including under-representation, financial barriers, discrimination, limited access to education and training, and lack of supportive infrastructure. Addressing the essential for achieving gender equality in politics.

Keywords: Women, political participation, barriers, under representation, discrimination, gender equality

SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE AMONG YOUTH

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Social media refers to the means of interactions among people in which they create, share, and/or exchange information and ideas in virtual communities and networks. Adolescent girls appear more vulnerable to experiencing mental health difficulties from social media use than boys. The presence of sexualized images online is thought to contribute, through increasing body dissatisfaction among adolescent girls. Women are the most vulnerable to cyber abuse like online harassment. Increased attention of women in social media often makes them the target of repressive activities. The more time spent on social media can lead to cyberbullying, social anxiety, depression, and exposure to content that is not age appropriate. Videos and pictures on image-based social media platforms can trigger intense episodes of self-comparison in adolescent and women. Individuals across different age groups use social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, YouTube and Twitter for communication and networking, and Indians spend approximately 2.4 hours of a day on social media alone. Young individuals aged 18-24 years spend excessive time on these applications – with Facebook and Instagram having 97.2 million and 69 million users from this age group alone in India, clearly showcasing growing dependency on social media. The constant use leads to exposure to risky content, changes in behavioural patterns, feeling of inferiority and even cyberbullying, resulting in grave mental health challenges and illnesses. In India 2024 prevalence show that 50% of all affected by social media. The researchers were interested to study social media issues faced by adolescent and women. The main aim of the study was 1) To examine the issues faced by adolescent using social media ii) To find how platforms can impact young people, or the data privacy risks involved with social media use. The major finding will be discussed in full paper.

Key Words: Social media, Adolescent girls, Mental health, vulnerability

STRUGGLES OF SINGLE MOTHERS IN RAISING ADOLESCENT BOYS

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A single mother is a mother who lives with her child or children under the age of eighteen, without a husband due to death or separation. In India, there are around 13 million households where lone mothers raise their children on their own. Research has shown that single mothers earn significantly less than single fathers do, which leads to high levels of social and economic stress for them. Unfortunately, there is a rise in social challenges like juvenile delinquency and violence among young people. These social issues highlight the need for a different approach to raising adolescents. It is important to explore various theories of parenting, and how they influence the development and shaping of an adolescent boy's character in an Indian context. The study suggests that the behavior of adolescent boys can have a significant impact on the emotional well-being of single mothers, affecting their overall health. The author aims to create a model that can bridge the gap between single mothers and their adolescent sons. This model would help improve their relationship and reduce the vulnerability caused by the rebellious behavior often exhibited by adolescent boys. Ultimately, the goal is to bring healing and support to single mothers who are most affected by these challenges.

Key Words: single mother, adolescent boys, social challenges

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

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Women Entrepreneurship is generally referred as any venture, a start-up or organisation initiated by a woman or group of Women through the realisation of their thinking capabilities, innovative ideas, and mindset, and putting these factors together in order to initiate, create, co-ordinate, organise, direct, operate, and control the setup effectively and efficiently (Pachorkar et al., 2019). The Government of India defines Women Entrepreneurs broadly as "an enterprise owned and controlled by Women with a minimum financial stake of 51 percent of the capital and providing at least 51 percent of the employment created in the firm to Women." India has grown to almost 13.5 to 15.7 million women owned businesses which account to 20% of all the businesses today. This accounts to a huge number, these businesses are largely operated by one person which employ an estimated number of 22 to 27 million people. Women Entrepreneurs recurrently struggle a lot more in comparison to men to break through and gain recognition in the business world. (Ameena Begum.et.al.,2023). This paper aim to study the various challenges faced by Women Entrepreneurs in India and their prospects.

Key Words: Women entrepreneurs, Business, firm, Entrepreneurship, financial

PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING OF WOMEN TEACHERS

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Teachers are one of the most important members in our society.They are ones who gives purpose to their student for success.They are also adjusting to the new learning modality,hormonious working environment and healthy relationaship are very vital to ensure the high quality of teacher's work.Teacher well-being is greatly influenced by comfortable, healthy and happy conditions.A teachers equips his/her student with the knowledge,skill and positive behavior honoured which the students never feels lost.The most common challenges that faced by day to day basis such Pressure from school administrators,Creating engaging lesson plans in curriculum, Behavior and classroom management, Time consuming administrative work, lack of effective communication and communicating with parents etc.Teachers face several occupational hazards in their work which can negatively impact teacher's mental, physical health, productivity and student performance. 55% of teachers in India struggle with the completion of regular tasks on account of work-related stress and tension. The main objectives of the study are 1.To study socio demographic characteristics of school teachers 2. To assess psychological wellbeing of school teachers. The researcher adopted Descriptive Research Design. Census method was used to collect data from respondents. The major finding will be discussed in full paper.

Key Words: Teachers, working environment, administrative work

***A STUDY ON WORK LIFE BALANCE AMONG MARRIED WOMEN EMPLOYEES IN
IT SECTOR***

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Work life balance is an art of having a positive balancing attitude between one's personal and professional life. In modern era women have more responsibility than men in society as well as in the family. While Married women experience the work-life balance in the IT industry, they will undergo demanding work culture, encompassing job satisfaction, work stress, workplace conflicts, unique challenges as well as Family responsibilities, lack of family support in child Rearing. Due to the dual role played by women push them to quit their job and losing opportunities for empowerment in the society. The researcher adopted Descriptive research design and convenient sampling to select the samples for this study. Self-Prepared Questionnaire was used as a tool and data collection was done through google form by sharing link to married women employees in IT sector through Whats app group. Main findings are i)More than half (57.5%) of the respondents were not able to balance their work life ,ii)Majority (75%) of the respondents were felt depressed due to work.

Key Words: Work-Life Balance, Married Women, IT Sector.

GENDER DISCRIMINATION AND ITS VARIOUS FORMS IN INDIA

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Gender discrimination is a pervasive issue that continues to affect individuals worldwide, irrespective of their genderidentity. From unequalpay to limited access to education and career opportunities, gender discrimination manifests in multifaceted ways, perpetuating systemic inequalities and reinforcing harmful stereotypes. Despite progress in challenging traditional gender roles, biases and prejudices persist, impeding the advancement of gender equality. Generally, genderinequality or discrimination word used for “women”, becausethey considered being most inferiorand weaker sectionof our society. Gender inequality in India is a multifaceted issue that primarilyconcerns women but also affectmen when India'spopulation is examinedas a whole, women are at the disadvantage in several important ways. Although the Constitution of India grants men and women equal right butgender disparities remain same. In earlier, a woman holds a unique and important position in society. They perceive equal right over everything as men are having. Now in today's scenario women are not treated equally as they deserve. They need equal respect too because somewhere women are losing their status. Some key areas where women experience discrimination includes Education, Employment, Health Care, Gender based Violence, Legal and PoliticalRepresentation, Poverty, Patriarchal Setup, Social Practices, Beliefs and Customs,Child Marriage. According to the reports of the UNICEF girls are having higher survival rate at birth and participate in schools, but India is the only large country where more girls die than boys, and girls are also more likely to drop out of schools.Girls and boys experiencing their adulthood differently, boys tend to get more freedom, where the girls are experiencing limitations of their decisions, movement, education, marriage etc. which continues to the adulthood too, that why only quarter of women in formal workplace. Some Indian women are global leaders but most of the women and girls in India are not enjoying their freedom and rights properly because the patriarchal views, norms, traditions, and structure.

For overcoming gender discrimination against women in India requires multifaceted strategies at various levels of society must include Legal Reforms, Education and Awareness, Economic Empowerment, Health Care Access, Political Representation, Community Engagement, Support Services. Ultimately, overcoming gender discrimination against women in India requires to break the glass ceiling and make collective action and commitment from all sectors of society to create a more equitable and inclusive society where women can live free from discrimination, violence, and oppression, and fully realize their potential.

Key Words: Teachers, working environment, administrative work

UNVEILING SHADOWS: EXPLORING INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN RURAL FAMILIES IN ARIYAMPETTAI

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"Intimate partner violence (IPV) refers to physical, emotional, or sexual abuse or controlling behaviors between individuals in a close relationship. It can occur in heterosexual or same-sex couples, and it affects people of all races, ethnicities, and socioeconomic backgrounds. Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is a pervasive problem that manifests in different forms, such as physical, emotional, and sexual abuse. Factors associated with intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women is the result of factors occurring at individual, family, community and wider society levels that interact with each other to increase or reduce risk (protective). Some are associated with being a perpetrator of violence, some are associated with experiencing violence and some are associated with both. Violence against women – particularly intimate partner violence and sexual violence – is a major public health problem and a violation of women's human rights. Estimates published by WHO indicate that globally about 1 in 3 (30%) of women worldwide have been subjected to either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime. Worldwide, almost one third (27%) of women aged 15-49 years who have been in a relationship report that they have been subjected to some form of physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner. Violence can negatively affect women's physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health, and may increase the risk of acquiring HIV in some settings. Recognizing the signs is essential for early intervention and support. Creating awareness and education about healthy relationships can contribute to prevention. Support systems, including shelters and counseling, play a crucial role in helping survivors rebuild their lives. Legal measures and community engagement are also vital components in addressing and preventing IPV. Societal attitudes and norms can influence the prevalence of IPV, making it imperative to promote respectful relationships through proper intervention. Hence a research study was conducted among the non-teaching staff working in Cauvery college for Women (Autonomous), Trichy. The study was descriptive nature. A sample of 50 was studied by using probability sampling. The results and recommendations were given by the researcher in the study.

Key Words: Intimate Partner, violence, physical violence, sexual violence, emotional violence, aggression.

CHARTING THE COURSE: A STUDY OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA

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In this study we try to look at different perspectives of crimes against women in Indian scenario. For this, we consider aspects like socio-economic, cultural, legal, and regional dimensions besides the effect of women being sandwiched between modernization and culture for understanding the issue. The study explores contributions of socio-economic and cultural factors using secondary data in relation to crimes like rape, kidnapping, and domestic violence. It observes a complex societal dynamics due to son preference, low education level, dowry practices, patriarchal attitude and alcohol abuse. Additionally, urbanization and digitalization are responsible for conflict between modernity and tradition. The legal aspect of getting relief and punishing culprits indicates inefficiency of legal system due to Slow court processes, lenient laws, under-reporting, and associated fear. Thus, there is avenue open for legal literacy and activism besides specialised and trained law enforcement personnels. The study also found that the crime varies with geographical locations and literacy rate. Considering these, the study finally suggests that proper education, legal awareness and increased employment of women may help in reducing vulnerability to crimes.

POSITIVE MENTAL HEALTH AMONG WOMEN HOSTELLERS

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Mental health includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects how we think, feel, and act. It also helps determine how we handle stress, relate to others, and make healthy choices. Mental health is an important component of the total positive health and is interwoven closely with the physical and physiological dynamics of the human body. In recent years, however, it is increasingly recognized that the absence of mental disorder is not the same as the presence of positive mental health. Thus, elements of positive mental health (PMH) and mental health problems can be present at the same time: They are seen as independent but correlated concepts. Positive mental health (PMH), is also referred to as mental well-being. Today, mental health is as important as physical health. It is vital to assist and offer a necessary environment for female students living in hostels far from home in order to mitigate the severe toll that mental illness impose. Around one in five women have a common mental health problem, such as depression and anxiety. Positive Mental Health scale was used to collect data from 20 respondents living in hostels.

Key Words: Social Entrepreneurship, Gender Gap, Women Empowerment, Sustainable Development

WORK LIFE BALANCE AMONG WOMEN POLICE

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Work-life balance means the convenience of being able to manage a personal life during the work day, without the hassle of having to get permission or explain our activities to others. Maintaining a healthy work-life balance is not only important for health and relationships, but it can also improve your employee's productivity, and ultimately performance. The work of the women police belongs to the essential services in India, in which the women police cannot enjoy the privileges as they please; so many barriers are there for them to enjoy the privileges given by the statutory structures. As far as the duty is concerned, they are to work in shifts, which sometimes may continue to the immediate shift based on the discretion of the superior to maintain law and order. This research studies the work-life balance among women in law enforcement, a field traditionally dominated by men. Coping mechanisms such as flexible scheduling, social support networks, and self-care practices emerge as crucial strategies for maintaining balance. The importance of family support is also analysing in this study.

Key words: Work Life balance, women police, Personal life commitment

GENDER DISCRIMINATION AND WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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Female are nearly 48.6 percent of the total population(2011 Census) but their representation in public life is very low. Recognizing women's right and believing their ability are essential for women's empowerment and Development. Gender discrimination in India persists as a complex and multifaceted issue, permeating various dimensions of society and hindering the realization of gender equality. This paper endeavours to provide a thorough examination of the diverse forms of gender discrimination prevalent in contemporary India, encompassing spheres such as education, employment, healthcare, legal systems, and cultural norms. Drawing on a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods, including surveys, interviews, and review of scholarly literature, this study seeks to unravel the intricate layers of discrimination faced by individuals based on their gender identity. The 2023 Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI) report say For India, a country classified under the medium human development category with a rank of 132 out of 191 countries, the picture is even more daunting. The report states that around 75.09 per cent of the population in India holds an economic bias against women's right to work and their rank in the workplace. This study deals with gender discrimination in India, its Various forms and its causes. Importance of women in development, Legislation for women and solution for gender discrimination are also Discussed in this paper.

Key Words: Gender discrimination, India, Education, Employment, Healthcare, Legal systems

PARALLEL SESSION II
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

***WOMEN LEADING CHANGE – A JOURNEY THROUGH SOCIAL MOVEMENTS
LED BY INDIAN WOMEN***

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For centuries, women have borne the burden of being called the 'weaker sex'. But a look at the history of women's movements and history shows that the tag is nothing more than an excuse to exclude women from the public sphere - a domain historically claimed by the man. Through eras and aeons, women have been told they are unequal to men, especially when it came to politics, war, or even having a career. In India, where women are both revered as the goddess and abused in the same breath - where women are mothers but also expletives -women have taken on various roles as leaders and fighters. “Women Leading Change - A Journey Through Social Movements Led by Indian Women” explores the historical and contemporary significance of Indian women as leaders in driving social change. This paper navigates through pivotal moments in Indian history where women have taken charge, challenged societal norms and advocated for justice. From the forefront of the Indian independence movement, where figures like Sarojini Naidu and Aruna Asaf Ali inspired millions, to grassroots initiatives like the Chipko movement, where women in rural communities bravely defended their environment, the narrative traces the evolution of female leadership in India's social landscape. Examining modern-day movements like the Gulabi Gang, founded by Sampat Pal Devi, which confronts domestic violence and empowers marginalized women, this paper underscores the enduring legacy of women-led activism. Moreover, it analyses the intersectionality of gender, class, and caste in shaping the experiences and strategies of these movements. Through a comprehensive exploration of diverse social movements, this paper highlights the resilience, creativity, and effectiveness of Indian women as agents of change. In conclusion, this study emphasizes the pivotal role of Indian women in driving social change through their leadership in various social movements. It underscores the importance of recognizing and appreciating their contributions to building a more equitable and inclusive society. The study serves as an inspiration for future generations, illustrating the transformative power of women's leadership in effecting positive change.

WOMEN EDUCATION FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

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Women’s Education for Social Change is a process of playing the role on a quality life for women’s survival with various recognition of socialization, modernization, modification globalization digitalization and sociocultural pattern of changes in occupation or social status. Women’s education for any kind of social change is to increase the ability of keeping legal system between individual and social worlds over the life related to space in the possibilities for freedom to women’s wellbeing. Educating women in a formal or informal learning and teaching that can ensure changes at home family and Institutions for social development of stability. The demonstration of understanding women’s functions and processes to develop her sustained growth that empower the potential of women’s knowledge skills and attitudes leads to career development.

Key Words: women education social change socialization modernization

***EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH HARITHA KARMASENA: THE ROLE OF
WOMEN IN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT***

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This paper delves into the transformative journey of women empowerment within Haritha Karmasena, specifically focusing on their involvement in solid waste management initiatives. With a growing global concern for sustainable waste management practices, it is crucial to recognize and understand the significant contributions of women in this domain. Through an analysis of Haritha Karmasena's approach to solid waste management and its impact on women's empowerment, this paper sheds light on the intersectionality of gender equality and environmental sustainability. Drawing upon existing literature reviews and secondary data, we explore how women's participation in Haritha Karmasena's solid waste management teams has led to economic empowerment, enhanced community leadership, and increased environmental awareness among women. By actively engaging in waste collection, segregation, recycling, and composting activities, women not only contribute to mitigating environmental pollution but also generate income for themselves and their families. This paper examines the challenges and opportunities faced by women participating in Haritha Karmasena's solid waste management initiatives, including social stigma, limited resources, and access to education and training. Through a gender-sensitive lens, we propose strategies and interventions to further empower women within these programs, including capacity building, access to resources, and advocacy for gender-responsive policies. Ultimately, this paper emphasizes the importance of recognizing women as key agents of change in solid waste management and advocates for the integration of gender perspectives into environmental policies and programs. By amplifying the voices and contributions of women within Haritha Karmasena and similar initiatives, we can foster more inclusive and sustainable communities for future generations.

***MEDIA, AWARENESS, AND THE SWEKRUTI SCHEME: A QUALITATIVE STUDY
ON TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY OF GANJAM DISTRICT, ODISHA***

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The Sweekruti scheme, implemented by the Odisha government, aims to promote transgender equality and justice. However, the success of such schemes depends heavily on awareness within the target community. This qualitative study explores the role of media in disseminating information about the Sweekruti scheme among the transgender community in Ganjam district. In-depth interviews with transgender individuals were conducted to understand their media consumption habits, their perceptions of media representation, and how media influences their awareness of government schemes. The study highlights the need for a multi-pronged media strategy that addresses accessibility, representation, and targeted outreach to effectively enhance awareness of the Sweekruti scheme and similar initiatives among the transgender community in Odisha's Ganjam district.

Key Words: Transgender, Sweekruti scheme, awareness, equality and justice.

WOMEN'S LEGISLATION IN SAFEGUARDING WOMEN'S RIGHTS

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In the past, human rights had been conceptualized in a way that did not take account of women's lives and the fact that they experienced violence, crime, discrimination and coercion. Previously, women followed certain norms and traditions that put many restraints upon them, primarily in the male dominated society. The work of activists, human rights mechanisms and States has been critical in ensuring that the human rights framework has developed and adjusted to summarize the gender specific dimensions of human rights violations to safeguard women in a better way. Efficiently ensuring women's human rights requires a wide-ranging understanding of the fundamental societal structures and power relations that define and stimulate the ability of the women to enjoy human rights. These power structures have an impact on all aspects of life, from law and politics, to economic and social policy, family and community life, education, training, skill development and attainment of employment opportunities.

Keywords: Women, Empowerment, Rights, Violations, Education, Development.

A DISCURSIVE ANALYSIS ON THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF WOMEN STUDIES

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Women's Studies, as a paradigm of intellectual inquiry and a site of political praxis, has emerged out of women's movement in the mid-nineties. By breaking the rigid boundaries of traditional mainstream (read male stream) pedagogies, with its inter and intra disciplinary traits, Women Studies has been gifting the analytical, exploratory, and explanatory tools of thought and action over decades. From looking into Feminist Historiography, to questing existing tools, techniques and methodologies across disciplines to devising newer conceptual schemas in the field of academic as well as developmental discourse, the boundaries of Women Studies are expanding visibly. The given paper, drawn from some of the existing body of literature on the pedagogy of Women, Gender and Masculinity Studies, makes a humble effort in bringing forth two primary realms of arguments. At first it revalidates the significance of Women Studies right from the epistemic domain of academia, to grassroot activism to the realm of policy making. Along with this re- reading of the discursive terrain of this discipline, the paper then strives to put forth the need of collating Women Studies with Gender and Masculinity Studies. The paper attempts to show whether an active synergy between Masculinity, Gender and Women studies will open newer grounds of conversations, broaden the canvas of enquiry, and renew the spectrum of gender lens.

Key Words: Women’s Studies, Gender, Pedagogy, academia

WOMEN’ S PARTICIPATION IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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This study aims at the Development of Women Entrepreneurship in Union Territory Puducherry. Nowadays Women entrepreneurship is a growing concept, in all the fields women are competing equally with the men. Women entrepreneurship is essential for every nation. In India the situation is different certain superstitions, controls on women is kept in back. Women succeed in all areas like housewife, teacher, professor, lawyer, engineer, doctor, pilot, scientist, technocrats, economists, etc., in fact, women can manage the home efficiently like that she can manage the business in an efficient manner. The success of women is not equal in all countries, based on different environments; it is changing from one country to another. A woman needs certain unique motivational factors apart from economical support, government support; it helps the women to get success as women entrepreneur. This paper focuses on the status of women entrepreneurs the problems and challenges which are faced by them in Union Territory of Puducherry. It also focuses on the schemes provided by the government to uplift the women entrepreneurs. The present paper also studies the factors which motivate the women to become successful entrepreneurs.

Keywords: Motivational factors, Government schemes, Qualities of Women Entrepreneur, Women Entrepreneurship

***GOVERNMENT AFFIRMATIVE ACTION TOWARD WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
THROUGH VARIOUS SCHEMES***

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Today the empowerment of women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century but practically women empowerment is still an illusion of reality. Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones in the society. We observe in our day to day life how women become victimized by various social evils. Women Empowerment is the vital instrument to expand women's ability to have resources and to make strategic life choices. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence. The study is based on purely from secondary sources. Women of India are relatively disempowered and they enjoy somewhat lower status than that of men in spite of many efforts undertaken by Government. It is found that acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still prevailing in the society. The study concludes by an observation that providing basic facilities and implementing various schemes are enabling factors to Women Empowerment. The Government of India has taken various steps to ensure gender equality and empowerment of women through their social, educational, economic and political uplifting through various schematic interventions. While the schemes implemented by the Government like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban & Rural), the National Social Assistance Program (NSAP), Pradhan Mantri Vyay Vandana Yojana (PMVVY) and Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) support women and girls to be socially secure, the initiatives like Samagra Shiksha, Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship, Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna, Swacch Vidyalaya Mission, etc. ensure that schools are girl-friendly especially for vulnerable sections of society and have adequate facilities in place to fulfil their special requirements.

Key Words: Women, Empowerment, Government Schemes

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN INDIA

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During the past days most of the Indian women's have are not come out from the home they are live within the four walls of the house but in the current days most of the women's are working and have involved them to do some business to improve their life. Women entrepreneurs contribute significantly to economic growth of our nation. The women entrepreneurs are not only highly crucial for promoting gender equality driving economic growth and inspiring future generation of women to dream big but also to save money early and manage finance. It's not an easy work but the women are taking more risk to overcome their challenges. Today there are approximately 15 million women owned business in the country across industries as varied as travel beauty and finance. At the statistical report said nearly 20% of enterprises in India are owned by women. Now a day's women entrepreneurs are doing exceeding well and even they have exceeded their male counterparts. This paper emphasizes the role and challenges of women entrepreneur in India.

Keywords: Women entrepreneurship, Role, Challenges, Success stories

ANALYSING LOGOS OF FEMALE-BASED SCHEMES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL: A SEMIOTIC PERSPECTIVE

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A logo is a visual symbol that distinctively identifies a company, organization, or brand, serving as a cornerstone of its identity and communication strategy. A well-crafted logo speaks volumes about a brand, reflecting its values, personality, and goals, while forging a meaningful bond with consumers and stakeholders. The purpose of this paper is to scrutinize the logos representing female-based schemes initiated by the Government of West Bengal and give a semiotic lens to it. The paper deals with contextualizing the logos within the social, cultural, and political setting of West Bengal. This study aims to illuminate the effectiveness of the logos while communicating the objectives and its impact on women-centric initiatives infused with empowering representation to nurture growth and resilience among women. The paper explains the concept through a systematic semiotic analysis of visual elements conducted to examine design elements, typography, color schemes, and overall aesthetics of each logo, documenting detailed observations such as signs, symbols, and iconography, to discover the underlying meanings, messages, and values they bear. The studies are based on semiotic analysis of logos of five different schemes under the Government of West Bengal by the researchers. Among the five, a popular logo is of the Kanyashree scheme which got the highest public service award in June 2017 from the United Nations as it received the best award out of 552 social sector schemes in 62 countries. To conclude, there is the efficacy of the logos employed by the Govt. under various schemes that have led to the empowerment and aspirations of women. Logos symbolize specific objectives of initiatives, such as education and financial support, reflecting the government's commitment to gender equality. Visual communication through logos plays a vital role in raising awareness and mobilizing support for women's empowerment.

Key Words: Female-based Schemes, Gender Equality, Government of West Bengal, Iconography, Logos, Semiotic Analysis, Social Change, Symbols, Visual Communication, Women Empowerment

PARTICIPATION IN EMPLOYMENT

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The disproportionate representation of women in labor as compared to their education is an Indian odd, which will be examined in this study. Women are attaining higher education degrees at similar rates as men but hold a much lower track of considerable labor participation. Women constitute only 21% of the workforce compared to 49% of total enrolment in higher education in India (AISHE, 2020). This apparent paradox is the result of a variety of factors where gender roles in society and discrimination at job work play its role interchangeably. This study aims to address the gap in the literature by collectively exploring the personal and economic determinants to explain the negative correlation between women's education and their labor participation in India. The theories of human capital suggest that with more education, women acquire greater skills, and their earnings increase, resulting in higher labor force participation. In India, counter-theoretical results from data deserve greater research attention than it has been given. This study will provide an acute test of personal and economic determinants affecting women's labor force participation. It will establish new directions for future research to explain the negative correlation between women's labor participation and higher education in India.

Keywords: Female Labor Force Participation, Human Capital, India, Higher Education, Graduate Women, Women's equity, Governance, Employment status, Women in India

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP - DECREASING THE GENDER GAP

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This paper explores the role of social entrepreneurship in decreasing the gender gap, a major issue that persists across societies worldwide. As women continue to face barriers in accessing opportunities, resources, and decision-making positions, social entrepreneurship plays as a potent vehicle for fostering gender equality and makes a sustainable change. This paper examines various strategies employed by social entrepreneurs to address the multifaceted dimensions of the gender gap, drawing from secondary readings from books and articles. Key themes include education and training programs tailored to empower women and girls, initiatives to improve access to capital and financial resources for female entrepreneurs, the importance of networking and mentorship in nurturing female leadership, and advocacy for gender-inclusive policies and practices. Furthermore, the paper underscores the significance of creating safe spaces, leveraging technology and innovation, raising awareness, and measuring impact to effectively advance gender equality through social entrepreneurship. Through a comprehensive analysis of these strategies, the paper highlights the transformative potential of social entrepreneurship in dismantling systemic barriers, challenging gender norms, and creating opportunities for women to thrive in diverse socio-economic contexts. By emphasizing collaboration, innovation, and accountability, social entrepreneurs can catalyze positive change and contribute to building a more equitable and inclusive society for all genders. This paper concludes with a call to action for stakeholders across sectors to prioritize gender equality within their entrepreneurial endeavors and collective efforts towards social impact.

Key Words: Social Entrepreneurship, Gender Gap, Women Empowerment, Sustainable Development

INDIAN PENAL CODE FOR WOMEN

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India has enacted various laws and regulations to address issues. These laws efforts aim to create a more inclusive and equitable society where women can live free from violence, discrimination, and exploitation. This study deals with the offenses identified under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) related to women. Describes some laws for women and cases based on those laws. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) stands as a cornerstone of India’s legal framework, delineating various criminal offenses and their corresponding penalties. This study talks about important laws like Dowry Death, Acid Attack, Rape and Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Trafficking of Women, Honour Killing, Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at Workplace. These acts are help to Protection of Human right and support, rehabilitation, empowerment, legal Recourse for Victims. Women-related laws play a pivotal role in promoting gender equality, protecting women’s rights, and combating gender-based discrimination and violence. It also contributes to shaping societal attitudes, behaviours, and norms towards gender equality and non-discrimination. This type of law enforcement and implementation plays an important role in curbing the practice against women’s rights.

Keywords: Women, Indian penal code, legislation, rights, discrimination.

WOMEN’ S EDUCATION FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

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A country can advance politically, socially, culturally and economically, only if both men and women have access to education. Education of Women is far more important than men. In the words of Mahatma Gandhi, men’s education is the education of an individual but women’ s education is the education of the whole family. Unless women have the right to education, a nation cannot advance and achieve its goal of development. Tamil Nadu played an important role for the growth and development of Women’s education from the beginning. The writings and speeches of social reformers gave new impetus to fight for their rights. The emergence of Social Reformers created an atmosphere and paved the way for Social Reforms in general and the Emancipation of Women in particular. This paper traces the growth and development of women’s education in Tamil Nadu.

Keywords: women education, social reforms, pre-primary, primary, secondary, college professional, technical, education.

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