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GENDER INEQUALITY IN INDIA- LEGAL AND SOCIO ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

V.V. Mallika¹

Abstract

Our tradition eloquently speaks of the importance of women. As we look back at ancient times, we find that in India there were eminent women philosophers like Gargi and Maitreyi who were given respect on par with men. The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental rights, Fundamental duties and Directive principles. Over the years, women empowerment has received wide policy support. However question still remains about how far we have been able to achieve these objectives and address the needs of women belonging to different social groups. This paper attempts to discuss gender inequality in Indian from social and economic perspectives. This paper attempts to analyse different social, economic and political indicators and inequalities.

Keywords: Gender, Inequality, Discrimination

Introduction

"Countries and nations which do not respect women have never become great nor will ever be in future".

Swami Vivekananda.

Our tradition eloquently speaks of the importance of women. It says that where women are adored, there dwell the divine lords with all the bliss. As we look back at ancient times, we find that in India there were eminent women philosophers like Gargi and Maitreyi who were given as much respect as men and participated in discourses and discussions at par with men.

In our national freedom movement, the contribution of women has been no less than that of men. Mahatma Gandhi gave a clarion call to them to join the freedom struggle. Gandhi felt that "The British rule in India could end in minutes if women of India wanted and understood it". Mahatma Gandhi has announced at the second round table conference that his aim was to establish a political society in India in which there would be no distinction between people of high and low classes and in which women would enjoy the same rights as men and the teeming millions of India would be ensured dignity and justice – social, economic and political.

The country's concern in safeguarding the rights and privileges of women found its best expression in the constitution of India, covering fundamental rights and the directive principles of the state policy. Articles 14, 15, 15(3) 16, 39, 42, 51(A)(e) contain various types of provisions for equal rights and opportunities for women and eliminate discrimination against women in different spheres of life. The constitution (73rd and 74th

amendments) Acts 1992 provides that not less than one third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every panchayat and municipality shall be reserved for women.

Apart from the constitutional provisions, a large number of laws have been enacted to protect the Human Rights for women. The women specific legislations are the Immoral traffic (prevention) Act 1956. The Dowry Prohibition Act – 1961, the Indecent Representation of women (Prohibition) Act – 1986, the commission of Sati (Prevention) Act – 1987, Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Prevention of sexual harassment at work place Act, Nirbhaya Act. Besides, there are as many as forty one women related legislations.

Since women's empowerment is a global issue, UNO has also expressed concern in the matter. The charter of the United Nations declares equal dignity and worth of human person- all types of human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural. In 1993 the Vienna Declaration and programme of Action proclaimed the rights of women and girl child as inalienable, integral and indivisible part – priority objective of the international community.

Despite all the safeguards the women in our country continue to suffer. Social democracy is still a mirage. Gender based discrimination exists in the society which is enforced by religious, social and cultural norms. The very institutions and practices to whom women look for their protection and well-being, such as family, religion, social, traditions, culture, marriage, law, government and policing outfits etc., discriminate against women.

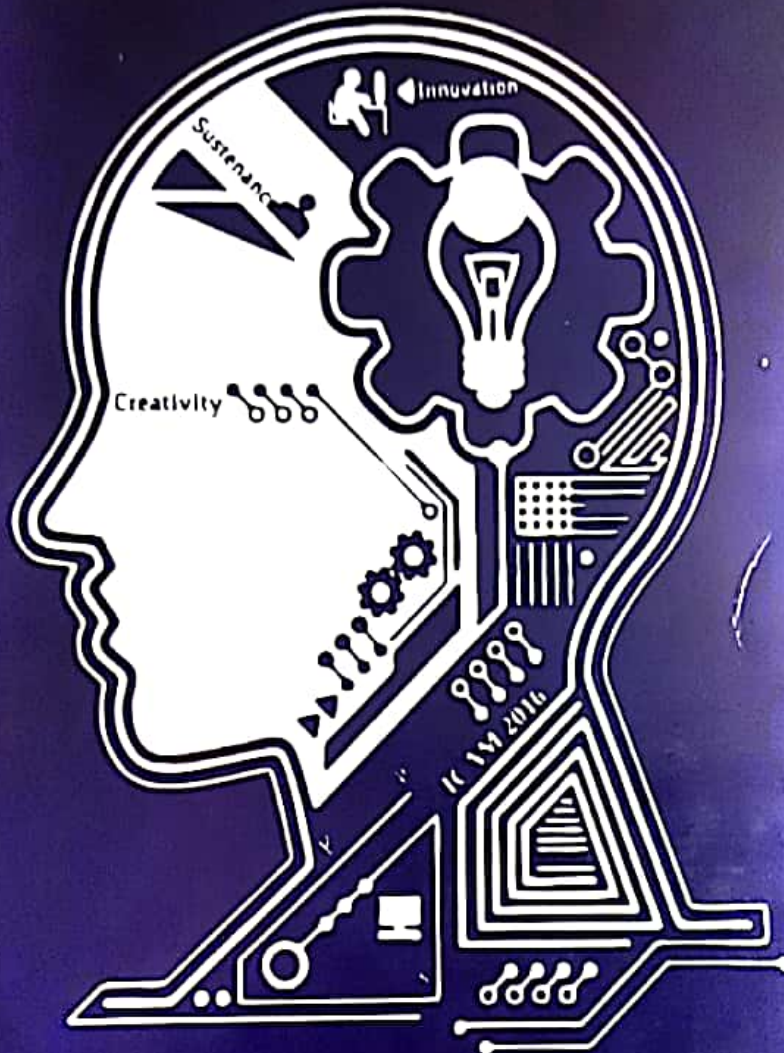
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GOOD GOVERNANCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Education is the beacon that guides a society to a better future. Human Resources Development depends on the quality of Education provided. The aims of Higher Education i.e. equity, inclusiveness and quality can be achieved through Good Governance in Higher Educational Institutions. Good Governance features like Accountability, Transparency, Participation, Equity and Inclusiveness, Efficiency and Effectiveness, Responsiveness and Participation must be adopted by all the Higher Education Institutions.

Key words: Higher Education, Governance

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1. INTRODUCTION

Education is the beacon that guides a society to a better future. It is one sector to which the destiny of a nation is inextricably linked. The better the quality of education at all its levels better educated are the people of a society and the more the level of education higher the quality of human resources of a country. India which is the second most populous country in the world as well as one with a young population is considered to be one with an enormous demographic advantage. But this demographic advantage will become a disadvantage if India's vast young population is not given the quality of education that allows the country fulfil its immense human resource potential.

These aims can be achieved by bringing Governance reforms in Higher Education and through realising the Goals of Good Governance.

Governance in Higher Education is the means by which institution for higher education are formally organised and managed.

2. CHARACTERISTICS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE:

The following are the characteristics of Good Governance. Good Governance generally means looking after the welfare of all in all respects.

2.1. Participation

Participation of the people either direct or indirect in the developmental and decision-making process is one of the corner stone of good governance.

2.2. Accountability

Government is able and willing to show the extent to which its actions and decisions are consistent with clearly defined and agreed upon objectives.

2.3. Transparency

Government actions, decisions and decision-making process are open to an appropriate level of scrutiny by other parts of Government, civil society and in some instances, outside institutions and Governments.

2.4. Efficiency and Effectiveness

Government strives to produce quality public outputs, including services delivered to citizens, at the best cost, and ensures that outputs meet the original intentions of policy makers.

2.5. Responsiveness

Government has the capacity and flexibility to respond rapidly to societal changes, takes into account the expectations of civil society in identifying the general public interest.

2.6. Equity and Inclusiveness

A society's well-being depends mostly on ensuring that all its members feel that they have a stake in it and do not feel excluded from the mainstream of society. This requires all groups, particularly the most vulnerable, have opportunities to improve or maintain their well-being.

2.7. Rule of Law

Another attribute, rule of law for good governance as pre-requisite for fair legal frameworks that are enforced impartially and particularly full protection of human rights especially of the weaker sections of the society. For enforcing the laws impartially, it requires an independent judiciary and an impartial and incorruptible law enforcing agencies.

2.8. Consensus Oriented

Another important attribute of good governance is consensus orientation. Good Governance requires mediation of the different interests to reach a broad consensus in society on what is the best interest of the whole community and how this can be achieved.

3. KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY

A Knowledge Economy is ability to create and disseminate knowledge and use it for economic growth and improved standard of living. In Knowledge Economy, therefore, human resource endowed with education and skill is considered important as knowledge can only be produced by human resources who can then transform knowledge into tangible products. A country, therefore, rich in educated and skilled workforce has great potentials to produce, disseminate adapt knowledge to enhance growth. It is for this reason that educated youth in the age group 18-24 years is an important index of knowledge economy for reaping the benefits of knowledge.

By 2030, India will have the largest population in the world India's Economy is expected to grow at a fast pace, rapid industrialization would require a gross incremental workforce of 250 million by 2030, India could potentially emerge as a global supplier of skilled man power.

India has more than 50% of its population below the age of 25 and more than 65% below the age of 35. However, the gross enrolment ratio in Higher Education is 20.4%. The main objective of Higher Education is to meet the three objectives of equity, expansion and excellence.

V Mallika Vedantham and Shaik Kamruddin
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GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY IN INDIA

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Abstract

Good Governance is required to ensure that the public policies have their desired effect. In the recent past, issues of governance have received serious attention from the researchers, policy makers and international development community. Today, 'governance' not only occupies centre stage in the development discourse but is also considered as a crucial element to be incorporated in the development strategy. The major focus of the study is on Good Governance and public policy process in India. In this context the present research paper discusses the basic concepts and elements of Good Governance in the first part of the article. The need of the Good Governance in the effective implementation of public policies has been elaborately discussed and the nature of public policy has been mentioned in the next part. Various stages and constraints that are involved in public policy process and need for an effective policy has been discussed in detail in subsequent parts.

Keywords

Good Governance, Public Policy

1. Introduction

In the recent past, issues of governance have received serious attention from the researchers, policy makers and international development community. Today, 'governance' not only occupies centre stage in the development discourse but is also considered as a crucial

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element to be incorporated in the development strategy. The search for good governance has been going on since time immemorial. Plato, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Mill, Marx, Macpherson, Rawls in western tradition and Kautilya et al., in Indian tradition; and many others directly and indirectly have given the theory of governance of society and state in one form or the other.

2. Meaning of Governance

Government refers to the machinery and institutional arrangements of exercising the sovereign power for serving the political community, whereas governance means the process as well as the result of making authoritative decisions for the benefit of the society.

“Governance”, according to Oxford Dictionary, means “the act or manner of governing or the way of control”. So we define governance as the manner in which authority, control and power of government is exercised in mobilizing a society’s economic and social resources to address the issues of public interest. In brief, it is the art of governing associated with the exercise of authority within specific jurisdiction and is embedded in the structure of authority.

It would be good to bear in mind that governance refers to the interaction between government and other factors of the social sphere and the process of decision making in a complex world. Important though it is, the idea of governance need not be restricted only to the government. It is to be seen as a part of the complex matrix of relationship between the political and administrative structure and the society in the process of decision making, implementation and accountability.

World Bank defined Governance as the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country’s economic and social resources.

UNDP viewed governance as the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority in the management of a country’s affairs at all levels. According to OECD the concept of governance denotes the use of political authority and exercise of control in a society in relation to the management of its resources for social and economic development.



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Good Governance and Role of Spiritual Transformation

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ABSTRACT: Good Governance is associated with efficient and effective administration in a democratic framework, an administration considered to be citizen-friendly, citizen-caring, responsive and respecting human rights at large. Different structural and institutional mechanisms were created to achieve the goals of Good Governance. But personal ethical conviction must supplement the formal rules and regulations, for external sanctions have their own limitations. Buddha's words "Atmana Deepo Bhava" (Be like a lamp, be a light unto thyself) are more relevant. The inner soul or spirit is to be reawakened and rekindled. For this spirituality is the key. Spirituality envisions an inner path enabling a person to discover the essence of his/her being. The purpose of the study is to analyse the Role of Spiritual Transformation in the achieving the goals of Good Governance. Sahaj Marg shows the way to bring the inner transformation of the being. Sahaj Marg is the ancient Raja Yoga modified and simplified to suit the needs of the modern times. It suggests inner transformation through the process of meditation on heart, cleaning process, prayer, transmission or pranahuti and constant remembrance. The first part of the research paper consists of the problems confronted by the world and India. In the second section, the conceptual framework of Good Governance, Values of Governance and the limitations of external mechanisms are discussed. The need of inner transformation is also discussed. The Various methods of Sahaj Marg in bringing spiritual transformation has been elaborately discussed. In the last section, the role of spiritual transformation in achieving the goals of good governance is discussed.

Keywords: Good Governance, Spirituality, Sahaj Marg.

"Only a country which is physically healthy, socially stable, strong and spiritually resurgent can survive the test of times and challenges of a perilous nuclear holocaust."

—Swami Vivekananda

INTRODUCTION

At the moment mankind is at crossroads. On one side there is immense material growth, even though its distribution is far below the desired level. On the other side there are ancient vices like greed, self aggrandisement, ethnic rivalries, religious chauvinism and modern evils such as unbridled corporate competition, disastrous crony capitalism, fatal

exploitation of natural resources and squeezing mother earth. These problems are haunting the man with a conscience. People are rich in wealth but abysmally poor in values. Moral bankruptcy can be found at many a place. Moral renaissance is extremely pressing need of the hour.

The fast spreading cancer of corruption in public life, increasing criminalisation of politics and the growing nexus of politicians, criminals and bureaucrats are the known themes of public debate. Righteousness has become scarce in the society as a whole, especially among the public services. Its scarcity mirrors even among corporate sector and voluntary sector. Perhaps it is easier to diagnose the problem. When it comes to curing the disease, it is extremely hard to find out a single solution. Nevertheless attempts have been made to bring out solutions to the vices mentioned above. One such solution or solace is Good Governance through spiritual transformation. At the outset let us examine what constitutes a good governance.

Government refers to the machinery and institutional arrangement of exercising the sovereign power for serving the political community, whereas governance means the process as well as the result of making authoritative decisions for the benefit of the society. So Governance is defined as the manner in which authority, control and power of government is exercised in mobilising a society's economic and social resources to address the issues of public interest. It would be good to bear in mind that governance refers to the interaction between government and other factors of the social sphere and the process of decision making in a complex world. Important though it is, the idea of governance need not be restricted only to the government. It is to be seen as a part of the complex matrix of relationship between the political and administrative structure and society in the process of decision making, implementation and accountability.

CONCEPT OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

Governance as process denotes a value free dispensation whereas good governance connotes certain value assumptions. The word 'good' is derived from the word God and carries an innate sense of judgement, i.e., what is right, what is wrong, what is just, what is unjust, what is moral, what is immoral. So, when the judgement or deed is just, right, fair or moral it is good. In the context of Good Governance it means right or just or moral judgements made by those exercising authority in public interest.

Good governance is associated with efficient and effective administration in a democratic framework, an administration considered to be citizen-friendly, citizen-caring, responsive and respecting human rights at large.

Ten Maxims of Good Governance

There are ten values in the governance process, all of which flow from a proper ethics education.

1. First of all, the ethical value of a sense of fairness must be possessed by both the policy-maker and the policy-implementer. That is to say, the leaders of political power-holders as well as the leaders in higher bureaucracy must be socially conscious and responsible.