

# Gender Practical Concerns



## Dr Kanchana Goudar

Presently working as an academic Coordinator - PG at St. Francis De Sales College Hebagothi, Electronic City Bangalore, I have been a Ph.D student of Dr. H. S. Shreeamathi Former Director UGC Centre for Women's Studies Kannada University Hampi Vidyananya. I am an editorial member of a UGC care list journal and other peer-review journals. I published 10 papers in UGC care list publications and presented 28 papers. She published 3 books on women empowerment, health and development. Acted as a resource person at national and international level conferences. Having 14 years of qualitative experience in teaching, research and administration. Known as a gender expert in the areas of Women's Empowerment and Development, Panchayath Raj Systems, Management of Self. Groups and Women's Health issues. Received an award as "Super Women" from state NSS Cell Karnataka.

The skills of competencies have been teaching, executing research projects, monitoring and evaluation of government-implemented projects, coordinating training programmes, documentation and translating skills, NGO experience along with academic administration knowledge. I worked as a translator on one of UNIFEM and UNDP's Charka research projects in 2006 for the languages Kannada, Hindi and English.



## Dr. Shridevi Aloor

Presently working as an Assistant Professor and coordinator Department of studies and research in Women's studies in Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevraya University Ballari. She have been a PhD student of Prof. H.S.Srimati Former Director Ugc centre for women's studies Kannada University Hampi Vidyananya. She is NSS advisory board member of a VSK University NSS. She published 10 papers in UGC care list publications and presented 10 papers. Published 11 books on women studies. Acted as a resource person at various conferences. Having 10 years of research, teaching, and administrative experience. Known as a gender expert in the areas of Women in Public domain. Received an state level award as "Aralu sahitya prashasti" From state sahitya parishat(BMTC) for my first book "Mahila astivada hudukata" and "Best Paper Presenter", 12<sup>th</sup> State level Sociology Conference, Kannada University, Hampi. The skills of competencies have been teaching, executing research projects, monitoring and evaluation of government-implemented projects, NGO experience along with academic administration knowledge.

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Dr. Kanchana Goudar  
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## ASSOCIATE EDITORS PROFILE



Prof. Karibasavanna Gowda G is currently working as a full time Faculty in the Department of Kannada NSS Coordinator I SFS Degree and PG College, Hebbagodi, Electronic City, Bengaluru. He has completed his M. Phil., Kannada University Vidyarannya Hospet. He has published many articles in Kannada lecture. His knowledge and specialization is in Kannada literature and Feminist literature critiques and so on. He has published 10 papers in peer review journal. He has presented papers in many National and International Conferences. He worked as Chief Editor for peer reviewed journal. He has cleared KSET and NET and is pursuing Ph.D. at Mysore University, Karnataka. He received many awards such as "Corona Warrior" award" from Government of Karnataka, "Best Professor" award from IIERD Kerala.



Prof. Ajith K.V. is currently working as a full time Guest Faculty in the Department of Studies and Research in Women's Studies, Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Jnana Sagara Main Campus, Cantonment, Bellari. He had his post-graduation degree from Bangalore University, Jnana Bharathi Campus, and Bengaluru. He has cleared K-SET, CSIR-UGC-NET in the year 2020-21. He has been selected for CSIR-UGC-NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP (NFSC) in the year 2020-21.



Dr. Lakshmi Devi T. presently working as a faculty of Bangalore University, Bengaluru. She had been a Ph.D student of Prof. Ismath Affshan, former Director of Women's Studies and Sericulture Department, Bangalore University, Bengaluru. She has 4 years of teaching experience in Bangalore University, 14 years of social work sector in NGOs as a rehabilitation service for women and girl children project in Bengaluru City, qualitative experience in teaching, research and administration. She is known as aging people and gender expert in the areas of women's Empowerment/ Development/ Aging Women's Problems and Challenges/ Girls children Rehabilitations/ Girls education/Women's Children's Education/Health Issues. The Skills of competencies have been teaching, executing research projects, monitoring and evaluation of government implemented projects, coordinating training programmes and documentation skills along with NGO experience and teaching knowledge.



Dr. Anil S Reddy - Popularly known as "Press Anil" around HSR Barangray, he is a staunch follower of Ambedkar and Buddha and is known for his humanitarianism. Mr Anil Reddy is graduated in Journalism, Master's Degree in "Social Work" from Larven College, Chandapur. He was the part of A study was conducted on the issue of Happy Class Room between students and teachers in IIT College, Delhi. He is proud

to be one of the very few students from Bangalore who studied at Delhi IIT College. In 2006, he became involved in the student struggle as the district convener of ABVP and was recognized as a student leader by participating in many pro-student struggles. Served as President of Journalism Students of Bangalore University. Later he formed his own new student organization called "Student Awareness Committee" and toured across the state. He has been involved in student struggle for 12 years. He is a favourite disciple of N.R. Rameshar, who is currently the president of Bangalore South District BJP, and has performed the work of S.E. among many seniors.

He has adopted the love of Kannada language and under the guidance of Shri Shudra Srinivasa, he has brought out "Jeenavem Paaji" and "Firsts in Journalism" in the literary world. Now they are preparing to bring out the history of Swagrama Agar in the form of a book. He has received a letter of appreciation from the Chief Minister for the activities of Save Government School, Selpy with Government School, Pros and Cons of Class Seventh Public Examination. Anil Reddy is a research student pursuing another Ph.D., striving for the welfare of students and the development of government schools. After this is over, let's see politics...



Madam Jeenu Chahal is presently working as a Gender expert in the National Commission for women's New Dehli. She is registered for her Ph.D. KU in the Department of English. She is having 12 years of experience in the fields of Women and empowerment. Her qualitative experience in teaching, research, and training made her a gender expert in the areas of women's Empowerment/ Development and women's rights. The Skills of competencies have been teaching, executing research projects, monitoring and evaluating and training government-implemented projects, coordinating training programs and documentation skills along with NGO experience and teaching knowledge she is known as one of gender expert in women's studies.



Dr. Guruprasad H.S. is currently working as a full time Guest Faculty in the Department of Kannada at GVVP GSG College Hagari bhommanahalli since 2008. He is even Known as Resource Person in Kannada literature also he a sub editor of Hampi express magazine. He has written more than 200 hundred articles for different newspapers and journals. Great to inform that he has published many papers and books. He is presented papers and participated more than hundreds seminars. His 14 years of quality experience made him a good writer facilitator and editor in the field of Women and kannada literature.

## PREFACE

Over the decades, gender studies have been studied in the multiple Dimensions. In this direction, the present book aims to introduce the different dimensions of sexuality to the readership. "....." A collection of articles emerging according to sectors of interest in Women's Studies. Women's studies are naturally a study of co-scientific disciplines that do not consider women in the central periphery and observes the thoughts that took place on a complementary basis, it is also clear that no co-scientific discipline is left out of this. For these reasons, feminism asserts the need to understand women in the context of her existence. In the background of Kannada, it is an undeniable fact that the process of applying feminism to knowledge disciplines also started. From literature. Although many things have been heard about feminism being an imitation of the West, it continues to come face to face with literature in the context of Kannada. Most of the feminist writers in Kannada has resorted to Kannada literature to interpret feminism, and even today, that path continues to expand. In such a wide range of literature, when women's footsteps continue to be explored, in most cases, they are either invisible or secondary. Thus, the steps taken by the situation is bound in the grip of the system and their discourse is also limited to fulfilling social expectations.

As the influence of postmodern thought increased, differences in Gender study methods have become more

prominent. One such alternative approach is the application of feminist ideology. Women writers have made their mark on feminism even for a long period of time. It is in this context that feminists seek innovative ways to explore the representation of women in traditional ways that have treated women as alien to established fields of knowledge. Renowned linguist Dr. KV Narayana also defines these knowledge fields as disciplines because they run along the lines of theology. These research articles, which have arisen, according to the context, have focused on feminism. Surrounding disciplines in the background of these words of scholars. As institutional researchers turn to new types of research, there is an imperative to bear the heavy responsibility of engaging in the revision of established epistemologies. It is for this reason that the articles in these writings have tried to understand the discourse on Women in the cognate disciplines.

## CONTENTS

Sl.No	Chapter Name Author	P.No.
1	Transcendence of binary opposition between private and public sphere through feminine aesthetics in classical dance form <b>Dr. Kanchana Goudar &amp; Dr. Mangalgowri Manawade</b>	1
2	Women media: science and Technology  <b>Dr. Shridevi Albor</b>	14
3	The better opportunities to enshrine women's careers as women politicians in the Indian political system <b>Ajith K.V</b>	31
4	Education and Women during Pandemic- 2020 <b>Dr. Lakshmi Devi T.</b>	56
5	Women in Politics in the 21st Century <b>Jeenu Chahal</b>	69
6	"India's Political Status Before and after Analysis of 19th Century Political developments with Women" <b>Dr. Naseer Ahmed S.</b>	80
7	Scenario of Women Education and Women Empowerment in India <b>Prof. Sampath Kumar R</b>	104

8	Gender Budgeting – A Comprehensive Study <b>Dr. A Thanapackiam</b>	114
9	Language, Feminism and Gender Crisis: The Mythical Present <b>Dr. Nikunja Kishore Sa</b>	120
10	IT for Change: A Case Study of NGO in Bengaluru <b>Dr. Mangalgowri manawade</b>	130
11	Tailoring and Women Empowerment <b>Prof. Karibasavangowd</b>	139
12	Transgender: Welfare Measures and Legal Rights <b>Mr. Anil &amp; Mr. Pralhad</b>	147



centers to orient woman about available schemes and opportunities. Furthermore, the Hunsur TMK Sakhis were successful in convincing the representatives of the agriculture department to give free seeds to woman even when the land was not registered in their name. At the village level, the NMKs act as community information centers owned and run by woman and working for women's empowerment. They aimed at creating more equitable ways and process for information access and sharing for the community by changing the existing information and communication architecture.

During 2010-2011, the Sakhis had visited village households at least once in a month to ask people about their information needs. As a result, new requests came up and increased the number of people visiting the centres. The process was piloted in the NMK villages, but it has now spread to outreach villages. To maximize the Sakhis visits in outreach villages and publicise the NMK outreach programme, Prakriye initiated a mapping process through which a Sakhi, helped by the local youth, drew a map of the village including information such as common resources, infrastructure and caste break up. A growing number of women, men and adolescent girls and boys as well as an Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) from the local primary health Centre, visit the centre for their various information needs. Further the Sakhi from Hosavaranchi has started a mobile- based service where outreach community members get a missed call when the sakhi has relevant information for them. "In other radio programmes information is about the world, but in 'Kelu Sakhi', we listen to our own information" - Devamma, Sangha women from Attiguppe Village, Mysore district, India.

## Chapter 11

# Tailoring and Women Empowerment

Prof: Karibasavangowda G.

M.Phil, Ph.D.

Professor, Department of Kannada & NSS Coordinator SFS  
Degree and PG College

Hebbagodi, Electronic City, Bengaluru

### Abstract

Women's empowerment has been pointed out as an indispensable condition to reduce poverty in developing countries of the world. Also, it has been closely related to democratization of those countries, in providing women with rights and opportunities equal to those which men have enjoyed so far. Despite its significance, the issue cannot be said to be solved easily, because there are many factors that prevent its progress. Nevertheless, due to gender discrimination, women tend to be granted an inferior status in nearly every aspect of life. The discrimination that they face is greater and more in developing countries than in developed countries. In this regard, this paper aims to study about the Women Empowerment on Tailoring, especially for economic development. For this purpose, the study deals with empowerment of rural women through self-income generating activity. The study was conducted in Naduvaikuruchi village of Puthiamputhur Panchayat of Thoothukudi District, Tamilnadu.

## Introduction

Women constitute almost 50% of the world's population but India has shown Disproportionate sex ratio whereby female's population has been comparatively lower than males. As far as their social status is concerned, they are not treated as equal to men in all the places. In the Western societies, the women have got equal right and status with men in all walks of life. But gender disabilities and discriminations are found in India even today. The paradoxical situation has such that she was sometimes concerned as Godless and at other times merely as slave. Women have the potential to change their own economic status, as well as that of the communities and countries in which they live. Yet more often than not, women's economic contributions go unrecognized, their work undervalued and their promise unnourished. Unequal opportunities between women and men continue to hamper women's ability to lift them from poverty and gain more options to improve their lives.

Research shows that inequalities persist in the way paid and unpaid work is divided between women and men; in the fact that women remain the sole caregivers at home, and in their limited access to resources. What's more, these imbalances slow economic growth. Women's economic empowerment – that is, their capacity to bring about economic change for themselves – is increasingly viewed as the most important contributing factor to achieving equality between women and men. But economically strengthening women – who are half the world's workforce – is not only a means by which to spur economic growth, but also a matter of advancing women's

human rights. When governments, businesses and communities invest in women, and when they work to eliminate inequalities, developing countries are less likely to be plagued by poverty.

## Women in Tailoring

Tailoring is an unorganized sector, plenty of people involved in tailoring.

There are many different kinds of process involved in tailoring. In this sector the work participation of women were found more. Particularly the people from rural area were engaged themselves in tailoring. Naduvaikuruchi village of Puthiamputhur is a separate panchayat. It is located at Ootapidaram Taluk in Thoothukudi district. The Puthiamputhur is called as Kutty Japan, Thennagathin Tirupur and Readymade City. It second largest place in production of dresses in Tamilnadu. First place is for Thirupur. Now in this sector, plenty of women involves in tailoring in Puthiamputhur.

## Problem and Method

In order to analyses the Empowerment of Women through Tailoring in Naduvaikuruchi village of Puthiamputhur Panchayat of Thoothukudi District, Tamilnadu. This study was carried out in Naduvaikuruchi village of Puthiamputhur panchayat of Thoothukudi District, Tamilnadu. The total population of this village is 518. Majority of them are involved in Tailoring. For the sake of feasibility, the researcher has decided to select 10% of the population. Simple random sampling technique has been adopted to select the sample respondents. A well-structured interview schedule was used to elicit data with regard to problem.

## Result and Discussion

**Table-1 Characteristics of the Respondents (N=50)**

S.No	Characteristics	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
1	<b>Age Group</b>		
	16 to 21	13	26
	22-27 years	25	50
	Above 28	12	24
2	<b>Caste</b>		
	BC	35	70
	MBC	10	20
	SC	5	10
3	<b>Education</b>		
	Illiterates	19	38
	Primary	25	50
	Secondary	6	12
4	<b>Marital Status</b>		
	Married	36	72
	Unmarried	14	28
5	<b>Housing Status</b>		
	Own	39	78
	Rented	11	22
6	<b>Occupation in Tailoring</b>		
	Stitching	25	50
	Embroidery	15	30
	Other Works in Tailoring	10	20
7	<b>Income (per week)</b>		
	Below 1000	19	38
	1000-1300	26	52
	Above 1300	5	10

The above table reveals that all the 50 respondents are women. In Age wise, the majority 50% of them belongs to 22-27 years age category. (26%) of the respondents were belongs to 16-21 years age category. (24%) of them were above 28 years age category. Regarding the educational level of the respondents. Majority of them (50%) had their primary education. (38%) of them were illiterates. (12%) of them had their secondary education.

In the Community Level, the majority 70 per cent of them were belongs to BC, followed by MBC with 20 per cent and finally 10 per cent of them were belongs to SC. In the Marital Status, Majority 72 per cent of them are married, and 28 per cent of them were Unmarried.

Regarding the Housing Status of the respondents, the majority 78 per cent of the respondent were living in their own house. 22 per cent of the respondents were living in rented house.

With respect to the Occupational Status, Tailoring has various processes. 50 per cent of the respondents were doing Stitching. 30 per cent of them were working in Embroidery section. Finally 20 per cent of them were doing other works in tailoring.

Finally, the wages were paid on piece rate only. So that they can get wages according to their capacity. So there is difference in the income level. The wages were paid weekly. Half of the respondents (52%) of the respondents were earning 1000-1300, Followed by 38 per cent of the respondents were earning below 1000. Finally 10.42 per cent of them were earning above 1300 per week.

**Table-2 Distribution of Respondents by Total Years of Work in Tailoring**

S.No	Total Years of Work	Frequency	Percentage %
1	Up to 2 years	15	30
2	2-3 years	19	38
3	Above 3 years	16	32
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table shows the work experience of the respondents. The majority (38%) of the respondents were involved in tailoring for 2-3 years. 30 per cent of them involved in tailoring for two years. 32 per cent of them were involved in tailoring process for more than 3 years.

**Table-3 Distribution of Respondents by Working Time**

S.No	Working Time	Frequency	Percentage %
1	8 Hrs	16	32
2	10 Hrs	19	38
3	More than 10 Hrs	15	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table shows the working Time of the respondents. In this sector, the wages were paid on the basis of piece rate. So there are no restrictions on working time. The owners never force the workers to work for more time. 32 per cent of the respondents were working 8 Hours per day. 38 per cent of the respondents were working 10 hours per day. 32 per cent of the respondents were working more than 10 Hours.

**Table-4 Distribution of Respondents by Annual Income**

S.No	Income Group (Rs)	Frequency	Percentage %
1	35000-40000	12	24
2	40000-45000	29	58
3	Above 45000	9	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Annual income is one of the important economic factors in the family. In tailoring also many women contributed to financial assistance to their family. 58 per cent of the respondents had earned 40000-45000 per year. 24 per cent of the respondents had earned 35000-40000 per year. Finally 18% of the respondents had earned above 45000 per year.

**Table-5 Distribution of Respondents by Savings**

S.No	Savings	Having	Not Having
1	Bank	11 (22%)	39 (78%)
2	Post Office	14 (28%)	36 (72%)
3	Chit funds	27 (54%)	23 (46%)
4	Personal funds	21 (42%)	29 (58%)

Savings plays an important role in meeting the needs of family. Similarly here also the respondents have their savings on Bank, Post Office, Chit funds, and personal funds. 22 per cent of the respondents were having savings in Bank. 28 per cent of them having saving in Post office. (54%) of them were having saving in chit funds. 42 per cent of them were having saving in personal funds.

**Table-6 Distribution of Respondents by Contribution of Income to Standard of Living**

S.No	Contribution of Income	Frequency	Percentage %
1	Children Education	8	16
2	Repayment of Loans	17	34
3	Marriage	12	24
4	Daily Expenditure	13	26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

The above data clearly shows that the respondents are properly utilizing their income that contributes to their standard of living. The majority of the respondents (34%) utilizing their income for Repayment of Loans. Majority of them were involved in SHG there they get loan for their needs and then they are repaying it. 24 per cent of the respondents were utilizing their income for their marriage. 26 per cent of them utilizing their money for daily house expenses. Finally

16 per cent of the respondents were utilizing their income for their children education.

### Conclusion

Empowerment refers to the process of enhancing the capacity of individuals or groups to make choices and to transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes. The empowerment of rural women is about expanding women's assets and capabilities to participate in, negotiate with, influence, control and hold accountable the institutions that affect their lives. The Socio-Economic Empowerment of women is also reflected in the development programme of the country. There is an emerging need to improve women status which should start with economic empowerment. Empowerment is a concept that is of equal importance to both men and women. It is idea of sharing power, of truly giving it way. Empowerment is the process through which individual gain efficiency, defined as the degree to which an individual perceives that they control their environment.

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## Chapter 12 Transgender: Welfare Measures and Legal Rights

**Mr. Anil Writer**  
Student Union leader &  
Civic and transgender activist and S  
Bangalore Karnataka  
anilreddy@gmail.com

&

**Mr. Pralhad**  
Coordinator/ Master Trainer  
Chikl save India Trust  
Bangalore Karnataka  
pralhad5a@gmail.com

### Abstract

India has approximately 700,000 transgender persons. Sexuality is an issue that has created social divides. Sexual minorities have been cruel in our society on the ground of them being different from others. Their existence has been listed as unnatural. Therefore, the issues related to the rights of genders, their welfare problems and also do not find place in the governments and human rights movements. Trans people worldwide experience health disparities and barriers that keep them from achieving the highest possible health status. Among other disparities, Trans people are more targeted for violence and harassment, to contract HIV and mental health concerns such as depression and attempted suicide than the other