



GEO- GROUP

GEOSOPHY

2018-19

A vibrant, stylized illustration of a group of women of various ethnicities and ages, all with their arms raised in a gesture of celebration or aspiration. They are looking upwards towards a large, glowing blue and white globe of the Earth, which is set against a bright, sun-like yellow and orange background. The women are wearing colorful clothing in shades of purple, yellow, and red. The overall mood is one of hope, unity, and progress.

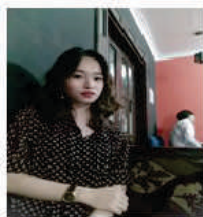
**THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN
SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION**

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2018-19



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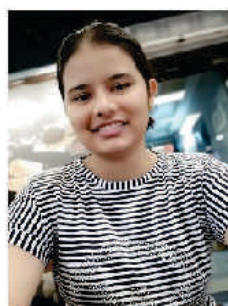
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B.A. (H) II Year



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Class representative
B.A.(P) II Year



Kannushi
Class representative
B.A. (H) I Year



Riya
Class Representative
B.A. (P) I Year

MEENAKASHI LEKHI

Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha

मीनाक्षी लेखी

सांसद, लोकसभा



Dated March 30, 2019

No.ML/MISC/2019/M/000283

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to know that the Department of Geography, Kalindi College, Delhi University is publishing its magazine **Geosophy** on April 04, 2019 and the focal theme of this issue is **"The Role of Women in Social Transformation"**. I express my high appreciation.

I congratulate & convey my best wishes to the Department of Geography, Kalindi College, Delhi University for having taken the decision to publish a Magazine **Geosophy**.

(Meenakashi Lekhi)

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NAAC ACCREDITED 'A' GRADE COLLEGE

MESSAGE



It gives me immense pleasure to congratulate the Geography Department of our college bringing out its second Magazine "GEOSOPHY" on the occasion of annual Geo-fest "Resurgence" 2018-19.

A Departmental Magazine is a window to the entire gamut of academic and cultural activities which the department endeavors to do.

I would like to congratulate, Teacher-Incharge Dr. Seema Sahdev and other faculty member for taking such excellent initiative.

I wish the very best to the Geography Department in all their endeavors.

PRINCIPAL

Principal
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MESSAGE

I am happy to release the second issue of the Magazine '**GEOSOPHY**' from the Department of Geography. This magazine is an attempt made by our students to address the issue of women's sustainability and how women are innovating to make social transformation. I sincerely hope a society of Gender Equality, where she is given equal opportunity to raise the people and nation out of poverty and help to fulfil the sustainable development goals. I congratulate my students for their contribution to this magazine. I wish them all the best for their future.

Dr. Seema Sahdev

Teacher In-Charge

Annual Report 2018-19

The Department of Geography has always committed for excellence, perfection and provides a magnificent environment to the students for overall development. To make of the beginning of the activities in current session, geo group conducted orientation programme on 21st July 2018. On 6th September 2018, Department organised an Awareness Workshop on relief and Rescue operation during Earthquake and Flood, in which a team of the National Disaster Response Force gave training to students and teachers of the college. Disaster programme officer Mohit Sharma and Arshad from District Disaster Management Authority presided over the function. The team came up with different equipment i.e. Victim Locating Camera, R.P Saw, Tule factor and jacket. They told different methods to rescue an unconscious victim who might be trapped and demonstrated about how to treat victims with spinal, head and leg injuries.

On 9th October 2018 Geo Group organised Inter-College Geo Fest: Resurgence, 2018-19. The theme of this year fest was “The Role of Women in Social Transformation” with a message to empower the women and girl for gender equality, and raising awareness of their legal rights in order to promote their participation in the decision making process, protect their rights and to encourage developments. The chief guest Ms. Meenakshi Lekhi, Member of Parliament, inaugurated the function by lighting the lamp. She encouraged students about women participation in Indian politics. The Guest of Honour Prof. Madhu Purnima Kishwar, Maulana Azad National Professor, ICSSR, addressed the students about the true picture of women in Indian society and laws formed for women. The Guest of Honour Dr. Seema Parihar, Associate Professor, Kirori Mal College presented her research paper on Gender Atlas of Delhi. Apart from the lecture session, several events were conducted to inculcate competitive attitude amongst the students. All the events i.e. Essay Writing Competition, Painting Competition, etc were based on theme. Extempore provides the platform for students to share their views on gender issues. The students of Geography Department presented various cultural programme i.e. Skit, group dance and poetry based on women empowerment and motivating acts. Students from various colleges i.e. Aditi Mahavidyalaya, Bhim Rao Ambedkar College, Shaheed Bhagat Singh College, Shradhanand College, SPM College, Satyawati College, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee College, Dyal singh college, Acharya Narendra Dev College, Kirori Mal College etc participated with full enthusiasm.

Department organized one day faculty development programme on GIS mapping using quantum GIS software on 11th Feb. 2018. Dr. Daljit Chillar associate professor from swami Shardhanand College was the resource person. On 25th Feb, 2019 Dr. Daljit Chiller also gives training to the students on GIS Mapping. The training programme was hand on exercise in quantum GIS for map design, creating map layout, cartographic visualization and the mapping process.

A certificate course on Travel and Tourism was introduced in the Department of Geography in the year 2016 for imparting theoretical as well as practical training on Travel and Tourism to the aspiring candidates who wish to choose their carrer in this field. Our main motive is to help and prepare our young talents to get suitable employment.



Training and awareness workshop on relief and rescues operation during Disaster

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THE EMPOWERED WOMEN

Anisha Choudhary

B.A.(H) Geography 1st year

Kalindi College

The empowered women, she
Moves through the world
With a sense of confidence and grace;
She speaks her truth without doubt or,
Hesitation and the life she leads is of,
Her own creation.
She now understands what it
Means to live and let live.
How much to ask for herself
And how much to give.
She has risen from the ashes
And sourced to a new plane of existence.
She feels the softness of her hands,
And muses at the strength that they
Possess.
She now knows to be true,
It all begins and ends with you.
Remember, women, you were born
Life giver, miracle creator, magic maker.
You were born with the heart
Of thousand mothers.
You were born the teller of
Your own tale.
You're loved endlessly.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIAN SOCIETY

Apoorva Shakya

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The status of women has been a subject of many significant changes over the past few millennia, there were some times where women have to suffer a lot and there were also times when people talked about giving equal rights to women as mentioned in the laws of our constitution. Now let's throw light on their status during different times –

Ancient India – Women's during early Vedic period enjoyed equal rights in all aspects of life whether talk about education or their willingness to choose their own husbands in swayamvar (Mahabharata and Ramyan are the 2 biggest examples). Other than these idols of god and goddesses were depicted with equal importance and are equally worshipped with same faith. Also if we talk about the ruling on thrones than in Gupta period instances have come when women have also participated in administrative sectors (ex Prabhavatigupta). Also queens have ruled in Rajasthan, Kashmir, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. So in ancient era women got great respect and equality in all aspects.

Medieval Period – During this period the condition of women in the Indian society deteriorated. The Purdah system and Jauhar are attributable to Muslim rules. Rajput's of Rajasthan started the practice of jauhar after a century of Islamic invasions because in this women used to sacrifice themselves by putting themselves on fire in order to save their self respect, because cases have been recorded where women's were sent for sex slavery when their king lost the battle (rani Padmavati did jauhar along with all the women of kingdom to save their self respect and dignity). The status of women in Islamic faith followed Islamic precepts and rule of sharia, in this religion women have to wear burqa , were not allowed to venture outside without male guardian etc. There were also several practices like Naari Puja in Kerala's Alappuzha district, Sati where widow was immolated alive on her husband's funeral pyre that was abolished by British government in 1829 but then also 40 sati cases were still recorded, Devdasi pratha also came where women were dedicated to god and given in marriage to god therefore can't marry any mortal and later laws were enacted banning this practice . However there were also cases when women participated in politics, education etc. Some of them are Razia Sultana the women monarch of Delhi, the Gond queen Durgavati ruled for 15 years, Nur Jehan effectively wielded imperial power, Tarabai the female Maratha queen , Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi (the lady who bravely raised her voice against the British empire because “wo swaraj ka sapna punh jeevit krna chahti thee”, “khoob ladi mardani wo toh jhansi waali raani thee”).

Independent India – Women in India now fully participated in areas such as education , sports , politics , media , art culture , service sector, science , technology , etc. There are several examples of women who have excelled in their fields and have proved that they are not less than anyone like Indira Gandhi who was the PM of India for 15 years and was the world's longest serving women PM, Kiran Bedi first IPS officer of India, Kalpana Chawla first female of Indian origin to go to space etc. Also

constitution of India guarantees to all Indian women equality, no discrimination by state, equal opportunity, equal pay for equal work etc. Also there are several provisions and schemes that are continuously been formulated for the welfare of the women. Like recently the triple talaq has been abolished due to which now life of many Muslim women would not be ruined further. Also feminist activism in India gained momentum in 1970s. Mathura rape case was the first national level issues that forced the government to amend evidence act, Criminal Procedure Code, Indian Penal Code etc. Other than this female activist also united over issues like female infanticide, gender bias, women's literacy etc.

Also voices were raised against increasing number of rape cases day by day against which government needs to take serious action in order to make women feel safe walking on the roads of the country. Sexual Harassment of women at workplace Act was amended in 2013 in order to protect women .So at last I want to say that with the changing of time a lot of changes took place in the status of women but the main moto of today's scenario is to provide equality and respect to every single women in this country .

“It is time that we all see gender as a spectrum instead of two sets of opposing ideals. Women will only have true equality when men share with them the responsibility of bringing up the next generation. A gender – equal society would be one where the word gender does not exist: where everyone can be themselves. Therefore human rights are women rights and women's right are human rights.”

ROLE OF WOMEN IN SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Astha Bharti

B.A. (Hons.) Geography

Shyama Prasad Mukherjee College for women

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star
How I wonder what you are,
Up above the world so high
Like a diamond in the sky!!

I know you guys are amazed that why I am writing this nursery rhyme in my article. Ok, I am cutting off your suspense. All of you have read this poem in your childhood and many of you even know its meaning, but in this article I want to tell you another meaning of this poem. The main motive of using this poem in this article is that I just want to establish a comparison between the stars and the women. Stars, who play a very important role in our life as it shows us direction but no one, give them such importance. Similarly, women are just like stars, they play various roles in our life as mother, sister, wife, friend, etc. and in every role they always show us directions in every situation of our life. A star seems to be very small but when look from close they are so large that they can even bury the whole earth ten times. Similarly, everyone think that women are weak but no one can even wonder about the powers they have inside them. Like stars they also have so much light inside them that they can make the entire world to glow. None of us can imagine our life without women because a woman always shines in our life like a diamond. Now, I just hope that you all are getting my points, my motive of comparing a star with a woman.

Woman is the magnificent creation of god, a multifaceted personality with the power of benevolence, adjustability, integrity and tolerance. For nothing was it said, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world". Even one of our great personality Dr. Rajendra Prasad also said that-In the apron string of women is hidden the revolutionary energy, which can establish paradise on earth. The role given to women in a society is a measuring rod and true index of its civilization and cultural adjustment. Women not only transform the society but she can also transform an inhuman person into human. Let me begin from pre-independence where women were not allowed to take decisions, to raise their voice in the society. But when our country became the slave of the Britishers and when the East India Company was taking all the provinces under it then the first voice against them and for independence was raised by a woman, a woman who sacrificed everything for the independence, who made the Britishers bend on their knees, who united our country to fight against Britishers for our motherland and who made us realize about our rights and became our inspiration – Rani Lakshmi Bai. I know you all have heard this name and you all know that this lady first began the social transformation in the society. During the freedom struggle, Gandhiji gave a clarion call for women's participation in the freedom movement. Sarojini Naidu, Meera Ben, Sucheta Kriplani, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Aruna Asaf Ali were some of the leading women freedom fighters. After their participation, everyone understood that without the upliftment of women and without providing them neither equal status like men in all walks of life, India

could neither progress nor will show any development in any field.

Let's move on, you all have heard the name of Indira Gandhi, our First women late Prime Minister, who proved that women are no Less than men in any field and became an inspiration for all of us. Vijayalakshmi Pandit created a record by becoming the first women President of the Unites Nation General Assembly. Writers like Mahashweta Devi, Pratibha Roy, Arundhati Roy have established their credentials to the modern literary world and contributed to the literary excellence of the nation. In the field of health and care, women as a doctor and nurse cangive a healing touch to patients. It has been found that women with their tender heart and soft hands they are proved as better nurses and doctors. It can be therefore said that, "A woman's voice is a cure and her touch a balm". Moving on I want to tell you about Florence Nightingale, the founder of modern nursing, who served as a manager and atrainer to nurses during the Crimean War, the lady with a lamp, made history and showed the way to womankind. Even womenare coming out in many places to make people aware about theimpacts of growing population. Even if one woman becomes educated in every family then no one can resist the growth ofour country. And it is well said that- An educated woman in afamily can make the family heaven. Then just imagine if we havean educated woman in every family of our country then isn't our country become heaven?? It will!! Mother Teresa, a woman who brought a big transformation in the human nature, a woman who donated her whole life for thewelfare of needy ones.

Last but not least I would like to thank all the mothers who gave birth to us, who are our first teacher, who made us human being in real manner. I know the word 'Thanks' is very small for our mothers'contribution because if we want then also can never pay for it because no one in this world can pay for the pain with which a mother goes through during those nine months, in the process of bringing us in this new world. And therefore we celebrate Mother's Day, which is a real tribute to women who shaped generation after generation. Women have proved their credentials in every field and now in panchayats, parliament and municipalities also.

नारी

Divyanshu Chauhan

B.A. (Hons.) Geography 1st year

Kalindi College

नारी जो है सहनशीलता और समर्पण की मुर्त
नारी जिसे ब्रह्मा ने बनाया मानकर
विश्व की सर्वोत्तम कोमल कृति ।
नारी जो है आदर्शों और संस्कारों का भंडार
पर जब आती है उसके अस्तित्व पर आँच
वह बनती है एक विशाल कठोर चट्टान ।
पानी के जैसी शीतल है नारी
तुलसी के जैसी पवित्र है नारी
और शक्ति से पूर्णतः सम्पूर्ण
देश का नेतृत्व भी करती है नारी।
आज आवश्यकता है नारी को
सिर्फ और सिर्फ सशक्तीकरण की
और दूर नहीं वो समय जब
देश में प्रत्येक नारी होगी
दुर्गा, गार्गी और रानी लक्ष्मीबाई ।

आधुनिक नारी

Heena Choudhary

B.A. (Hons) Geography 1st year
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मैं अबला नादान नहीं हूँ
दबी हुई पहचान नहीं हूँ
मैं स्वाभिमान से जीती हूँ
रखती अंदर खुदारी हूँ
मैं आधुनिक नारी हूँ

पुरुष प्रधान जगत में मैंने
अपना लोहा मनवाया
जो काम मर्द करते आये
हर काम वो करके दिखलाया
मैं आज स्वर्णिम अतीत सदृश
फिर से पुरुषों पर भारी हूँ
मैं आधुनिक नारी हूँ

मैं सीमा से हिमालय तक हूँ
और खेल मैदानों तक हूँ
मैं माता, बहन और पुत्री हूँ
मैं लेखक और कवयित्री हूँ
अपने भुजबल से जीती हूँ
बिजनेस लेडी, व्यापारी हूँ
मैं आधुनिक नारी हूँ

जिस युग में दोनो नर-नारी
कदम मिला चलते होंगे
मैं उस भविष्य स्वर्णिम युग की
एक आशा की चिंगारी हूँ
मैं आधुनिक नारी हूँ

आधुनिक युग की नारी

Heena Choudhary

B.A. (Hons) Geography 1st year

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आधुनिक युग की नारी

आज का युग परिवर्तन का युग है। भारतीय नारी की दशा में भी अभूतपूर्व परिवर्तन देखा जा सकता है। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् अनेक समाज सुधारकों समाजसेवियों तथा हमारी सरकारों ने नारी उत्थान की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया है तथा समाज व राष्ट्र के सभी वर्गों में इसकी महत्ता को प्रकट करने का प्रयास किया है। जैसा की हम सब जानते हैं परिवर्तन प्रकृति का नियम है। हर वस्तु जैसे- सोच, सिद्धान्त, समय, विचार, ऋतुएँ, आयु आदि सब समय के अनुसार परिवर्तित होती है। आज हम 21वीं सदी में जी रहे हैं, आज के युग में प्राचीन युग में बहोत सा अंतर हमारी आँखों के सामने हुआ है। जैसा की हम जानते हैं कि पहले हमारे समाज में दहेज प्रथा, स्ति प्रथा, कन्या भ्रूण हत्या, आदि सब कुप्रथाएं समाज में प्रचलित थी परंतु आधुनिक युग में इन कुरीतियों के समाप्ति का समय आ गया है, इन सबका कारण है - *आधुनिक युग की शिक्षित नारी।

नारी' इस शब्द में इतनी ऊर्जा है, कि इसका उच्चारण ही मन-मस्तक को झंकृत कर देता है। इसके पर्यायी शब्द स्त्री, भामिनी, कांता आदि हैं और इसका पूर्ण स्वरूप मातृत्व में विकसित होता है। नारी, मानव की ही नहीं अपितु मानवता की भी जन्मदात्री है, क्योंकि मानवता के आधार रूप में प्रतिष्ठित सम्पूर्ण गुणों की वही जननी है। जो इस ब्रह्माण्ड को संचालित करने वाले विधाता है, उसकी प्रतिनिधि है नारी। अर्थात् समग्र सृष्टि ही नारी है, इसके इतर कुछ भी नहीं है। इस सृष्टि में मनुष्य ने जब बोध पाया और उस अप्रतिम ऊर्जा के प्रति अपना आभार प्रकट करने का प्रयास किया तो बरबस मानव के मुख से निकला कि –

त्वमेव माता च पिता त्वमेव
 त्वमेव बंधुश्च सखा त्वमेव।
 त्वमेव विधा द्रविणं त्वमेव
 त्वमेव सर्वं मम देव देव॥
 अर्थात् हे प्रभु तুম मां हो...।

अक्सर यह होता है कि जब इस सांसारिक आवरण में फंसे या मानव की किसी चेष्टा से आहत हो जाते हैं तो बरबस हमें एक ही व्यक्ति की याद आती है और वह है मां। अत्यंत दुख की घड़ी में भी हमारे मुख से जो ध्वनि उच्चारित होती है वह सिर्फ मां ही होती है। क्योंकि मां की ध्वनि आत्मा से ही गुंजायमान होती है। और शब्द हमारे कंठ से निकलते हैं, लेकिन मां ही एक ऐसा शब्द है जो हमारी रूह से निकलता है। मातृत्वरूप में ही उस परम शक्ति को मानव ने पहली बार देखा और बाद में उसे पिता भी माना। बन्धु, मित्र आदि भी माना। इसी की अभिव्यक्ति में गोस्वामी तुलसीदास भी कहते हैं –जगत मातु-पितु संभु-भवानी। (बालकाण्ड मानस), अतएव नारी से उत्पन्न सब नारी ही होते हैं, शारीरिक आकार-प्रकार में भेद हो सकता है परंतु, वस्तुतः और तत्त्वतः सब नारी ही होते हैं। संत ज्ञानेश्वर ने तो स्वयं को “माऊली” (मातृत्व, स्त्रीवत) कहा है।

कबीर ने तो स्वयं समेत सभी शिष्यों को भी स्त्री रूप में ही संबोधित किया है वे कहते हैं—

घूंघट के पट खोल रे तुझे पीव मिलेंगे
 अनहद में मत डोल रे तुझे पीव मिलेंगे । -(सबद)
 सूली ऊपर सेज पिया कि केहि बिधि मिलना होय । - (रमैनी)

जीव को संत कबीर स्त्री मानते हैं और शिव (ब्रह्म) को पुरुष। यह स्त्री-पुरुष का मिलना ही कल्याण है मोक्ष और सुगति है। भारतीय संस्कृति में तो स्त्री ही सृष्टि की समग्र अधिष्ठात्री है। पूरी सृष्टि ही स्त्री है, क्योंकि इस सृष्टि में बुद्धि, निद्रा, सुधा, छाया, शक्ति, तृष्णा, जाति, लज्जा, शांति, श्रद्धा, चेतना और लक्ष्मी आदि अनेक रूपों में स्त्री ही व्याप्त है। इसी पूर्णता से स्त्रियां भाव-प्रधान होती हैं।

सच कहिए तो उनके शरीर में केवल हृदय ही होता है, बुद्धि में भी हृदय ही प्रभावी रहता है, तभी तो गर्भधारण से पालन पोषण तक असीम कष्ट में भी उन्हें आनंद की अनुभूति होती है। कोई भी हिसाबी चतुर यह कार्य एक पल भी नहीं कर सकता।

भावप्रधान नारी चित्त ही पति, पुत्र और परिजनों द्वारा वृद्धावस्था में भी अनेकविधिकष्ट दिए जाने के बावजूद उनके प्रति शुभशंसा रखती है, उनका बुरा नहीं करती। जबकि पुरुष तो ऐसा कभी कर ही नहीं सकता, क्योंकि नर विवेक प्रधान है, हिसाबी है, विवेक हिसाब करता है, घाटा-लाभ जोड़ता है और हृदय हिसाब नहीं करता। जयशंकर प्रसाद ने कामायनी में लिखा है—

यह आज समझ मैं पाई हूं कि
 दुर्बलता में नारी हूं ।
 अवयन की सुंदर कोमलता
 लेकर मैं सबसे हारी हूं ।।

भावप्रधान नारी का यह चित्त जिसे प्रसाद जी कहते हैं-

नारी जीवन का चित्र यही
 क्या विकल रंग भर देती है।
 स्फुट रेखा की सीमा में
 आकार कला को देती है।।

परिवार व्यवस्था हमारी सामाजिक व्यवस्था का आधार स्तंभ है। इसके दो स्तंभ हैं - स्त्री और पुरुष। परिवार को सुचारू रूप देने में दोनों की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। समय के साथ मानवीय विचारों में बदलाव आया है। कई पुरानी परंपराओं, रूढ़िवादिता एवं अज्ञान का समापन हुआ है। महिलाएं अब घर से बाहर आने लगी हैं, कदम से कदम मिलाकर सभी क्षेत्रों में अपनी धमाकेदार उपस्थिति दे रही हैं, अपनी इच्छा शक्ति के कारण सभी क्षेत्रों में अपना परचम लहरा रही हैं।

अंतरिक्ष हो या प्रशासनिक सेवा, शिक्षा, राजनीति, खेल, मीडिया सहित विविध-विधाओं में अपनी गुणवत्ता सिद्ध कर कुशलता से प्रत्येक जिम्मेदारी के पद को संभालने लगी है, आज आवश्यकता है यह समझने की, कि नारी विकास की केंद्र है और भविष्य भी उसी का है। स्त्री के सुव्यवस्थित एवं सुप्रतिष्ठित जीवन के अभाव में सुव्यवस्थित समाज की रचना नहीं हो सकती। अतः मानव और मानवता दोनों को बनाए रखने के लिए नारी के गौरव को समझना होगा।

वर्तमान समय में नारी की सराहना

देश के प्रधानमंत्री ने महिलाओं की तारीफ की, इसलिए जब प्रधानमंत्री इस आधी आबादी की सराहना करते हैं तो दरअसल वह देश के आर्थिक विकास की सबसे बड़ी सामाजिक ताकत को ही उत्प्रेरित करने का काम करते हैं। श्री मोदी ने गुरुवार को महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों के सदस्यों से ऐप के जरिये संवाद में कहा कि यह मेरा सौभाग्य है कि आज देश भर की एक करोड़ से ज्यादा महिलाओं से संवाद करने का मौका मिला है। महिला सशक्तीकरण पर जोर देते हुए उन्होंने कहा है कि खेती हो, डेयरी उद्योग हो या कोई अन्य क्षेत्र महिलाएं अपने हुनर से सफलता हासिल करने में पीछे नहीं हैं। श्री मोदी ने महिलाओं को स्वयं की शक्तियों को, अपनी योग्यता और अपने हुनर को पहचानने का अवसर उपलब्ध कराने की बात कही है। देश के हर क्षेत्र में महिलाएं कर रही हैं काम उन्होंने सही कहा है कि आज किसी भी क्षेत्र को देखें तो वहां महिलाएं बड़ी संख्या में काम करती हुई नजर आयेंगी।

देश के कृषि और डेयरी उद्योग की तो महिलाओं के योगदान के बिना कल्पना ही नहीं की जा सकती है। उन्होंने कहा कि देश के ग्रामीण अंचलों, छोटे उद्यमियों और श्रमिकों के लिए स्वयं सहायता समूह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। यह समूह एक तरह से गरीबों और खासकर महिलाओं की आर्थिक उन्नति का आधार बने हैं। श्री मोदी ने स्वयं सेवी समूहों की कार्यप्रणाली का उल्लेख करते हुए कहा कि यह समूह महिलाओं को जागरूक करने के साथ ही उन्हें आर्थिक और सामाजिक तौर पर मजबूत बनाने में भी अहम योगदान दे रहे हैं। प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना और अन्य योजनाओं के तहत देश भर की ढाई लाख ग्राम पंचायतों में करोड़ों ग्रामीण गरीब परिवारों तक पहुंचने और उन्हें स्थायी आजीविका के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

महिलाओं के सशक्तीकरण के प्रति सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता का उल्लेख करते हुए श्री मोदी ने कहा कि उनकी सरकार ने इस दिशा में कई कदम उठाये हैं। उनकी सरकार के चार साल के कार्यकाल में पहले की तुलना में चार गुना अधिक स्वयं सहायता समूह बने और इतनी ही अधिक महिलाओं को इससे जोड़ा गया है। प्राचीन काल में भारतीय नारी को विशिष्ट सम्मान व पूज्यनीय दृष्टि से देखा जाता था। सीता, सती-सावित्री, अनसूया, गायत्री आदि अगणित भारतीय नारियों ने अपना विशिष्ट स्थान सिद्ध किया है। तत्कालीन समाज में किसी भी विशिष्ट कार्य के संपादन में नारी की उपस्थिति महत्वपूर्ण समझी जाती थी।

कालांतर में देश पर हुए अनेक आक्रमणों के पश्चात् भारतीय नारी की दशा में भी परिवर्तन आने लगे। नारी की स्वयं की विशिष्टता एवं उसका समाज में स्थान हीन होता चला गया। अंग्रेजी शासनकाल के आते-आते भारतीय नारी की दशा अत्यंत चिंतनीय हो गई। उसे अबला की संज्ञा दी जाने लगी तथा दिन-प्रतिदिन उसे उपेक्षा एवं तिरस्कार का सामना करना पड़ा। राष्ट्रकवि 'मैथिली शरण गुप्त' ने अपने काल में बड़े ही संवेदनशील भावों से नारी की स्थिति को व्यक्त किया है:

"अबला जीवन हाय तुम्हारी यही कहानी।

आँचल में है दूध और आँखों में पानी ।”

विदेशी आक्रमणों व उनके अत्याचारों के अतिरिक्त भारतीय समाज में आई सामाजिक कुरीतियाँ, व्यभिचार तथा हमारी परंपरागत रूढ़िवादिता ने भी भारतीय नारी को दीन-हीन कमजोर बनाने में अहम भूमिका अदा की । नारी के अधिकारों का हनन करते हुए उसे पुरुष का आश्रित बना दिया गया । दहेज, बाल-विवाह व सती प्रथा आदि इन्हीं कुरीतियों की देन है । पुरुष ने स्वयं का वर्चस्व बनाए रखने के लिए ग्रंथों व व्याख्यानों के माध्यम से नारी को अनुगामिनी घोषित कर दिया । अंग्रेजी शासनकाल में भी रानी लक्ष्मीबाई, चाँद बीबी आदि नारियाँ अपवाद ही थीं जिन्होंने अपनी सभी परंपराओं आदि से ऊपर उठ कर इतिहास के पन्नों पर अपनी अमिट छाप छोड़ी । स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भी भारतीय नारियों के योगदान की अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती है ।

परिवर्तन एक गतिशील प्रक्रम है परंतु इस गतिशील प्रक्रम में नारी का अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है नारी देश की अस्मिता, अखंडता है, वह संसार की सर्वोत्कृष्ट कृति है। अतः सामाजिक परिवर्तन में नारी का योगदान अकल्पित, अतुलनीय है

नारी! तुम केवल श्रद्धा हो,
विश्वास रजत नग पगतल में ।
पीयूष स्तुत सी बहा करो,
जीवन के सुंदर समतल में ॥”

— जयशंकर प्रसाद

नारी तुमको जगना होगा

Heena Choudhary
B.A. (Hons) Geography 1st year
Kalindi College

नारी तुमको जगना होगा
दृढ़ निश्चय से बढ़ना होगा
आहत मन को देकर आशा
भर के जीवन में अभिलाषा
अपना रूप बदलना होगा

नारी तुमको.....

भूतकालीन गौरव गाथा तुम
गार्गी मैत्रयी विद्योत्तमा तुम
देश की शान सदा तुमसे ही
देश का मान सदा तुम से ही
पुनः इतिहास पलटना होगा

नारी तुमको....

विषम मार्ग है माना लेकिन
पथ अवरोधक हैं राह कठिन
लड़ना होगा स्वयं लड़ाई
नहीं मिलेगी तुझे बढ़ाई
फिर भी तुझको चलना होगा

नारी तुमको

ना हारी ना हारेगी तू
खुद को अब ना मारेगी तू
जीने का हक है तुझको भी
चैन से रहना है तुझको भी
अवरोधों से लड़ना होगा

नारी तुमको.....

बन जा चंडी ज्वाला काली
लक्ष्मी दुर्गा खप्पर वाली
सिंहनाद सी घोर गर्जना

दावानल सी आज भड़कना
रूप अनूप अब धरना होगा

नारी तुमको जगना होगा
दृढ़ निश्चय से बढ़ना होगा
आहत मन को देकर आशा
भर के जीवन में अभिलाषा
अपना रूप बदलना होगा

WOMEN STATUS AFTER INDEPENDENCE FACTS

PRIYANSHU NATAWAT

BA (H) Geography 1st Year

Kalindi College

Legislative Measures for Safeguarding Women's Interest: After independence the government of India has taken following legislative measures for safeguarding women's interest.

1. The Special Marriage Act, 1954- this Act fixed the age of marriage at 21 for males and 18 for females and provided right to women for inter-caste marriage, love marriage and registered marriage.
2. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955-prohibits child marriage, polygamy, polyandry & provides equal rights to women to divorce and to remarry.
1. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956- provides right to parental property.
2. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 –according to this Act childless woman can adopt a child and claim maintenance from her husband if she is divorced by him.
3. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961-prevents giving and taking dowry and women exploitation.
4. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic of Women and Girls Act, 1956.
5. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.
6. The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1983.
7. The Family Court Act, 1984.
8. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

Constitutional Provisions for Empowering Women in India

1. Equality before law for all persons (Article-14);
2. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15(i));
3. However, special provisions may be made by the state in favour of women and children Article 15(3);
4. Equality of opportunity for all citizens relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state (Article 16);
5. State policy to be directed to securing for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood (Article 39(a); (v) equal pay for equal work for both men and women (Article 39(d);
6. Provisions to be made by the state for securing just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief (Article 42);
7. Promotion of harmony by every citizen of India and renouncement of such practices which are derogatory to the dignity of women Article 51A (e)
8. Reservation of not less than one-third of total seats for women in direct election to local bodies, viz; Panchayats and Municipalities (Articles 343(d) and 343 (T)

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Ramsha Aveen

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We are living in a technocratic world. Technology has taken over our lives there is no aspect of our life which is free from this magic wand i.e. technology. Day by day we are progressing towards growth and development our society has become what sociologist Manuel Castells called a “Network Society”. Since a long time human beings have created society its rules customs, rituals institutions etc. are created to meet the basic needs of the society as a result we need to focus on the social transformation of the society. Our society needs to come up to the terms or on the scale in which the world is progressing. We need to eliminate the weak and the evil points which are snatching our true self. We all in a society it is one of the basics of our identity. We should build a society which is free from biases and its basic tenants should include equality and justice for one and all. As stated above we humans created society so the burden of social transformation rides on us and in this case the role of women is very important seeing the present context and the contemporary world.

Feminism has spread its light to every dark corner of our world. Feminism is not a simple word, it's an ideology a way of life I say which believes in the equal treatment and fair opportunities not only of women but of men, transgender, LGBT communities and others. It includes every human race it believes in the fair exercise of our choices whether it is small or big. It focuses to question on the existing social structure it engages itself in critical thinking and analysis in order to create equal space, opportunities, dignity for one and all. Since a long time our world is analyzed from a male point of view our world continued to remain a male centered world. The progress, development growth etc. are judged from a point of a single sex ignoring the half of the population or over generalizing their narratives. It's high time that we need to see this world, our society from a women point of view we can't accept the male subjective view as the universal interpretation of the world. The world needs to listen to the voices of the oppressed, we need to adopt women lens in order to bring social transformation in the world. We know that women are questioning the existing social structures and the inbuilt sexist biases and gender stereotypes. Stereotype is basically a label or a view which one holds to another person, community etc. and it can be both positive and negative as a result it will put the other person in a disadvantage or an advantage position. The role of women is very important in bringing social transformation. Women are claiming spaces both in public and private before it only private space is recognized with women and public is men but now women are claiming the public places not only this they are also questioning the politics of public space as how space is gendered in its own notions. We all know about the ME TOO movement which has come like a storm it tells us what is basically wrong in our society. It tells us that providing space is not enough or equal opportunities what requires is that we need to have safe environment where your reproductive organ should not be a source of discrimination, oppression in the society. Having a particular organ should not serve as a justification for the ill treatment of half of the human race. We know that women are claiming spaces and are coming up to narrate their view of reality, their narratives of sexual assaults, violence their sufferings etc. They are

helping us to question our conscience, our in built bias which has very stubborn roots as a result bringing social transformation in the society. We know how women are discriminated in every other aspect of our society be it be sports, music, religion, etc. but when we see these aspects from a women lens it tells us we are far lacking behind in progress we are lacking behind in providing justice and equality to everyone. But we know that now things are changing we know that how even colors are gendered. All this credit goes to the women of our society they help us understand the harsh realities they help us in questioning our own biased self. Not only this, even though the narratives of women we get to know how even male sex is prone to several prejudices, for example boys don't cry or they are strong etc. by seeing superficially it seems to be very simple statements but when analyzed it deeply these stereotypes are only the result of many crimes against women example Martial Rape. Also the things which we take for granted or which just serves as a tool of entertainment for us is itself gendered. Example the Bollywood industry is full of sexist songs and it all treats women as a sexual object or a winning trophy or a decorative piece at worst. It is the women only who are raising their voices against this sexism. It tells us that using the pejorative term can be served so harmful that it can put a person even into a suicidal position. In every field whether it is academics or non- academics we need to listen to the narratives of women, we need to see how politics of gender is played in every context, nothing is gender neutral but it is we who needs to create gender free society and environment. Not only this, feminism also helps us to understand how other parameters of social inequality are intertwined within the politics of gender example class, caste, race , ethnicity etc. it helps us to understand how women are doubly marginalized but also ,the things which we take for granted are itself the sources of inequality and injustice in the society. In the last, we can say that analyzing the world through women lens can bring social transformation.

ROLE OF WOMEN IN SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

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इनकार है मुझे
उस हर बात से जो हर वक्त मुझे मेरे ख्वाब
मुकम्मल करने से रोकता है,
इनकार है मुझे हर उस शख्स का मेरी जिंदगी
मे जो मुझे जीने से टोकता है ,
मुझे मेरी हृदये सीखना छोड़ दो ऐ लोगो के
अब मैं सुनने वालो मे से नहीं ,
इनकार है मुझे तमाम उन रिवाजों से जो मुझे
किसी कैदियों की तरह रखता हैं ।

India is trying to make a place as a superpower in the world. It is emerging as a fastest growing economy in the world, but still suffering from issues like women's empowerment is entrance shameful.

Yes it is

The importance of women's in one life can't be expressed in a whole life. She is someone without whom a life seems to be incomplete. She is a mother, a sister and a daughter. If they are such an eternal part of our life then why are they discriminated in the society, why they have to be suffering of social curbs and stereotypes? Why they are discriminated among different aspects of life including professional career and education facilities. We are living in 21st century and women should be given equal rights. Women have proved the efficiency in various fields many a times. Many women have represented India in sports at international level and have achieved great feat. Many successful CEO'S of top brands are women.

We have been independent for 70 years and in due time the role of women in society has changed. The idea of women empowerment presented by great historians to Madan Mohan Malviya has achieved great success. Earlier women were not giving those many opportunities, they were considered to be suitable only for household work. But with Revolution for removing stereotypes like child marriage, dowry, Sati Pratha etc. has modified the Indian society.

Why as a girl, she has to live under her father, as a wife under her husband and as a widow, under her son, These thoughts should be removed first of all from the society. The thoughts like women are totally dependent on men needs to be changed. Now a day's women have become self dependent and their role in the society has changed. You must have heard the saying:

“there is a woman behind every successful man ”

It's just a proof that a woman plays such a wonderful and supportive role in a man's life successful life.

We all should accept the truth, that without women our lives would be meaningless. Also women of today's world shouldn't be considered weak or dependent since they are not.

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

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My mother is a single parent. I lost my father in a horrific mishap which still haunts me. I was nine when I lost my father, I felt there will always be a void in my life that would be extremely difficult to fill, however, my mother proved me wrong and I'll always be grateful to her. She single handedly changed my perception on the role of a woman in an Indian household. My mother is a doctor and she was inspired by her mother, my maternal grandmother, who happens to be uneducated. However, she made sure that mother did not suffer from the same fate. She worked incredibly hard towards educating my mother. Throughout my life I have been surrounded by strong, independent and fearless women.

We live in a patriarchal society and we have been for as long as I can remember. Women in our society face horrendous situations almost everyday in the form of domestic violence and sexual harassment. It's very difficult for a woman to express herself freely in a conservative environment that does not shy away from male brutality. I believe we are not as liberal as we pretend to be. Harassment rather sexual harassment is so deep rooted in our society that it becomes inadvertent. We talk about how the third wave of feminism is a farce and is not needed in today's dynamics, however, I believe India is yet to experience a major nationwide feminist movement. We are in a dire need of a feminist movement that would improve the social status of women in our country.

Let's get one thing clear my mother did not raise a feminist. I became one when I noticed the horrible setting women are subjected to in India. My mother had to fight for everything in her life and so did my grandmother. I'm proud to say that my mother is the head of the family. She is formidable, generous and blunt just like a woman should be in a country like ours.

I find it extremely bizarre that we live in a country that worships women and we happen to be the most dangerous nation for women. According to a report by the Thomson Reuters Foundation, India is the most dangerous nation for sexual violence against women, as well as human trafficking for domestic work, forced labor, forced marriage and sexual slavery, among other reasons. India was also the most dangerous country in the world for cultural traditions that impact women, the report found, citing acid attacks, female genital mutilation, child marriage and physical abuse. India was the fourth most dangerous country for women in the same survey seven years ago. Around 100 sexual assaults are reported to police in our country every day, according to the National Crime Records Bureau, with nearly 39,000 alleged attacks reported in 2016, an increase of 12% from the previous year.

For a country to develop it is very important for women to have or enjoy the same rights as men. Throughout history women have made major contributions in social transformation of a society and throughout history they have had to fight for their rights. Women in ancient India during the early Vedic

period enjoyed equal status with men in all aspects of life. However, the Mughal conquest in the Indian subcontinent brought changes to the Indian society. The position of Indian women in society deteriorated during this period. The purdah system is attributed to the muslim rules that existed from 10th century onwards. Historical practices have also deteriorated the status of women in India and have proved that ours was a patriarchal society. Sati was an old custom among some communities, in which the widow burned herself alive on her husband's funeral pyre. It was abolished by the British in 1829. Women in modern India have achieved remarkable success, Indira Gandhi became the first women Prime Minister of India in 1966, Kiran Bedi became the first female recruit to join the Indian Police Service, Mother Teresa won the Nobel Peace Prize, becoming the first Indian female citizen to do so, Pratibha Patel became the first female President of India in 2007 and Avani Chaturvedi of Indian Air Force became the first Indian female fighter pilot to fly solo.

However, it hasn't been an easy road for women in modern India, India became the most dangerous country for women in 2018. Women in rural areas still face discrimination and are subjected to domestic violence; also, they do not enjoy the same rights as men. The role of women in Panchayats (which has been considered as the backbone of grass root democracy) has been reduced to act as proxies for men. There has also been a negative public opinion regarding women's leadership capacity. Women in urban areas are subjected to sexual harassment at workplace. I personally believe that the ongoing Me Too movement will provide a voice to the voiceless. Women will come forward and share their stories, which will reveal a lot about our society.

Women empowerment: “The Required Change”

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Women empowerment bespeaks the ability of women to take decisions by breaking all personal and social limitations. It is the process leading to strengthening women's control over different sectors of our society. It is considered to be one of the heated up topics in our society nowadays. Women contribute the same as men does to this world but why is it then people have to fight for women's protection, women's rights, women's education etc.

Around half of the total population is women and hence, empowering women becomes the main motto of our development department. Women in India are always subjected to honor killings and they are never given their basic rights and freedom. Feminists, across the country, across the world have been working for a long time and undoubtedly have made a lot of progress but the war is not yet won, there's still a long way to go. Empowering women is very necessary to make the bright future of the family, society and country. Due to prevailing gender discrimination and the domination of men in this society, women have been restrained in their families and society at large.

Women empowerment pulls another topic to stick to it i.e. Gender equality and it is a major step that helps in completing the task of empowering women. It is one of the main social issues in our country. Equality is something often talked about but according to Beatrice Alba, a researcher from LA Trobe University, it remains mostly on papers. Gender inequality takes place in many countries like in Saudi Arabia women are forbidden from driving, clothing requirements of Kashmiri women, other laws like right to divorce, access to education, right to travel, custody rights, citizenship, female subjugation, female infanticide and what not. Proper justice for female violence victims, rape victims is somewhat hard to achieve.

When gender equality comes to actual live decisions, people do discriminate on the basis of gender, even if subconsciously. So if you want to resist or deny, you can as much as you want but, it is a fact that gender inequality continues in current social orders.

To stimulate the process of women empowerment, society (which consist parents, teachers, learners, leaders etc.) has to put their efforts forward, like we have to stop teaching boys or men that they are the protector of women. For instance, there is a guy who does not want his girlfriend to even talk to some other guy, another would rather spy on her than ask her questions directly, and another who makes her so scared that she lives life afraid that any action of hers might annoy him, and let me tell you the list is endless. Protecting someone is a good thing but it should be taught that one should protect anyone who actually needs help, regardless of gender.

We also need to stop raising our children in different ways, based on their gender, 'blue is for boys', 'pink

is for girls' or 'boys v/s girl toys', 'boys don't cry' and etc. all these things start to shape the way our children think and behave and they can spend the rest of their lives struggling with those 'truths'. Kids need to learn that humans come to this world with same rights, despite their gender or sexual orientation. Such baby steps can be helpful and effective even more than one can expect.

If we wish to bring about women empowerment in true senses, there is a terrible need for elimination of male superiority and patriarchal mindset. Now what is more required- to see the change in the women's condition, is attitudinal change in the society.

We all need to find ways to belong to this world, and we all know that, but why is that women has to work harder than men for that belongingness. It is hard for women in rural areas to fight social taboos like child marriage, human trafficking, marital violence alone and not just in the rural but the urban areas are way too much affected by such problems, infant life expectancy i.e. survival disadvantage for girls, under five years of age, access of prenatal care and maternal mortality, lack of proper education, lack of economic independence, physical assault etc. and the women need support and it is our responsibility to help them fight for themselves.

With our support so far women is able to show active and equal participation in politics, education, sports, media etc. successful laws have also been adopted to empower women socially, economically, legally and politically.

Women have got to be the individuals in their own right. Without women's empowerment, we cannot remove injustice; gender bias and inequalities. Women also have the right to enjoy the security and protection. They also deserve a safe working environment. Empowering acts as a powerful tool against exploitation and harassment of women. For a just and progressive society women need to be provided equal opportunities for work.

FEMINISM: IT'S ALL ABOUT EQUALITY

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“Feminism isn't about making women stronger, women are already stronger. It's about changing the way the world perceives that strength” - Rightly said by G. D Anderson

Feminism is always misunderstood basically it is about remedying the injustices caused by patriarchy but people believed that feminists are women who believe they are very superior to the man and hate the male gender which is not the case, men too can be feminist. People who fight for women's rights be it health wise or economic wise are feminist. Feminist belief is that in most cultures throughout history men have received more opportunities and chances than women and therefore now men and women deserve equality in all opportunities, treatment, respect, and social rights.

There is discrimination that's why feminists demand for equality, they want that gender does not affect the access to rights and opportunities. For ages, it has been a male-dominated world. In the past, women were treated no better than slaves. They were denied all kind of freedom and they had no rights. It has been both shocking and disturbing to know that at most places in India, the birth of a girl child is still not welcome so much so that female infanticide is practiced with no qualms whatsoever. Be it south or north of India, the gender discrimination is rampant all over. Very often, a girl is discriminated against her more privileged brother by her mother at home. In school, she is treated as 'weak' by her male classmates. As she grows older and goes out for work, she suffers discrimination and harassment of all kinds. Looking at the real picture, a girl in the family is still an unwanted burden and in some cases she is even denied the right to live. There is no reason why a girl child should be treated as inferior or as a burden. In spite of all the so called 'rights' given to women, she is not free to go out alone after evening as the crime against women have been consistently on the increase. Incidents of abduction, molestation, rape and even murder of young girls is on the rise and it has created an atmosphere of fear, danger, insecurity and that of injustice. Women are the soft targets for the cruel and wild criminals. Even the women tourists from other countries have been molested and attacked. Most women feel they are most unsafe in the buses.

'Public Man, Private Woman' as highlighted in the title of Jean B. Elshtain's. Earlier the public sphere was dominated by the men as they were considered the breadwinner and their greater physical strength suits them to do outdoor and public work of world. Whereas women are given private sphere or domestic sphere of housework and motherhood and they are considered suited to a household existence by the fact that they can bear and suckle children. Feminists have therefore sought to break down the divide between 'public man' and 'private woman'. Feminism is invariably linked to the women's movement and the attempt to advance the social role of women. Through this women's movement many goals have been reached like the female suffrage, legalization of abortion, establishment of equal access of education, abolition of restrictive dress code. Women have the courage to change the course of mankind's history. We have read of such women in historical times and seen them shape our world in modern times too. One cannot really forget our own epic character of Draupadi, the history lesson of

Rani Lakshmi Bai, Razia sultan, Elizabeth and to the more modern women Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Feminists' main aim was to overthrow the patriarchy, a system in which rule is by the father or it can be said the supremacy of the men in the family. No country can progress if its women are not given their participation or are devalued in anyway. It has to start right from birth like when a girl is born, people usually believe that she will like only a doll and boy will like a toy car, which is also gender discrimination.

Urgent steps need to be taken to make parents and society aware of the equal importance of girls everywhere. Healthy public opinion must be created in the society against gender discrimination and all the undesirable activities it gives birth to. What is most required is compulsory education of girls so that they develop into self sufficient and self respecting individuals. Laws made to protect the rights of women must be implemented with honesty and efficiency. No doubt, the condition in the country appears to have changed to a large extent. The constitution of free India has given equal rights to women thereby putting her at par with man socially, politically, economically. But women continue to be treated in many respects in the same old way, especially in rural areas. If we want our country to grow and prosper, the females have to be given their due place. Women have to rise as a force to defend the rights of a woman. For the safety of women there is a need of effective policing of the city besides increasing the number of women police to deal with such cases. The government should post more women police in the unprotected areas. The mobile police need to be employed to constantly patrol those areas. Those areas should be covered under video surveillance by using more closed – circuit cameras. We need a whole of government to combat sexual violence. Strict punishment to the offenders would prove effective as well. We need to get more serious about investigation, prosecutions, and trails especially in the rape cases. Moreover, we need to adopt a culture of respect for women. Implementation of self defense courses should train women how to deal with such situations. The general public should become more sensitized towards women and allow them to live their life with dignity and self confidence.

“There is no tool for development more effective than the empowerment of women”

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH EDUCATION

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Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once said: "If you educate a man you educate an individual, however, if you educate a woman you educate a whole family. Education is the most important factor for the development, empowerment and respect in the society for a woman. Women in the society are discriminated from their birth itself. Women are oppressed and suppressed at every single step of their life hence they need to be empowered in all walks of life. In order to secure a stand in the society women need to fight against this male dominated society and establish a respectable position in each and every aspect of life. This can only be done by empowering women by educating them and making them capable of being independent.

Women constitute almost half the human race. Education is the key to social change and development of the Society. Education makes us capable of upbringing new ideas and thoughts in the society for its social, cultural, economical development. This development without educating the nurturer of mankind is next to impossible. Moreover it is rightly said that to educate the women is to educate the whole family. In the modern world there is no working sector where women have performed better than men. Words such as chairman and cameraman have been rephrased as chairperson and cameraperson, to accommodate women. Many male dominated workplaces are running under the supervision of women.

History

China

Along with the custom of [foot binding](#) among Chinese women that lasted through the end of the 19th century, it was recognized that a woman's virtue lay with her lack of knowledge. As a result, female education was not considered to be worthy of attention. With the arrival of numerous Christian missionaries from Britain and the US to China in the 19th century and some of them being involved in the starting of schools for women, female education started to receive some attention.

Islamic countries

Women in Islam played an important role in the foundations of many educational institutions, such as [Fatima al-Fihri's](#) founding of the [University of Al Karaouine](#), the oldest existing, continually operating and first degree awarding educational institution in the world according to [UNESCO](#) and [Guinness World Records](#), in 859. This continued through to the [Ayyubid dynasty](#) in the 12th and 13th centuries, when 160 mosques (places of worship) and [madrasas](#) (places of education) were established in [Damascus](#), 26 of which were funded by women through the [Waqf](#) (charitable trust or trust law) system.

European countries

In ancient Rome, [upper-class](#) women seem to have been well-educated, some highly so, and were sometimes praised by male historians of the time for their learning and cultivation. Some women had sufficient knowledge of Roman [the law](#) and oratorical training to conduct court cases on their own behalf, or on behalf of others. Among occupations that required education, women could be scribes and secretaries, [calligraphers](#) and artists.

Africa

Christian missionaries in the 19th century opened modern educational methods, but they usually focused on boys. After early experiments they settled on promoting ideology of domestic femininity imparted through girls' schooling. In [South Africa](#) after 1820, male Scottish missionaries decided that only the most basic education was necessary to prepare native women for the propagation of

Christianity within the home. They prevented female teachers from operating in the Scottish mission's territory.

India

The history of female education in India has its roots in ancient Vedic age.

During the Vedic age, more than 3,000 years ago, women were assigned a high place in society. They shared an equal standing with their men folk and enjoyed a kind of liberty that actually had societal sanctions. The ancient Hindu philosophical concept of 'shakti', the feminine principle of energy, was also a product of this age. This took the form of worship of the female idols or goddesses. In India even today people worship Goddess "Saraswati" as the Goddess of education. Vedic literature praises the birth of a scholarly daughter in these words: "A girl also should be brought up and educated with great effort and care." (Mahanirvana Tantra); and "All forms of knowledge are aspects of Thee; and all women throughout the world are Thy forms." (Devi Mahatmya).

Obstacles in the path of women education :

1. Lack of funds
2. Having no teacher, or having an untrained teacher
3. No classroom
4. A lack of learning materials
5. Not much importance to children with disabilities
6. Sometimes just because of being a female
7. Living in a country in conflict or at risk of conflict
8. Accessibility to educational institutions
9. Mal nourished
10. Economically backward

Importance of women empowerment:

Women's empowerment is a part to encourage women to feel strong by telling them that they can do everything that they want to do. This can be done by making them feel that they should no more be dependent on men. They can work anywhere they want, choose any occupation of their own choice. We should make them aware of the fact that if they earn they can improve the life style of their family by running their family in this competitive world. Meanwhile the women who are afraid to work at higher authority level even after having that qualification should be encouraged to handle such reputable responsibility.

If women are empowered and stand on their own feet then they no more remain the victim of violence such as domestic violence, sexual abuse etc as they hold a higher position in the society.

These days women are achieving high-level jobs just as men do. Some women are promoted to become a president, leader, chief of commune and other high-level positions. And there are many women now who are participating in society, politically, education and economically.

Conclusion:

The most important step towards women empowerment is to cut the roots of Male domination in our society. Also, women need to be given equal opportunities for education and employment without any sense of discrimination. Just by making the women aware about their legal rights for equality in the society will never work unless and until the vision and mind set for the women changes in our society. All throughout the world the nations have taken legal decisions and implemented certain laws in favor of women but the disappointing part is that these rules and regulations have not been implemented practically at the local level against discrimination and gender imbalances whose ultimate sufferers are women. The situation has adversely affected the pace of women empowerment. Therefore, there should be equal opportunities for women in the society so that they can compete with their male counterparts and both together can contribute towards the social, cultural, economical and most importantly psychological growth and development of the society.

ROLE OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY

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The current position of women in the society as compared to that in ancient times is improving gradually. They are earning independently, are working as professionals and are bread- earners for their families.

Traditional women have proved themselves as being more skilled and competent. The Indian Government is also playing a crucial role in empowering the women by implementing the various rules and regulations. Ancient trends such as female feticide, dowry, early child marriage, sexual harassment etc have been banned by the government.

A women's role in the society is the harmonious development in everyone's life by being involved in various relationships. She plays various roles such as of a daughter, sister, mother and wife.

Her main roles are as a wife and mother. The urban women at much better position than the rural women because of lack of education and resources. She never demands anything instead plays her roles very politely in every field.

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

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Our society is classified on the basis of biological sex into groups of 'men' and 'women'. This biological difference has created much difference in their roles, duties, responsibilities, aspirations, dressing style or we can say that life of men and women in society is totally different. There is no place in this world where we can find that both the women and the men are treated same and have been given equal status. Women in our society have always faced inequality, discrimination and exploitation. In almost every society there are different expectations from men and women, like for example, women are supposed to be cooperative, having boundless patience, hospitable and loving. On the other hand, men are expected to be courageous, competitive, responsible and worked for wages to support their family members.

Social Transformation refers to large scale social change as in cultural reforms or transformations. Society has been defined by Mac Iver as “web of social relationship.” Change which has occurred in these social relationships is social change. Since society is a process not product. Society is dynamic, it can never remain static. Women are the key agents of social change, and because of social change there is tremendous change in the civilised society of any nation. Men and Women are born equal and they should always be treated so. Providing equal rights, opportunities and statuses to women is essential and morally mandatory. Change in the attitude of women is not from recent time but, change has taken place many years ago. Throughout India's long struggle for freedom, women stood shoulder to shoulder with men. But, they remain subjugated, marginalized and disenfranchised, as they have been throughout history.

During Vedic period, women had good status by having access to education. Later in Medieval period the status of women got lowered. New discourses pre-puberty marriages, participation in religious ceremonies etc. were imposed. In Medieval period, women were secluded and educational opportunities were not given to them. Under British rule social problems such as sati-pratha, female feticide, slavery, child marriage, prohibition of widow remarriage, and lack of women's rights were paid attention by Indian social reformers. Women started to take part in social movements and freedom movements. Awareness among women for equality with men has become universal. Their status was influenced by social, economic and political conditions at different times.

Education is a powerful aspect in modernization of Indian society. It is the only institution which gives women equal status, equal rights and equal opportunities etc. In pre-independent India education was restricted to males of upper strata only but at present the change of scenario can be seen. Because of various governmental initiatives female literacy rate is increasing decade by decade, resulting in improvement in social and economical status of women. In 1901, the female literary rate in India was just 0.6%, it increased to 54.16% in 2001 and it was 65.46% in 2011. The National Education Policy 1986 has been in favour of empowering women through education.

Women empowerment is nothing but enhancement of their position in power structure of the society. Women is said to be empowered when she has the right and ability to make and influence decisions. She may be economically, socially, or politically empowered. It is necessary that women be politically empowered for the holistic development of the nation. Modern Indian women can be seen enjoying the high offices such as President, Prime Minister, Speaker in Lok Sabha and leader of the opposition.

Women are making a difference against all odds. There is change in the outlook of women in contemporary Indian Society. Factors such as modern education; high occupational mobility and most importantly emergence in the new economic patterns are responsible for making women acquire a new status and a new social stature. Thus, the social movement that gives equal rights to women, freedom to decide their own careers and which aims to free all women from male supremacy and exploitation is very important for any civilisation to progress.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA

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An improvement in the status of women has been seen in India after the independence. Women had started enjoying equality with men in the society. The constitution of India gave the equal rights, privileges and freedom that are enjoyed by the men for years. Almost half area and population in India is covered by the women so the development of the country depends upon status of both sex equally. Now-a-days, women are getting top position in various fields of life such as some have been great political leaders, social reformers, entrepreneurs, business personalities, administrators etc. Status of women in the Indian society is much better than the women in other developing countries. However, it is not enough to say that status of women have been completely improved in India. In such a competitive world, Indian women are being well conscious about their rights and privileges in various fields. Women are actively participating in the democratic process and elections which is quite more impressive in enhancing their status. Some of great Indian women leaders, social reformers, social workers, administrators and literary personalities who have changed the women status a lot are Indira Gandhi, Annie Besant, Mahadevi Verma, P.T.Usha, Kalpana Chawla, Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Mother Teresa, Subhadra Kumari Chauhan etc. Women have been started participating as daughters, sisters, wives, mothers, grandmothers, etc in various field like social, political, educational, scientific, economical and other nation building activities. Even after huge level improvement in women status in India, they are still exploited and abused in many ways like rape, sex discrimination etc. Regarding women safety and reduce crime against women, government of India has passed another Juvenile Justice Bill, 2015 after Nirbhaya case and according to this act, the juvenile age has been 16 years from 18 years in cases of heinous offences.

WOMEN AND MEN BASED SOCIETY

Prachi Honey

B.A.(Hons) Geography, 1st Year
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Women and men are base of society and without any one of them the foundation of a successful and developed society cannot be laid. But, unfortunately society considers women as second class citizens. Though we admire and preach them in the name of Durga, Saraswati, Parvati and Kali, we also abuse her in the form of child marriage, female infanticide, sexual harassment, and dowry and so on.

Violence against women is partly a result of gender relations that assume men to be superior to women. Women are always considered as physically and emotionally weaker than the males whereas present women have proved themselves that they are not less than men by their hard work whether at home or at work places. Gender violence is a common problem prevailing in almost all the developing countries. In our society violence is bursting. It is present almost everywhere and nowhere in this eruption more intense than right behind the doors of our homes. Behind closed doors of homes all across our country, people are being tortured, beaten and killed. It is happening in rural areas, towns, cities and metropolitans as well. It is crossing all social classes, genders, racial lines and age groups. It is becoming a legacy being passed on from one generation to another. With this prevailing situation, the development of society cannot take place. Neglecting 'adhiabadi' will not lead to transformation of society. Transformation refers to a marked change in form, nature or appearance and this marked change can only come when women will play their role independently and confidently. Women can bring the change as many of the things going wrong in the society against women can only be tackled when the voice will be raised by women themselves. They have immense potential and can excel in every field of life. There is need of time that women should understand their role and should actively participate and avail the opportunities. Also, government initiatives alone could not be sufficient to achieve this goal. Society must take initiative to create a climate in which there is no gender discrimination and women have full opportunities of self decision making and participating in social, political and economic life of society with a sense of equality.

Glimpses of Inaugural Functions of Geo Fest



Glimpses of Inaugural Functions of Geo Fest



Glimpses of Inaugural Functions of Geo Fest



Report of ECO CLUB (2018-19)

Convener: - Dr. Seema Sahdev

ECO CLUB of Kalindi College University of Delhi is a multidimensional, highly active society that runs in coordination with the department of environment, Govt of NCT of Delhi. The Eco Club play an important role in creating environmental awareness amongst the future generation.

Eco club is group of teachers and students dedicated to making our campus less wasteful, raising awareness for eco-friendly causes and promoting environmentally friendly habits like reducing, reusing and recycling.

The main objectives of eco club include:

1. Motivate the students to keep their surroundings green and clean by undertaking plantation of trees.
2. Sensitize the students to minimize the use of plastic bags, not to throw them in public places as they choke drains and sewers, cause water logging and provide breeding ground for mosquitoes.
3. Organize tree plantation programmes, awareness programme such as quiz, essay, painting competition, rallies, Nukkad Natak etc regarding various environmental issues.
4. Build attitude to help individuals and social groups acquire a set of values and felling of concern for environment and the motivation for actively participating in environmental implement and protection.
5. Teach skill to students to help individual for identify and solve environmental problems.

Eco Club organised lecture on Health Awareness on 01.08.2018. In which honourable Dr. Ashok Varshney, National Sanyojok Arogya Bharti, aware the students about General Diet and Life style. He highlighted the importance of general health and laid stress on intake of healthy diet. He also made the students alert about themselves showing various symptoms of anaemia and calcium deficiency. Dr. Ashok also discussed about the main cause of illness which may not notice due to ignorance and explained preventive health care practices. Vaedye Deepak, Ayurveda-Medicinal plant Executive showed various plants to prevent from dengue, Chikungunya and other seasonal epidemic fever. Principal Dr. Anula Maurya addressed on the need of such inter disciplinary and general lecture for the benefit of students.



Workshop on Health Awareness

About 10 students participated in the programme climate Jamboree: Youth movement with a mission; to empower the youth to take ownership of creating sustainable future for themselves organised by TERI school of Advanced studies at Tyagraj Stadium, New Delhi on 1st to 3rd November 2018. Nitya Tyagi, Mayuri Prajapati and Kanushi Sabhawal of Geography First Year participate in water and sanitation discussion and gave solutions about water crises. Shristi Pandey, Shreya Mishra and Kalindi Gulati Participated in Urban Forest and Biodiversity Seminar. Shristi Pandey and Shreya Mishra were selected to represent her discussion group in front of the panelist and awarded with dell digital ruffpad as a token of appreciation. Shristi Pandey won third prize in the quiz competition on the topic disaster preparedness and was awarded with Rs. 5000/- cheque and a certificate



Students of Eco Club participated in programme on climate Jamboree: Youth movement

An event was organised by Eco Club on 5th November 2018 to spread message of “Anti-pollution Diwali” with a motto of celebrating green Diwali. The chief Guest for the event was Dr. Arjun Khanna from All India institute of medical science. He talked about various aspects related to pollution. He suggested various preventive measures like to wear mask, use air purifier etc. After his lecture, a question –answer round was held in which teachers and students asked questions about how to get rid of pollution and the diseases spread due to pollution.



Workshop on Anti Pollution Diwali

Field Trip Report on Impact of Tourism on Socio- Economic conditions of Udaipur city

Geography can be defined as the study of spatial pattern in the context of environment. The all syllabus of geography is divided into two parts as theoretical and practical. The syllabus of Field Techniques and Research Methodology of B.A. (H), 2nd Year (IV Semester) is practical part of the subject. Without field study the knowledge in geography subject is incomplete. This paper bridges the gap between the theoretical knowledge of class room and practical knowledge of ground (real world). For full fill the purpose of this paper, college took our students to trip for **Socio- Economic Survey of Udaipur city** with the prior official approval from the honorable Principal Dr. Anula Mourya Ma'am and respected Teacher In-charge Dr. Seema Sahdev Ma'am. The field visit trip was officially organized and managed by class teacher Ms. Geeta Kumari and Mr. Jitendra Rishideo. The main objective of the survey was **the role of tourism industry in the development of socio- economic condition in Udaipur city**. The total number of students was 38. We departed from Delhi on 05th March, 2019 and arrived in Delhi on 10th March, 2019 by train. In Udaipur, we travelled the tourist places and the city by bus. All the students filled their questionnaire from local people and national and international visitors. Now, all the students have to submit their report to the department on the basis of questionnaire survey, interview of the people and their personal observation. We hope that our students learned more lesson from the reality of ground.

The main tourist places which covered by us are: Kumbhalgarh Fort, Chittorgarh Fort, Sajjangarh Fort (Monsoon Palace), Pichola Lake, Fateh Sagar Lake, City Palace, Ek Lingi Naath Temple, Jagmandir Isla, Shree Naath Ji Temple, Shilp Gram etc.

Kumbhalgarh fort ("Kumbhal fort") in Rajasmand district is a Mewar fortress on the westerly range of Aravalli Hills. It is a World Heritage Site. It is built during the course of the 15th century by Rana Kumbha. Occupied until the late 19th century, the fort is now open to the public and is spectacularly lit for a few minutes each evening. Kumbhalgarh is situated 82 km northwest of Udaipur by road. It is the most important fort in Mewar after Chittorgarh Fort.

Chittorgarh Fort is the largest fort of India. It is located on a high hill near the Gambheri River in Chittorgarh. This fort lies at a distance of 112 kms from the city of Udaipur. This fort was built by various Maurya rulers in the 7th century. This huge fort covers an area of 700 acres. Standing on an elevated hill of 180m, the impregnable fort has witnessed three battles.

The Sajjan Garh fort is also known as the Monsoon Palace. It is a hilltop palatial residence in Udaipur city. It is named *Sajjangarh* after Maharana Sajjan Singh (1874–1884) of the Mewar Dynasty. The fort was built for in 1884. The palace offers a panoramic view of the city's lakes, palaces and surrounding countryside. It was built chiefly to watch the monsoon clouds; hence, appropriately, it is popularly known as Monsoon Palace. It is said that the Maharana built it at the top of the hill to get a view of his ancestral home, Chittaurgarh. Previously owned by the Mewar royal family, it is now under the control of the Forest Department of the Government of Rajasthan and has recently been opened to the public. The palace provides a beautiful view of the sunset.

Fateh Sagar Lake is situated in Udaipur city. It is an artificial lake named after Maharana Fateh Singh of Udaipur and Mewar. This lake constructed north-west of Udaipur, to the north of Lake Pichola in the

1680s. **Lake Pichola** is also an artificial fresh water lake situated in Udaipur city. This artificial fresh water lake created in the year 1362 AD, named after the nearby Picholi village.

Shilp Gram was also the attraction for visitors. There were the tableaux of the rural culture.

All these places are the main center of attraction for tourists. Apart from these, the Aravalli peaks provides the natural beauty for the city. Tourism industry plays the pivotal role in socio economic condition of the local area in Udaipur. Udaipur is selected for being a smart city. We hope that the tourism industry will assist to achieve the goal for smart city but there will be need of participation of local people and commitment of government.



EVS Field Trip in Yamuna Diversity Park & The Botanical Garden



Laurels for Department of Geography 2018-19

Name of Students	Institutions joined for higher studies/ Prizes Won
1. Priyanka Singh (B.A. Prog. IIIrd Year)	B.Ed, IP University
2. Dimple (B.A. Prog. IIIrd Year)	M.A. Meerut University
3. Rekha (B.A. Prog. IIIrd Year)	B.Ed, IGNOU
4. Prachi Honey (B.A. Hons. Ist Year)	Won First Prize In Debate Competition From Dayal Singh College Second Prize in Debate Competition from B.R. Ambedkar College Second Prize in Group Discussion from SRCC Special Mention Prize in Youth Parliament from Ramjas College
5. Priyanshu (B.A. Hons. Ist Year)	First Price in Painting Competition from Hindu College Second prize in Painting Competition from Dayal Singh College First Prize in Poster Competition from B.R. Ambedkar College First Prize in Poster Competition from Deshbandhu College
6. Heena Chaudhary (B.A. Hons. Ist Year)	Third Prize in Creative Writing from Motilal Nehru College

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