

**Centre for Gender Studies and Development, National Institute of  
Rural Development and Panchayati Raj**

***“E-repository on Gender Responsive Governance (GRG)”***

Reports, Journal Articles, Policy/Issue Briefs on Gender  
Responsive Governance

## Reports

Title	Published By	Type of Report	Keywords	URL	Description
Capacity Building of Elected Women Representatives and Functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions	Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Government of India and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) India	Project report	EWRs; Panchayati Raj; Development; Planning; Training	<a href="http://www.panchayatgyan.gov.in/hidden/-/asset_publisher/LWFdLdY7I9Hs/content/capacity-building-of-elected-women-representatives-and-functionaries-of-panchayati-raj-institutio-1/20181?entry_id=108553&amp;show_back=true">http://www.panchayatgyan.gov.in/hidden/-/asset_publisher/LWFdLdY7I9Hs/content/capacity-building-of-elected-women-representatives-and-functionaries-of-panchayati-raj-institutio-1/20181?entry_id=108553&amp;show_back=true</a>  Information accessed from India Panchayat Knowledge Portal on 06/09/207.	The publication highlights the critical importance of training for improving the performance of elected women representatives, based on the experiences from 10 states (Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh) across India. The present document presents successful strategies for mobilizing women, building their capacities and ensuring their effective participation in

					governance structures. This document brings together the lessons emerging from the 'Capacity Building of Elected Women Representatives and Panchayat Functionaries' project of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), India.
Promoting Women's Political Leadership and Governance in India and South Asia	The Hunger Project and UN Women Partnership promoting— Programme Reporting Period August 2010- June 2011	Project report	Panchayati Raj Institutions; EWRs; Political empowerment ; Leadership.	<a href="http://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2015/southasia/reports/studies/03_leadership%20participation/promoting%20women%20s%20political%20leadership%20and%20governance%20in">http://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2015/southasia/reports/studies/03_leadership%20participation/promoting%20women%20s%20political%20leadership%20and%20governance%20in</a>	This document is a program report for the one year partnership from August 2010 – June 2011. The program was implemented in five States namely Rajasthan, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Karnataka. The outreach was across 69 Districts, 162

				%20india%20and%20so uth%20asia%20- %20report%20pdf.ashx?l a=en	Blocks and 2778 Gram Panchayats in partnership of 44 field based Partners. It summarizes the overall results of the key interventions in the five States, enumerates progress of work highlighting activities completed, captures the challenges and puts forth learning's and recommendations.
Capacity Assessment and Capacity Development Strategy Report for Strengthening Panchayati	Ministry of Panchayati Raj Government of India 2012	Study report	Capacity Development; Local Governance; Elected Representatives; Bihar	<a href="http://www.undp.org/content/dam/india/docs/DG/Bihar-CA-CDS-report.pdf">http://www.undp.org/content/dam/india/docs/DG/Bihar-CA-CDS-report.pdf</a>	This abridged version of the report on the 'Capacity Assessment and Capacity Development Strategy for PRI-CB&T in Bihar' has been prepared as per the requirements of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and inputs from the state. It is based on highly subjective judgments

Raj Institutions in Bihar					of the study team backed with field studies and documents and data as listed in the report. This report provides specific suggestions and strategies with summary plans and budgets. The detailed report has already been submitted to the state. However, the report needs to be modified by the Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Bihar as per the state's requirements.
Opportunities and Challenges of Women's Political Participation in India- A Synthesis of	ICRW & UN Women  Authors: Nandita Bhatla,	Study report	Women; Political; Leadership; Governance; Panchayati Raj Institutions	<a href="https://www.icrw.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/India-governance-report-synthesis-2013.pdf">https://www.icrw.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/India-governance-report-synthesis-2013.pdf</a>  Information accessed on 20/09/2017.	This study focuses on gathering evidence on whether PRIs are gender responsive institutions and the extent to which they are playing a role in addressing strategic gender interests at the local level. In keeping

Research Findings from Select Districts in India	Sunayana Walia, Tina Khanna, Ravi Verma				with the definition of GRG, the study attempts to specifically understand: (a) whether PRIs are spaces that encourage dialogue on gender issues; (b) whether strategic gender issues are recognised as priorities for PRIs as a whole; (c) the gender attitudes of its members; and (d) the personal and political gains for EWRs. This exploration also focuses on the enablers and challenges to women and men's entry into the political arena as well as their functioning once elected.
Gender Budgeting And Audit	The Institute for Development	Study report	Gender; Budgeting; Audit; Punjab	<a href="http://idcindia.org/R/G/Gen-Bud.pdf">http://idcindia.org/R/G/Gen-Bud.pdf</a>	Budget is a statement of intent. And budgeting is an empirical testimony of

For Inclusive Growth	and Communication2016				<p>possible outcomes. An analysis of expenditure pattern indicates that how far it will be able to balance out the neo-liberal thrust of economic processes leading to the exclusion of a large population. Whether the policies adopted will lead to casualisation of labour particular women workforce, dispossession of land, reduction in real wages and unequal access to social development? And further how far resource allocation for social security and various safety nets has led to income redistribution and incentive structure shaped the behaviour responses of</p>
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					individuals and social groups? In this report, these relevant issues have been contextualised in Punjab concerning gender. The significance of this study has been flagged concerning large gender gap – low survival and birth of the girl child, poorer access to health, education and assets.
Empowerment of Women through Participation in Panchayati Raj Institutions: Some Structural Impediment	Institute of Social Development, Udaipur  Govt. of India, Planning Commission, 2008	Study report	Women; PRIs; Trainings	<a href="http://planningcommission.gov.in/reports/sereport/ser/ser_priwmn.pdf">http://planningcommission.gov.in/reports/sereport/ser/ser_priwmn.pdf</a>	The study, which is experimental in nature, was carried out in 8 districts of the states of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The main objective of the study was to assess the participation of elected women representatives of panchayats, measure the extent to which it proved

s and a Training Strategy						empowering for them, identify gaps, if any, bridge the same through appropriate training intervention, assess its impact on women's participation and empowerment and suggest measures to improve their participation.
Safety of Women in Public Spaces in Delhi: Governance and Budgetary Challenges	Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA) and Jagori  Study Team: Kanika Kaul and Saumya Shrivastava	Study report	Violence against Women; Public spaces; Governance; Policy; Budget; Delhi	<a href="http://www.cbgaindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Safety-of-Women-in-Public-Spaces-in-Delhi-Governance-and-Budgetary-Challenges.pdf">http://www.cbgaindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Safety-of-Women-in-Public-Spaces-in-Delhi-Governance-and-Budgetary-Challenges.pdf</a>	Information accessed on 22.09/2017.	The study attempts to highlight some of the major hurdles in Delhi's governance and fiscal policy in ensuring the safety of women in public spaces. This study discusses some of the underlying gaps in (i) the response and rehabilitative measures of the Union Government and Government of National

	2017				Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) for women in distress and (ii) in specific sectors such as policing, public bus service and night shelters that provide an enabling environment for women to access public spaces without the threat of violence.
Recognizing Gender Biases, Rethinking Budgets: Review of Gender Responsive Budgeting in the Union Government and Select	Supported by UN Women 2012 Study Team: Pooja Parvati, Bhumika Jhamb, Saumya Shrivastava and Khwaja	Study report	Gender; Budgeting; India	<a href="http://www.cbgaindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Recognising-Gender-Biases-Rethinking-Budgets.pdf">http://www.cbgaindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Recognising-Gender-Biases-Rethinking-Budgets.pdf</a>  Information accessed on 22/09/2017.	CBGA has carried out study on Gender Responsive Budgeting in the Union Government and selected States (viz. Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar), which highlights both the gaps and some positive developments. It also provides useful insights on how the strategy of Gender Responsive

States	Mobeen ur Rehman				Budgeting should be re-interpreted by our policymakers so that we realize the required changes in planning and budgeting that are long overdue now, which in turn could facilitate mitigation of the gender-based challenges confronting women and girl children in the country.
Report of the Gender Budgeting Study for West Bengal November	Supported by: Development and Planning Department, Government of West Bengal)  2006  Study Team:	Study report	Gender; Budgeting; West Bengal	<a href="http://www.cbgaindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Report-of-the-Gender-Budgeting-Study-for-West-Bengal.pdf">http://www.cbgaindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Report-of-the-Gender-Budgeting-Study-for-West-Bengal.pdf</a>  Information accessed on 22/09/2017.	The study assesses the priorities for women in the outlays made in West Bengal Budget. It evaluates the composition of the total outlay for women in the State Budget in terms of the priorities across different sectors relating to different needs of women; and suggests recommendations

	Subrat Das, Debdulal Thakur and Satadru Sikdar				for budgetary policies that can be adopted by the State for addressing the different needs of women.
Need Assessment for Crèches and Child Care Services	Commissioned by the Ministry for Women and Child Development, Government of India  Conducted by Forum for Creches and Child Care Services( FORCES)	Study report	ICDS; Child Care; Women; Gender	<a href="http://www.cwds.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/ChildCareReport.pdf">http://www.cwds.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/ChildCareReport.pdf</a>  Information accessed on 19/09/2017.	Need Assessment Study of Crèches and Child Care Services across Six States; Assam, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, April 2011- June 2012, Commissioned by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, Conducted by FORCES-CWDS.

	<p>and Centre for Women's Development Studies (CWDS)</p> <p>Dr. Kumud Sharma, Project Director, Honorary Dr. Vasanthi Raman, Project Coordinator with Ms. Pooja Dhawan, Research officer</p>				
Context and	India Habitat	Workshop	CSO; State;	<a href="http://www.cwds.ac.in/wp">http://www.cwds.ac.in/wp</a>	The focus of the workshop

<p>Dynamics of Civil Society in the 21st Century - the Workshop Report<sup>1</sup></p>	<p>Centre, New Delhi February 20 - 21, 2003 Hosted by: CWDS, HIVOS, ICCO, NOVIB &amp; CORDAID</p>	<p>proceedings report</p>	<p>Corporate; Partnerships; Advocacy; Networking; Policies.</p>	<p>- content/uploads/2016/09/ contexdynamics.pdf  Information accessed on 19/09/2017.</p>	<p>was to elaborate with key partner organisations, resource persons and others on possibilities and dilemma for partnerships and alliances between different actors – firstly among civil society organisations (CSO) and secondly between CSOs, Government, State and Corporate sectors. The workshop also explored the possibilities in the context of the four dimensions of civil society building such as building organisations and partnership, alliances and networking, lobbying and advocacy and enhancing citizenship, for influencing</p>
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<sup>1</sup> Information accessed at <http://www.cwds.ac.in/publications/reports/> on 19/09/2017.

					national policies.
Approaching Data Sources A Gender Lens	Centre for Women's Development Studies (CWDS), New Delhi	Desk review report	Health; Education; Economic; Violence against Women; Political Status.	<a href="http://www.cwds.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/DataSourcesReport.pdf">http://www.cwds.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/DataSourcesReport.pdf</a>	This document is the outcome of a desk review, carried out by the Centre for Women's Development Studies (CWDS) with support from UNFPA, of various macro level data sources on women on select themes. The objective of this exercise is to document the availability of data on key indicators which can be used to analyse women's status in India. It makes available at one place detailed information on key indicators and related data sources alongside documenting the specificities and limitations of selected sources in terms of coverage, methods and

					<p>concepts used, from a gendered perspective. The report also identifies a set of critical indicators for which either no reliable data exists or, if available, the data is inadequate or of poor quality. The documentation provides guidelines and suggestions for improving the present status of statistics on women and on the possibilities of developing new data collection mechanisms and surveys.</p>
Meri Panchayat Meri Shakti: Mujhe Bhi Gino- Pre Campaign &	CREA and Onion Dev(Gram Vaani)	Study report	Women; Rural; Political; Empowerment ; Technology; Electoral.	file:///C:/Users/Parul/Downloads/MPMS%20PRE%20AND%20POST%20SURVEY%20REPORT.pdf	Study report on the impact of the intervention- Meri Panchayat Meri Shakti: Mujhe Bhi Gino. CREA in association with Oniondev Technologies envisaged a

<p>Post Campaign Survey</p>					<p>campaign encouraging women's entry into the village public arena. As an organisation nurturing female leadership, CREA found convergence with Oniondev Technologies' vision of a bottom up approach of empowerment through technology. Two surveys; Pre campaign survey and Post campaign survey, were administered to the listeners of Mobile Vaani in Jharkhand, who formed the sample population for the study.</p>
<p>Kahi Ankahi Baatein An infoline on sexual and reproductive</p>	<p>CREA project report by Gram Vaani Community Media 2015</p>	<p>Project Report</p>	<p>Women; Girls; Reproductive; Rights; Sexuality; Menstruation;</p>	<p>Soft copy in the reports folder</p>	<p>The project report on Kahi Ankahi Baatein IVRS (named as infoline also) was to provide information on sexual and reproductive</p>

health			Youth; Disability; Technology		health and rights of women and girls. The primary target group was youth population who has to face challenges in getting correct information from the right source.
Property Rights and Women: A Mobile Vaani Network Campaign	Gram Vaani Community Media Pvt. Ltd. 2013	Campaign report	Women; Property; Rights; Technology	<a href="http://www.gramvaani.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/women-property-rights-campaign-report.pdf">http://www.gramvaani.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/women-property-rights-campaign-report.pdf</a>	Report on campaign to create awareness among the listeners and callers of MV on the issue of Women's property rights and also to solicit their understanding and reactions on the topic.
Early Marriage: A Jharkhand Mobile Vaani Campaign	Gram Vaani Community Media Pvt. Ltd 2013	Campaign report	Early Marriage; Girl; Children; Technology	<a href="http://www.gramvaani.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Early_Marriage_Campaign_Report.pdf">http://www.gramvaani.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Early_Marriage_Campaign_Report.pdf</a>	In partnership with Breakthrough, Gram Vaani ran a campaign against early marriage, to discuss why it happens, how it affects the lives of girls and boys, and we even engaged several youth and volunteers from our offline network to collect

					pledges from Panchayats, police stations, and religious leaders to strengthen the voice against early marriage.
Women's Reservation Bill: A Mobile Vaani Network Campaign	Gram Vaani Community Media Pvt. Ltd	Campaign report	Women; Politics; Participation; Gender; Discrimination; Community; Technology	<a href="http://www.gramvaani.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Womens_Reservation_Bill_Report.pdf">http://www.gramvaani.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Womens_Reservation_Bill_Report.pdf</a>	Together with Oxfam India, Gram Vaani ran a campaign on Mobile Vaani for the women reservations bill: are equal rights for women linked to peace, prosperity, human development and democracy? How? What is the importance of the bill towards achieving gender justice? Are women ready to lead?
16 Days of Activism: A Mobile Vaani Network Campaign	Gram Vaani Community Media Pvt. Ltd	Campaign report	Violence against Women; Law; Technology;	<a href="http://www.gramvaani.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/VAW_Report_Final.pdf">http://www.gramvaani.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/VAW_Report_Final.pdf</a>	Together with Oxfam India and Oursay, Gram Vaani a campaign on violence against women: Where is violence inflicted on women? Why? Who are the main

<p>on Violence Against Women</p>					<p>perpetrators? What forms does the violence take? What are the reasons for such violence? What are the effects of violence on the lives of women? How can we put an end to violence against women and have greater respect for them?</p>
<p>National Conference on Women and Access to Justice</p>	<p>Partners for Law in Development  December 10-11, 2006</p>	<p>Conference proceeding report</p>	<p>Women; Legal system; Women's Movement;</p>	<p><a href="http://pldindia.org/resources/pld-publications/">http://pldindia.org/resources/pld-publications/</a></p>	<p>This conference report consolidates the concerns of activists, judges, lawyers and academics on barriers to accessing the legal system for women. Documenting voices of women pursuing justice through the law, perspectives of support/service providers, and the judiciary, the report identifies the structural, operational and substantive barriers to</p>

					accessing gender justice. In doing so, it highlights the divergent of notions of justice – contrasting those of the women pursuing justice and the different actors in the legal process.
Gender Responsive Budgeting: A Focus on Agriculture Sector	S. Seethalakshmi	Project report	Gender-responsive budgeting; India	<a href="http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/12/gender-responsive-budgeting-a-focus-on-agriculture-sector">http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/12/gender-responsive-budgeting-a-focus-on-agriculture-sector</a>	Agriculture is the principal source of livelihood for more than 58% of the population in India. Evidence from various nationally representative survey points to the fact that an overwhelming majority of women are involved in agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labourers across rural India. Despite women's vital contribution to agriculture and other allied sectors in India, they lack control over productive

					assets such as land and livestock and in accessing technologies, irrigation, credit , extension services and markets, etc. that are vital for sustaining agriculture. It is against the broad context and background as laid out above that UN Women conceptualised and initiated an action research project involving a GRB analysis of the agriculture sector in India.
Inclusive Electoral Processes: A Guide for Electoral Management Bodies on Promoting	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Entity for Gender	Guide	Governance; Leadership; Political Participation; Electoral Systems Processes; Political	<a href="http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/08/inclusive-electoral-processes">http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/08/inclusive-electoral-processes</a>	The publication “Inclusive Electoral Processes: A Guide for Electoral Management Bodies on Promoting Gender Equality and Women’s Participation”, jointly produced by UN Women and UNDP, focuses attention on

Gender Equality and Women's Participation	Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)		Empowerment		<p>the role of electoral management bodies (EMBs) in encouraging the participation of women across various points in the electoral cycle.</p> <p>The Guide is directed to electoral administrations and the international assistance providers who support them, and highlights the important work being carried out by both by offering concrete examples of steps that can be taken to remove remaining barriers that continue to affect women's participation in electoral processes.</p>
Every Woman	United Nations Entity	Brochures	Gender; Women's	<a href="http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-">http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-</a>	South Asia is home to around one fifth of the

<p>Counts - Transforming women's lives in India</p>	<p>for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)</p>		<p>empowerment ; Economic empowerment ; Governance</p>	<p>library/publications/2012/5/every-woman-counts</p>	<p>world's population, making it both the most populous and densely populated geographical region in the world. In South Asia as a whole, women now live longer and are better educated. Equally important is the fact that some discriminatory laws have been discarded and national policies adapted to systematically pursue gender equality.</p>
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## Policy/Issue Briefs

Title	Author(s)	Keywords	URL	Description
Climate Change Adaptation in Four Indian States: The Missing Gender Budgets 2014 (English and Hindi)	Saumya Shrivastava	Gender; Budgeting; Climate; Rural; Women	<a href="http://www.cbgaindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Climate-Change-Adaptation-and-Gender-Budgeting-Policy-Brief.pdf">http://www.cbgaindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Climate-Change-Adaptation-and-Gender-Budgeting-Policy-Brief.pdf</a>  Information accessed on 22/09/2017	Gender budgeting reflects government priorities for the empowerment of women across all sectors. India's blueprint for climate action, the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), acknowledges that the impacts of climate change on (poor) women will be 'particularly severe', worsening the deprivations already faced by women (NAPCC, 2008 pg 12). State-level Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs) are largely silent on gender but over 87% of India's rural women workers (as per the

				<p>2011 census one in four women in India is a worker) work as farmers and agricultural labourers on small rainfed farms. They also shoulder the greater burden for collecting water, firewood and fodder for their households and for livestock. The government needs to recognize this and thus make appropriate policy changes to help women adapt to climate vagaries. Gender budgeting is a powerful tool that State governments can use to bring women into adaptation planning and decision-making.</p>
Major Dimensions of Inequalities in	Sona Mitra	Gender inequality;	<a href="http://www.cbgaindia.org/w">http://www.cbgaindia.org/w</a> p-	Gender inequality in India constitutes one of the major

<p>India: Gender 2014</p>		<p>Education; Health; Work; VAW;</p>	<p>content/uploads/2016/04/Gender-Inequality.pdf</p>	<p>concerns in the current development paradigm. It manifests itself in various forms and is a core determinant of majority of women's lives in the Indian sub-continent. Several research studies and reports by multilateral organisations have shown the existence of the different facets of gender inequality in India. The Global Gender Gap Report, 2013, ranks India at 101 among 136 countries, behind Maldives but ahead of Nepal and Pakistan. The report which used the four parameters for measuring gender inequality, namely, economic participation and opportunity, health and</p>
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				survival, educational attainment and political empowerment, put India four notches above its 2012 ranking.
Shelter Services for Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	Governance and national planning; Governance	<a href="http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2012/12/shelter-services-for-women">http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2012/12/shelter-services-for-women</a>	This policy brief is an effort to highlight critical gender concerns in key government interventions such as Swadhar Greh, Swadhar and Short Stay Homes, and provide policy recommendations to address them. It culls out gaps in policies, implementation and budgets, and suggests how these schemes can be strengthened.

Public Investment Towards Promoting Women's Livelihoods: An Assessment 2014	Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA)	Kanika Kaul and Saumya Shrivastava	Gender Responsive Budgeting; Women; Livelihoods; Public spending;	<a href="http://www.cbgaindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Public-Investment-Towards-Promoting-Womens-Livelihoods-An-Assessment.pdf">http://www.cbgaindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Public-Investment-Towards-Promoting-Womens-Livelihoods-An-Assessment.pdf</a>  Information accessed on 22/09/2017.	Not available
How Well Does Union Budget 2013-14 Address Gender-based Challenges? September 2013	Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA)	Kanika Kaul and Saumya Shrivastava	Gender Responsive Budgeting; Budget; Violence against women	<a href="http://www.cbgaindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/How-Well-Does-Union-Budget-2013-14-Address-Gender-Based-Challenges.pdf">http://www.cbgaindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/How-Well-Does-Union-Budget-2013-14-Address-Gender-Based-Challenges.pdf</a>  Information accessed on 22/09/2017.	Not available
Millennium Development Goals & Gender Budgeting:	Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability	Bhumika Jhamb & Navanita Sinha	Gender; MDGs; Budgets; Schemes	<a href="http://www.cbgaindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/MDGs-GB.pdf">http://www.cbgaindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/MDGs-GB.pdf</a>  Information accessed on	Not available

Where does India stand? 2010				22/09/2017.	
Gender Quotas and Female Leadership: A Review	Background Paper for the World Development Report on Gender April 7, 2011	Rohini Pande and Deanna Ford	Political Quotas; Gender; Leadership;		Not available
Essays on Gender and Governance	United Nations Development Programme	Martha Nussbaum Amrita Basu Yasmin Tambiah Niraja Gopal Jayal	Gender; Governance; Human Development	<a href="http://www.undp.org/content/dam/india/docs/essays_on_gender_and_governance.pdf">http://www.undp.org/content/dam/india/docs/essays_on_gender_and_governance.pdf</a>	Not available

<p>Evaluation of a conditional cash transfer program to improve the status of girls in Northern India</p>	<p>ICRW, 2015</p>	<p>Priya Nanda, Priya Das, Nitin Datta, Sneha Lamba, Elina Pradhan and Ann Warner</p>	<p>Girls; Education; Marriage; Conditional Cash Transfer; Schemes</p>	<p><a href="https://www.icrw.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/IMPACCT_Synthesis_Webready.pdf">https://www.icrw.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/IMPACCT_Synthesis_Webready.pdf</a></p>	<p>Program Assessment of Conditional Cash Transfers (IMPACCT) study by the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) adds to the existing evidence on CCTs as a possible solution to delay the age of marriage and improve opportunities for girls and women. ICRW's synopsis of the research provides quantitative and qualitative data about the impact of the program on girls' lives.</p>
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## Journal Articles

Title	Author(s)	Citation	Keywords	Abstract
Gender and Governance in India	D. Bandyopadhyay	Bandyopadhyay, D. (2000). <i>Gender and Governance in India. Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 35 (31), 2696-2699.	Violence against women; Women's rights; Men; Gender roles; Working women; Governance; Infants	The Indian state's response to the oppression of women can be described as hypocritical at its worst and schizophrenic at its best. Giving the state the benefit of the doubt, let us analyze the schizophrenic response.
Gender Equality as a Key Strategy for Achieving Equitable and Sustainable Development in Mountains: The	David Molden, Ritu Verma and Eklabya Sharma	Molden, D., Verma, R., & Sharma, E. (2014). <i>Gender Equality as a Key Strategy</i>	Sustainable development; Gender equality; Sustainable agriculture; International development; Gender roles; Climate change; policy; Men; Gender	Abstract not available.

Case of the Hindu Kush-Himalayas		for Achieving Equitable and Sustainable Development in Mountains: The Case of the Hindu Kush-Himalayas. <i>Mountain Research and Development</i> , 34(3), 297-300.	Based discrimination; Agriculture	
Gender Equality in Local Governance in Kerala	Praveena Kodoth and U S Mishra	Kodoth, P., & Mishra, U. S. (2011). Gender Equality in Local Governance in Kerala.	Women's rights; Working women; Men; Violence against women; Political parties; Political representation	Women's entry into governance through reservations is expected to be part of a long-term process of fostering gender equality. In this context, it is imperative to explore the issue of the accountability of male representatives. This article offers an analysis of a workshop held in

		<i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 46(38), 36-37, 39-43.		Thiruvananthapuram, exclusively for newly elected male representatives. It shows that gender-just outcomes would require much more than a minimal transfer of resources to women or opposition to offences against women.
Governance and the 'Karnataka Model of Development'	Gopal Kadekodi, Ravi Kanbur and Vijayendra Rao	Kadekodi, G., Kanbur, R. & Rao, V. (2007). Governance and the 'Karnataka Model of Development'. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 42(8), 649-652.	Villages; Politicians; Urban governance; Political corruption; Technology	This paper considers the idea of a 'Karnataka model of development', with its emphasis on technology and governance-led development. It is the introduction to the papers in this issue of EPW on 'Governance and Development in Karnataka'. Based on the papers in the symposium, and on the wider literature, it explores the interpretation and application of the idea. It argues that while some of Karnataka's experience does indeed conform to the model and thus holds out lessons for development, there are significant gaps between reality and

				the model, and these gaps have lessons for development as well.
Creating Citizens Who Demand Just Governance: Gender and Development in the Twenty First Century	Maitrayee Mukhopadhyay	Mukhopadhyay, M. (2007). <i>Creating Citizens Who Demand Just Governance: Gender and Development in the Twenty First Century. Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 42(8), 649-652.	Governance; Gender equality; Women's rights; Gender roles; Local government; International development; Men; Law reform.	The issue of good governance assumed enormous significance in debates on global development in the 1990s. By and large, this translated into policies aimed at building accountability of public administration institutions to the broad 'public', but omitted to consider two key issues: first, the 'public' consists of women and men, who have gender-differentiated needs and interests; second, civil-society institutions have a role to play in creating the demand for democratic, accountable, and just governance. To address these omissions, and to reinforce the importance of bringing a gender perspective to global debates and approaches to international development, KIT Gender, at the

				Royal Tropical Institute in Amsterdam, initiated a three-year programme in 1999. It is entitled 'Gender, Citizenship, and Governance'. This article discusses the programme and its relevance to international development, and provides three case studies from the programme; from India, Bangladesh, and South Africa.
Political Participation of Women in India	Manuka Khanna	Khanna, M. (2003). Political Participation of Women in India. <i>Gender and Development</i> , 11(3), 45-56.	Political parties; Gender equality; Voting; Men; Gender roles; Political systems; Political candidates; Women's rights	The making of the Constitution brought the women legal equality. Though the constitutional provisions allowed the women to leave the relative calm of the domestic sphere to enter the male-dominated political sphere, the involvement of women in politics has been low key. This article enumerates the factors which have resulted in a wide chasm between the 'dejure' and 'defacto' status of political participation of women in India. Political participation is a complex

				<p>phenomenon, which can be comprehended by analyzing several factors. With a purpose of studying this complex situation the article has classified the factors into three categories - psychological variable, socio-economic variable and political variable. It concludes that the participation of women is essential as a demand of simple justice as well as a necessary condition for human existence. This can be achieved not just by increasing the numbers but by ensuring that women leaders perceive the problems and effectively resolve the issues. The acceptance of their own equality and confidence in their ability will go a long way in altering the political scenario.</p>
Determinants of Women's Active Political	Renu Sethi	Sethi, R. (1988). Determinants	Gender equality; Political parties; Women's rights; Political movements;	Abstract not available.

Participation		of Women's Active Political Participation. <i>The Indian Journal of Political Science</i> , 49(4), 565-579.	Gender roles; Men; Political power	
Gender Budgeting in Disaster Relief: Need for a New Methodology	Meenakshi Thorat	Yhorat,M. (2008). Gender Budgeting in Disaster Relief: Need for a New Methodology. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 43(17), 73-76.	Disasters, Gender Budgeting , Men, Disaster relief, Flood damage, Women's health	While making policies and designing disaster recovery programmes, the different gender roles and responsibilities that are socially attributed to men and women should be taken into account. The programmes should focus specifically on the women's component in the general scheme or women-specific schemes. The gender perspective should be incorporated into disaster budgeting in such a way that the vulnerable are catered to according to

				their specific needs.
Gender Budgeting Statement: Misleading and Patriarchal Assumptions	Subrat Das and Yamini Mishra	Das, S. & Mishra, Y. (2006). Gender Budgeting Statement: Misleading and Patriarchal Assumptions. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 41(30), 3285-3288.	Gender Budgeting; Gender discrimination; Children,	The gender budgeting statement presented in the union budget for 2006-07 covers a significant number of ministries/departments and is hence a welcome step. However, many of the figures given in the statement reflect highly questionable assumptions, which on the one hand are unjustifiable and on the other quite patriarchal.
What Does Budget 2007-08 Offer Women?	Yamini Mishra and Bhumbika Jhamb	Mishra, Y. & Jhamb B. (2007). What Does Budget 2007-08 Offer	Gender Budgeting, Health, Women's rights, Gender based discrimination, Violence against women, Housing,	A closer look at the gender budgeting statement in the Union Budget 2007-08 reveals that programmes and allocations remain plagued by "mistakes", with several schemes

		Women? <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 42(16), 1423-1428.	Children	wrongly prioritised as being exclusively for women. The fact that women have begun to figure in the annual financial exercise of the government is a laudable step, but there remains a need to prioritise women in all development schemes of the government.
The Missing Link in the Domestic Violence Act <sup>2</sup>	Bhumika Jhamb	Jhamb, B. (2011). The Missing Link in the Domestic Violence Act. <i>Economic &amp; Political Weekly</i> , 46(33), 45-50.	Gender Budgeting, Violence against women, State government, Domestic violence, Women's rights	Five years after the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 came into force there is no sign of any budgetary provision by the central government to help the states implement it. A number of crucial components that have been laid down in the Act remain neglected due to paucity of funds. What are the budgetary practices adopted by the states to implement the legislation? Based on the data collected from all the states (except J&K) under the

<sup>2</sup> Information accessed at <http://www.cbgaindia.org/research/gender-responsive-budgeting/on 22/09/2017>.

				Right to Information, this article suggests a few mechanisms to address the resource gaps.
An Assessment of UPA-I through a Gender Budgeting Lens	Yamini Mishra and Bhumika Jhamb	Mishra, Y & Jhanb, B. (2009). An Assessment of UPA-I through a Gender Budgeting Lens. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 44(35), 61-68.	Government budgets, Budget allocation, Women's health, Working women, Women's education, Library tables, Women's rights, Employment, Public assistance programs	This article evaluates the United Progressive Alliance government's budgets over the past five years through the lens of gender - both from reviewing the gender budgeting statements in union budgets since 2005-06 and assessing the allocations to major programmes and schemes across various sectors that affect women. First, although the gender budgeting statements still suffer from flaws in methodology, it is clear that women are accorded low priority in government spending on development. Second, the creation of an independent Ministry of Women and Child Development has not resulted in any significant change in priorities for women. Third, a

				whopping 42% decline in allocations for schemes meant for women's welfare under the MWCD in the union budget 2009-10 puts a big question mark on how serious the UPA is in its stated commitment to women's empowerment.
Sieving Budgets for Gender	Nirmala Banerjee and Maithreyi Krishnaraj	Banerjee, N. & Krishnaraj M. (2004). Sieving Budgets for Gender. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 39(44), 4788-4791.	Federal budgets, Budget policy, Financial budgets, State government, Poverty, Public policy	Gender budgeting exercises attempt to assess how far prevailing gender-based biases are incorporated into budgetary exercises. Such analyses also provide women with vital information regarding the contents and focus of existing government policies. The aim is to promote greater transparency and enhance democracy. After the late 1990s, when gender budgeting exercises were first set in motion, such exercises have quickly come into vogue and many scholars have undertaken them. This period has also been marked by shifts

				<p>in economic policies, especially in developing countries. Reforms in the name of development that have had a pernicious effect on women have been implemented. Recent studies in India have looked at the many well-intentioned public schemes that have failed to achieve significant results. The set of papers included in this review illustrates the progress made so far. While there is still need for crucial interaction between analysis and the structures of gender that currently exist in society as well as with the elements necessary for transforming gender relations, these efforts, as presented here, are a step towards opening a meaningful dialogue with policy-makers to make them appreciate exactly what it is that women want and in what form.</p>	
Gender	Alka Parikh,	Parikh,	A.,	Government	This paper attempts to examine some

<p>Budgeting Analysis: A Study in Maharashtra's Agriculture</p>	<p>Sarathi Acharya and Maithreyi Krishnaraj</p>	<p>Acharya, S. &amp; Krishnaraj, M. (2004). Gender Budgeting Analysis: A Study in Maharashtra's Agriculture. <i>Economic and Political Weekly,</i> 39(44), 4823- 4830.</p>	<p>budgets, Budget allocation, Working women, Livelihoods, Rural development, Urban, Agri culture, policy</p>	<p>basic data on women in agriculture and analyses the state budgets of Maharashtra, for the period 1998 to 2002, for their impact on women. It finds that most policies in the plans and budgets of the agriculture and allied sectors do not create positive boosts for women workers, in terms of creating special opportunities, being gender sensitive, or ensuring equitable intra-household distribution of benefits. At the same time, there is no clear evidence of policies creating an adverse impact on women, possibly because negative effects might not yet be fully known or understood within the existing knowledge base.</p>
<p>Gender, poverty and taxation: An overview of a multi-country</p>	<p>Imraan Valodia</p>	<p>Valodia, I. (2009). Gender, poverty and</p>	<p>Taxes, Taxation systems, Men, Poverty, Gender equality, Government</p>	<p>While gender-budgeting has grown in prominence gender activists and policymakers have paid insufficient attention to the taxation side of public</p>

<p>study of gender and taxation</p>		<p>taxation: An overview of a multi-country study of gender and taxation. <i>Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity, 81, 137-147.</i></p>	<p>budgets</p>	<p>finance. Drawing on a three-year eight-country study this Profile outlines why gender activists should be concerned about the revenue side of the budget, shares the conceptual approach, methodology and some of the research findings of the study, and highlights key policy issues flowing from the research. The project found that income taxes continued to be biased against women. Somewhat against expectations, because these were carefully designed, value-added taxes in all of the countries studied did not appear to place an undue burden on poor women.</p>
<p>What Does the State Do for Indian Women?</p>	<p>Nirmala Banerjee and Poulomi Roy</p>	<p>Banerjee, N&amp; Roy, P. (2004). What Does the State Do for Indian Women?</p>	<p>Government budgets, Gender equality, Taxes, Women's rights, Poverty, Education, Men</p>	<p>This paper examines the budgets of the West Bengal government to study the share of the state's budgetary resources that accrued to women in its various schemes. It is obvious from the study that West Bengal has taken</p>

		<p><i>Economic and Political Weekly,</i> 39(44), 4831-4837.</p>		<p>little initiative to promote true gender equality or to remove the barriers that prevent women from availing of public facilities offered by the state. Expenditure on education has not been sensitive to the special needs of girls. West Bengal's budgetary expenditure compared with its NSDP is lower than other major states. The government has not done much to improve its own resource position, complaining instead that it has been denied its due share in central revenues - a claim that does not stand up to scrutiny.</p>
<p>Gender Audit of Maharashtra Budget: An Illustration of Current Methodology</p>	<p>Divya Pandey, Aruna Kanchi and K. K. Akolkar</p>	<p>Pandey, D., Kanchi, A. &amp; Akolkar, K. (2004). Gender Audit of Maharashtra</p>	<p>Gender Budgeting, Health, , Financial budgets, Budget deficits, Animal husbandry</p>	<p>This study attempts to identify women-related expenditure in the Maharashtra budget, in order to estimate the share of budgetary resources actually provided for women vis-a-vis policy pronouncements, the purposes of such allocation, and the</p>

		<p>Budget: An Illustration of Current Methodology <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i>, 39(44), 4792-4802</p>		<p>utilisation of funds. It shows that despite the professed concern for women in the state, especially in relation to the declining sex ratio, the allocation continues to be minuscule. However, merely increasing the provision of funds does not automatically lead to the establishment of gender equality or empowerment of women. Policies for women must take cognisance of their needs, problems and choices, and incorporate them in the design of programmes.</p>
<p>Elusive 'Woman': Feminism and Women's Reservation Bill</p>	<p>Nivedita Menon</p>	<p>Menon, N. (2000). Elusive 'Woman': Feminism and Women's Reservation Bill. <i>Economic</i></p>	<p>Feminism, Political parties, Political identity, Gender equality, Parliaments, Democracy, Women's rights, Parliamentary debate, Political representation, Women's rights</p>	<p>It is becoming increasingly clear that the questions thrown up by the timing of the Women's Reservation Bill and the responses to it cannot be understood solely within the framework of women's rights. This paper argues that two very different (even opposed) sets of concerns -</p>

		<i>and Political Weekly</i> , 35(43/44), 835-3839 & 3841-3844.	movements	feminist and upper caste - have tied in at this particular conjuncture to produce the sudden general acceptability of women's reservations. Further, -the debates around the Bill reveal a more fundamental set of questions about the issues of citizenship, representation, and the subject of feminist politics.
Karnataka and the Women's Reservation Bill	Manasa	Manasa. (2000). Karnataka and the Women's Reservation Bill. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 35(43/44), 3849-3853.	Political elections, Political parties, Brahmins, political candidates, Working women	Karnataka has one of the longest histories of a reservations policy in India, going back to the late 19th century. Karnataka was also one of the first states to begin the revival of panchayati raj in the 1980s and implement women's reservations within it. Contemporary debates over the 81st Amendment Bill would be enriched by investigating these histories more deeply.
Legislative Gender Quotas	Vicky Randall	Randall, V. (2006).	Political parties, Electoral systems, Political	Abstract not available

<p>and Indian Exceptionalism: The Travails of the Women's Reservation Bill</p>		<p>Legislative Gender Quotas and Indian Exceptionalis m: The Travails of the Women's Reservation Bill. <i>Comparative Politics</i>, 39(1), 63-82.</p>	<p>candidates, Gender roles, Treaty lands, Parliaments, Gend er equality, Political representation, Democrac y</p>	
<p>Women's Reservation Bill: Some Emerging Issues</p>	<p>S. Irudaya Rajan and J. Retnakumar</p>	<p>Rajan S. &amp; Retnakumar, J. (2005). Women's Reservation Bill: Some Emerging Issues. Economic and</p>	<p>Political parties, Political candidates, Parliaments, Gender equality, Censuses</p>	<p>The UPA government has suggested a new bill to increase the number of seats in the Lok Sabha and state legislatures and reserve 33 per cent of them for women. One point that emerges clearly from the debate is that neither the political parties nor the government are clear on certain important issues, including how many</p>

		Political Weekly, 40 (39), 4190-4192		seats will be added and on what basis. Increasing the number of seats in the Lok Sabha by amending the Constitution would go against the spirit of the 91st amendment and the National Population Policy, 2000 that freezes the expansion of seats until 2026.
Equality of Opportunities vs Equality of Results: Improving Women's Reservation Bill	Madhu Kishwar	Kishwar, M. (2000). Equality of Opportunities vs Equality of Results: Improving Women's Reservation Bill <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 35(47), 4151-4156.	Political parties, Political candidates, Feminism, Constituents, Political elections, Men, Women, Political reform, Women's rights	Abstract not available

<p>Women's Reservation in Legislatures: A Defence</p>	<p>Prasenjit Bose</p>	<p>Bose, P. (2010). Women's Reservation in Legislatures: A Defence. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i>, 45(14), 10-12.</p>	<p>Muslims, Political parties, Parliaments, Gender based discrimination, Men, Gender equality, Treaty lands, Communities</p>	<p>Women's reservations in legislative bodies will help break the patriarchal hold on Indian politics, which is why the opposition to this bill is so strong. Its opponents are trying to kill it by pitting one section of the deprived against the other or by asking for impractical measures in the name of bettering it. The present bill is the result of 14 years and two parliamentary committees worth of scrutiny and debate. That male parliamentarians will lose their "nurtured" seats, does not amount to any argument against the legislation as it aims to do precisely that - break the status quo of entrenched male domination.</p>
<p>Women's Reservation and Democratisation: An Alternative</p>	<p>Vasanthi Raman</p>	<p>Raman, V. (1999). Women's Reservation</p>	<p>Communities, Gender roles, Middle class, Muslims</p>	<p>Reservation for women in elected bodies must be seen as gender justice both within and between communities. Indian society today is witnessing a</p>

Perspective		and Democratisati on: An Alternative Perspective. <i>Economic and Political Weekly, 34 (50), 3494- 3495</i>		criss-crossing of movements of various oppressed groups which pull in different and sometimes even opposite directions. The struggle for gender equality must be woven into the struggle for emancipation of each of the oppressed groups.
Representation of Women in Legislature: A Sociological Perspective in The Indian Context	S. S. Sree Kumar	Sree Kumar, S. (2006). Representation of Women in Legislature: A Sociological Perspective in the Indian Context. <i>The Indian Journal of Political Science,</i>	Gender roles, Political representation, Parliament s, Women's rights, Political parties, Men	The present paper on 'Representation of Women in Legislature' is a study of Women Reservation Bill which is yet to be enacted by the Parliament. The Bill envisages reservation for women in Parliament and state legislative assemblies. The argument in favour and against reservation for women have been examined. The author views that providing reservation through constitutional amendment may lead only to formal

		67(3),617-628		<p>representation. If the bill is intended to empower women as a whole, this provision only will lead to formal empowerment . In this context it is suggested that women parliamentarians may not be mere nominees of women, their work should have impact on society. Their role should not be mere legislation, but efforts should be made to empower women which in a multi-dimencial phenomena. Among other tasks, one major attempt by them is to spread education among girls especially informal education. This will lead to socialisation of women mainly in rural areas. Thus, instead of form should take a value based approach.</p>
An Agenda for Gender Politics	Wandana Sonalkar	Sonalkar, W. (1999). An Agenda for Gender	Hindus, Parliaments, Femi nism, Patriarchies, Men, Women’s rights, Women’s movements, Muslims,	Patriarchy in India starts with the control of women or men in the family but works in such a way as to perpetuate caste hierarchies; and the

		<p>Politics. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i>, 34(1/2), 24-29.</p>		<p>preservation of caste is the basis for the functioning of this patriarchy. Will the passage of the Women's Reservation Bill as it is, as a first measure, without a wide-ranging discussion of the underlying caste issues really empower women in the struggle against patriarchy in the social and political specificity of present-day India?</p>
<p>Reservation of Women in The Indian Parliament: Lessons from other countries</p>	<p>Suman Ojha</p>	<p>Ojha, S. (2009). Reservation of Women in The Indian Parliament: Lessons from other countries. <i>The Indian Journal of Political Science</i>,</p>	<p>Parliaments, Political parties, Critical mass, Political representation, Men, Women's studies, Political candidates,</p>	<p>The Women Reservation Bill, which proposes to reserve 33% seats in the national and state legislatures for women, has been tabled recently in the Indian Parliament. There has been national debate on merits and demerits of the reservation of seats for women in the central state legislative assemblies in India. In the present paper, merits of quota system v/ non-quota system and critical mass theory with reference to representation of</p>

		70(2), 471-479.		women in legislature are discussed. Furthermore, it summarizes the influence of increase in the number of women legislators, on the character of parliament and subsequent changes in government policies in other countries. It is argued on the basis of experiences from other countries and local bodies in India that even if the public face of politics becomes feminised, without changing the political culture and the substantive policy agenda, increased numbers will have no impact.
Reservation for Women in Panchayats: A Sop in Disguise?	Nirmala Buch	Buch,N.(2009) . Reservation for Women in Panchayats: A Sop in	Treaty lands; Political parties; State elections; Parliaments; Rural development	The decision by the union cabinet to raise reservation for women from one-third to 50% of seats at all three levels of panchayats is a welcome one. However, this decision was taken

		Disguise? <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 44(40), 8-10.		without addressing the problems caused by mandatory rotation of reserved seats, which women have been drawing attention to and the impasse over the Women's Reservation Bill remains. The latter in particular suggests that the 50% reservation in panchayats is a sop to cover up the government's inability to ensure reservation for women in Parliament and state legislatures.
Dual-Member Constituencies: Resolving Deadlock on Women's Reservation	Medha Nanivadekar	Nanivadekar, M. (2003). Dual-Member Constituencies : Resolving Deadlock on Women's Reservation. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> ,	Constituents, Political parties, Committees, Political candidates, Men, Parliaments, Treaty lands, Political elections, Women's empowerment, Women's songs	Reservation of women in parliament still remains a mirage in spite of the commitment affirmed by all political parties towards women's empowerment. The debacle that is enacted in parliament each time the bill is tabled, and the experience of rotational reservation in local bodies suggest that the women's reservation bill based on the principle of reservation may not be the best

		38(43), 4506-4510.		alternative available. This paper attempts a dispassionate discussion of the principle of rotation and offers another possible alternative. The new proposal of dual-member constituencies as recently suggested may not be perfect but affords a feasible alternative of resolving the deadlock on women's reservation.
Women and Empowerment: Predicament or Affirmative Action	Shubhamitra Das	Das, S. (2007). Women and Empowerment : Predicament or Affirmative Action. <i>The Indian Journal of Political Science</i> ,	Parliaments, Personal empowerment, Women's rights, Gender equality, Political representation, Affirmative action, Labor union representation, Democracy, Violence against women	"Women in parliament' is a serious topic of research and activism in the present times. The debatable point is how we perceive the term empowerment and the process we choose for enhancement and development. Are women equipped with political rights in the democratic system of affairs? What is stopping them, is it the societal mechanisms

		68(1), 123-135.		and structures that are continuing till date and the stereotypical notions of femininity and masculinity? Are we justified to take an immediate remedy i.e. reservation which is critically looked into the paper as a falsified mechanism to correct something? Instead, was found that a good mixture of education and ethics along with awareness generation through training and advocacy is to be sought strategically. The vital task for the journey ahead is to create new opportunities and forums that could provide political space for women from diverse backgrounds to promote and fight for equitable gender relations.
Reservation for Women: Challenge of Tackling Counter-Productive	Medha Nanivadekar	Nanivadekar, M. (1998). Reservation for Women: Challenge of	Political parties, Political elections, Mayors, Women's movements, Politicians, Political movements, Corporations,	Since the policy of women's reservation in representative bodies was not an outcome of long and intense women's struggle, it has enabled the state to hijack the agenda

Trends		Tackling Counter-Productive Trends. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 33(28), 1815-1819.	Violence against women, Political corruption	of women's movement. So far the women's movement has not been successful in inducting their spokespersons into the positions of formal power. It has to be understood that reservations per se do guarantee effective participation of women. Absence of overall conducive environment has instead led to trends counter-productive to genuine empowerment of women.
Reservations for Women in Panchayats	D. N.	D. N. (1989). Reservations for Women in Panchayats. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 24(23), 1269-1270.	Treaty lands; Women's rights movements; Landlords; Ruling class; Men; Political elections; Employment; Agricultural land; Workforce; Informal sector	Reservation for women, and that too only in very minor political bodies, touches merely the surface of the problem of women. But this surface too is determined by the basic structures. An analysis of these basic structures of women's exploitation and oppression is essential for taking a historically progressive stand even on issues that are manifested on the surface.

<p>'The Bill': Institutions in Crisis</p>	<p>G. P. D.</p>	<p>G. P. D. (2005). 'The Bill': Institutions in Crisis. <i>Economic and Political Weekly,</i> 40(36), 3884.</p>	<p>Parliaments, Treaty lands, Political parties, Hindus,</p>	<p>It is no surprise that once again there is no consensus on the question of women's reservation in Parliament. Political parties seem divided on the mode and the nature of reservation. But that such demands, instead of being debated within Parliament, are being raised outside is a worrying indicator of how institutions of democracy itself are being undermined.</p>
<p>Reservations for Women</p>	<p>Vina Mazumdar</p>	<p>Mazumdar, V. (1989). Reservations for Women. <i>Economic and Political Weekly,</i> 24(50), 2795- 2796.</p>	<p>Women's rights movements; Agricultural land; Political debate; Employment discrimination; Peasant class</p>	<p>Discussion paper. Abstract not available</p>
<p>Engineering Elections: The</p>	<p>Neema Kudva</p>	<p>Kudva, N. (2003).</p>	<p>Men; Politics; Panchayati Raj; Karnataka; Quotas;</p>	<p>Engineering elections through gender quotas is a crucial component of</p>

<p>Experiences of Women in "Panchayati Raj" in Karnataka, India</p>		<p>Engineering Elections: The Experiences of Women in "Panchayati Raj" in Karnataka, India. <i>International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society</i> 16( 3), 445-463.</p>	<p>NGOs</p>	<p>strategies that seek to empower women through increased participation in the political system. In the south Indian state of Karnataka, this experiment has seen mixed results: it has made women more visible, decreased levels of corruption in Panchayati Raj institutions, and increased self-efficiency of women representatives. It is more difficult, however, to claim a substantive change in institutional priorities and state accountability. As important is the fact that nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) often provide significant training and support in successful cases. Engineering elections thus highlights possibilities for change through increased participation by women.</p>
<p>Gender Relations,</p>	<p>Maitrayee Mukhopadhyay</p>	<p>Mukhopadhyay, M. (1995).</p>	<p>South Asian culture; Indian culture; Gender</p>	<p>This article analyses the dilemmas faced by development practitioners</p>

<p>Development Practice and 'Culture'</p>		<p>Gender Relations, Development Practice and 'Culture'. <i>Gender and Development</i>, 3, (1), 13-18.</p>	<p>roles; Feminism; Western civilization</p>	<p>when dealing with the issue of gender relations, and the way in which these are rooted in different cultures. 'Insiders' can be accused of treachery to their own culture, and 'outsiders' of a lack of cultural sensitivity.</p>
<p>Electoral Participation of Women in India: Key Determinants and Barriers</p>	<p>Praveen Rai</p>	<p>Rai, P. (2011). Electoral Participation of Women in India: Key Determinants and Barriers. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> 46(3),47-55.</p>	<p>Political campaigns; Political elections; Voting; Political parties; Women's studies; Men; Women; Women's movements</p>	<p>Women's participation in formal politics in India reveals that there has been a marked increase in their voting turnout and election campaigning. While there have been significant gains in these two areas, women continue to be under-represented in legislative bodies both at the national and state level and in political parties. An analysis of the factors influencing participation reveals that these differ for women in elections as voters and their involvement as campaigners. All said and done, positive affirmative</p>

				action in the form of reservation in legislative bodies, greater accommodation of women in decision-making positions in political parties and in government would go a long way in addressing a serious lacuna in politics in the country.
Political Participation of Muslim Women	Shashi Shukla and Sashi Shukla	(1996). Political Participation of Muslim Women <i>The Indian Journal of Political Science</i> , 57(1/4), 1-13.	Muslims; Women's rights; Political parties; Political candidates; Political elections; Political movements; Islamic law	The present paper is an attempt to study the political participation of Indian Muslim women. Muslim women are a disadvantaged section of the society, and victims of an oppression (I) in two ways: one, as women; two, as member of a minority community that is both educationally and economically backward and religiously orthodox.
Minority Representation Of A Political Majority Group : Women in Indian	Rashmi Shrivastava	Shrivastava, R. (2005). Minority Representation Of A Political	Political parties; Gender equality; Political candidates; Political representation; Parliaments; Men;	While women constitute nearly half of the electorate in India, their representation in elected bodies including the two houses of parliament has always been negligible. Woman

<p>Democratic Process</p>		<p>Majority Group : Women in Indian Democratic Process. <i>The Indian Journal of Political Science</i>, 66(2), 233-252.</p>	<p>Political elections; Women's rights; Women's studies</p>	<p>candidates have to struggle against great odds, no matter to which party they belong. The old political norms of the Gandhian era have been totally discarded by now and women find themselves at a great disadvantage in this cut-throat political atmosphere. The low representation given to them by the various political parties on their lists of candidates for the elections to the parliament and state assemblies is not merely an indicator of their inferior political status but reveals their subordinate position in a society and refusal to recognize their right and ability to participate in the nation's development activities. The recent trends in electoral processes in the country reflects the poor status of Indian women in terms of their political participation. The object of this paper is to highlight the fact that the</p>
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				numerical strength of women in decision making bodies poses serious problems.
Women And Panchayat Bodies in India	Prabhat Datta	Datta, P. (1995). Women And Panchayat Bodies in India <i>The Indian Journal of Political Science</i> , 56(1/4), 66-77.	Political science; Treaty lands; Political candidates; Gender equality; Political elections; Women's rights movements; Committees; Constituents; Tribal constitutions; Men	Abstract not available.
Alternate Modernities? Reservations and Women's Movement in 20th Century India	Mary E. John	John, M. (2000). Alternate Modernities? Reservations and Women's Movement in 20th Century	Gender equality; Women's rights movements; Women's rights; Treaty lands; Communalism; Equal rights; Nationalism; Men; Hindus; Feminism	This paper examines the conflict over and opposition to reserved seats during the pre independence decades of the 20th century and its Constitutional resolution as critical inputs to the 1990s. The history of reservations in India is also centrally about caste and communalism.

		India. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> 35(43/440), 3822-3829.		Though these issues were sought to be resolved at moments which had a direct bearing on women's rights, we have yet to understand the implications that these conjunctures hold for feminist politics.
Women in Power? Gender, Caste and the Politics of Local Urban Governance	Mary E. John	John, M. (2007). Women in Power? Gender, Caste and the Politics of Local Urban Governance. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 42(39), 3986-3993.	Men; Political parties;, Urban politics; Corporations; Political elections; Feminism; Local politics; Muslims	This paper opens up for further discussion the role of reservations based on caste and gender in the municipal corporations, of Delhi and Bangalore. It is centrally concerned with two related issues, the problem of so-called "proxy" women, and the "critical mass" rationale for reservations - whether for women or other excluded groups. Based on a larger research study, the paper argues that while the proxy issue is far more complex than what existing critiques allow, the question of whether women constitute a political

				identity or force has no easy answers. The relatively neglected world of urban municipal politics presents challenges and opportunities for all those concerned with the relationship of feminism and democracy to questions of politics and power.
From Social Action to Political Action: Women and the 81st Amendment	Vasanth Kannabiran and Kalpana Kannabiran	Kannabiran,V. & Kannabiran,K. (1997).From Social Action to Political Action: Women and the 81st Amendment. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> 32(5), 196-197.	Political parties, Men, Political movements, Politicians, Political representation, Feminism, Political corruption, Political elections, Politics, Parliaments	If women manage to push the 81st amendment bill through the parliament, it will topple all current assumptions about hierarchies of caste, class and gender. The legislation will mean large-scale reorganization of constituency allocation in order to accommodate, women, and thus fewer seats for men. It also creates possibility for an SC woman to represent not only men of her own caste, but upper caste men and women as well.

The Imbalanced Political Participation of Women in India	Manorama Gupta	Gupta, M. (2016). The Imbalanced Political Participation of Women in India. <i>International Journal of Humanities and Management Sciences (IJHMS)</i> 4(1), 2320–4044	Political, Participation, Women, India.	Abstract not available
Viewing National Water Policies through a Gendered Lens	Tanusree Paul	Paul, T. (2017). Viewing National Water Policies through a	Water; Gender	Despite the international recognition accorded to the key role played by women in issues around water, the extent to which India's national water policies accommodate gender concerns remains to be examined.

		Gendered Lens. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 52(48), 76-84.		Based on an in-depth content analysis of the three nwps—of 1987, 2002, and 2012—this paper argues that incorporation of women in the planning, provisioning, and management of water resources continues to be disregarded. Women’s concerns in the water sector are articulated around their domestic roles and subsumed under notions of “household” and “social equity.” The larger questions of water rights of women, both in terms of access and control over decision-making, remain unaddressed.
Gender Responsive Budgeting in India	Bhumika Jhamb & Yamini Mishra	Jhamb, B. & Mishra, Y. (2015). Gender Responsive Budgeting in India.	Gender; Budgeting	Gender responsive budgeting in India has been in practice for 10 years. An assessment reveals a mixed picture. There are number of positive developments, such as changes in select planning and budgeting processes and creation of gender

		<i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 50 (50).		budget cells. However, restricted reach of GRB and stagnant or even declining allocations for the gender agenda are stumbling blocks. Identifying critical issues that are limiting the potential of the strategy, the paper suggests key steps that the government needs to take to address them.
The Paradox of Gender Responsive Budgeting	Bhumika Jhamb, Yamini Mishra & Navanita Sinha,	Jhamb, B., Sinha, N & Mishra, Y.(2013).The Paradox of Gender Responsive Budgeting. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 48 (20), 35-38.	Gender; Budgeting; India	Despite the steps towards gender responsive budgeting, the budgetary allocations for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment show a decline. Not only has the magnitude of the gender budget as a proportion of the total expenditure of the Union Budget decreased, but the projected gross budgetary support for the "women and child development" sector for the Twelfth Five-Year Plan period also shows a decline from the Eleventh Five-Year Plan if the

				allocations for Integrated Child Development Services are not factored in. Will this affect the government's ambitious gender agenda?
Gender Responsive Budgeting in India: What Has Gone Wrong?	Navanita Sinha & Yamini Mishra	Sinha, N & Mishra, Y. (2012). Gender Responsive Budgeting in India: What Has Gone Wrong? <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 47(17), 50-57.	Gender; Budgeting; India	The manner in which the Indian initiative on gender responsive budgeting has panned out appears to be a classic case of putting the cart before the horse. This article analyses the two prime strategies adopted by the Government of India for institutionalising GRB, namely, the "Gender Budget Statement" and Gender Budgeting Cells to highlight what has gone wrong, and what needs to be fixed. The authors also draw on experiences from other countries, to argue that GRB in India needs a completely different rhythm if it has to translate into better outcomes for the women of our country. With the

				formulation of the Twelfth Plan under way, the moment is opportune to push for groundbreaking changes in the policy discourse on GRB.
Gender in the HLEG Report: Missed opportunity	Manju R Nair & T K Sundari Ravindran	Nair, M & Ravindran, TKS. (2012). Gender in the HLEG Report: Missed opportunity. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 47(08), 70-73.	Gender; Health	Apart from referring to gender concerns in its chapters addressing critical areas of the healthcare system, the High Level Expert Group's report on Universal Health Coverage for India has a separate chapter on gender and health. While the report as a whole and this chapter make several sound suggestions, what comes through is that much more could have been done. In the absence of a gender and health analysis framework, the report tends to address gender issues in an ad hoc and uneven fashion.
Gender Wage Discrimination across Social and	Anindita Sengupta & Panchanan	Sengupta, A. & Das, P. (2014).	Gender based Discrimination; Castes; Religion	This paper focuses on gender wage discrimination across different social and religious groups by addressing

<p>Religious Groups in India</p>	<p>Das</p>	<p>Gender Wage Discrimination across Social and Religious Groups in India. <i>Economic and Political Weekly,</i> 49(21), 71-76.</p>	<p>the fact that the observed productivity differences between women and men are not only responsible for the huge gender wage gap in India, but for the same levels of productivity, women have been paid lower wages than men. Gender discrimination, superimposed on caste and religious discrimination, accentuates the social exclusion of women belonging to certain castes and religions. We try to reveal how the incidence of the gender pay gap among different religious and social groups changed during the first decade of economic reforms. The presence of substantial wage differentials between men and women workers in the Indian labour market cannot be explained simply by the gender gap of human capital. Discrimination was more severe for women workers in the backward</p>
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				ethnic groups as compared to other women workers.
Gendered Labour in India: Diversified or Confined?	Saraswati Raju, Tanusree Paul	Raju, S. & Paul, T. (2014). Gendered Labour in India: Diversified or Confined? <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 49(29), 197–208.	Women; Labour; Economic empowerment	The processes of economic restructuring during the last two decades have witnessed a massive spurt of opportunities in the labour market which have, withholding the periodic shifts, facilitated women's workforce participation. Although the relationship between economic restructuring and occupational/ industrial diversities is fraught with ambiguities, it may generally be hypothesised that such enhanced openings would contribute towards the reduction in the often observed gendered segregation of labour in industries. Based on the unit level National Sample Survey Office data for various rounds, this study attempts to identify the industries in which women have stereotypically been

				<p>bunched, and traces whether any changes have come about therein. The study also examines the role of education in diversification of industries in terms of men-women workforce composition. Even as the horizon of the labour market widens, it has not been able to provide women with expanded economic spaces.</p>
Home-Based Work and Issues of Gender and Space	Neethi P	P, Neethi. (2014). Home-Based Work and Issues of Gender and Space. Economic & Political Weekly, 49(17), 88-96.	Gender; Labour; Kerala	<p>This article studies the experiences of a group of women workers involved in home-based work for a food processing unit in Kerala, where membership to Kudumbashree, the state-centric civil society organisation, is necessary for participation. The theoretical aspects of space and gender, in the context of how they are mutually formed and how gendered spaces are produced in the workers' everyday lives are analysed. A geographical explanation of the</p>

				formation of such gendered spaces under home-based production is presented, following which everyday labour relations and the framing of workers' response strategies, which brought capital and labour to the negotiating table, are illustrated.
Gender Issues for the Fourteenth Finance Commission	Dakshita Das	Das, D. (2013). Gender Issues for the Fourteenth Finance Commission. Economic & Political Weekly, 48(51), 21.	Gender; Budgeting	In confirmation of its gender-based commitment, the government should not consider revenues arising out of alcoholic beverages as part of the overall gross state domestic product of any state; this will automatically have an impact on the revenue earning capacity of a state and may end up in altering the pattern of resources that will accrue to it from the Fourteenth Finance Commission award. The FFC should also build gender sensitivity into the analysis of local issues and recommend grants which can further the goal of gender resource

				budgeting.
Securing women's property rights: problems of good governance and establishing norms of economic functioning	Dev Nathan and Niaz Ahmed Apu	Nathan, D & Apu, N. (2002). Securing women's property rights: problems of good governance and establishing norms of economic functioning. <i>Gender Technology and Development</i> , 6(3), 374-388.	Women; Economic Development; Women's Rights; Fisheries	The article deals with the post-project experiences of women who acquired fish farming rights in ponds on government land. In the strongly patriarchal situation of Bangladesh, the establishment of systems of good governance is needed for such redistribution of assets to vulnerable women to take place. Further, it is also necessary to build coalitions against men's use of violence and other methods to forcibly grab the income or assets of women. The design of poverty reduction and asset redistribution approaches has to take account of the need for a long period of support and collateral-free group credit for poor women to be able to establish secure user rights in assets transferred to them, and to develop their economic assets. The successful

				cases, which are more than half of the total, demonstrate the substantial build up of assets by the women and their gains in security and social standing.
Empowerment of Women and Panchayati Raj: The Perception And Reality - A Case Study of Rural Midnapore	Keshab Chandra Manda	Studies of Changing Societies: Comparative & Interdisciplinary Focus. 4, 10, 68-88, Oct. 2013. ISSN: 22252215.	Women; Panchayat; West Bengal	The article presents a case study on empowerment of women in the rural areas of Midnapore in West Bengal, India. Topics include amendment of Panchayati Act in conformity with the Amendment in West Bengal, the National Commission for Women set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women, and participation of women in local self governing bodies.
Women in Panchayati Raj: Grass Roots Democracy in Malgudi	Poornima Vyasulu and Vinod Vyasulu	Vyasulu, P & Vyasulu, V. (1999). Women in Panchayati	Panchayati raj system; Women; Karnataka	Sustainable economic and social development requires that people participate in the political process. India has enabling legislation which makes it mandatory for local

		<p>Raj: Grass Roots Democracy in Malgudi. <i>Economic and Political Weekly.</i> 34(52), 3677-3686.</p>		<p>government to include women. This article discusses the structure of panchayati raj system in Karnataka and the experiences of women in it. It tries to identify the barriers or impediments to the full participation of women in the political process.</p>
<p>Women in Panchayati Raj institutions: A case study of Chittorgarh district council</p>	<p>Anupma Kaushik &amp; Gayatri Shaktawat</p>	<p>Kaushik, A &amp; Shaktawat, G. (2010). Women in Panchayati Raj institutions: A case study of Chittorgarh district council. <i>Journal of Developing Societies.</i></p>	<p>Chittorgarh; India; local self-government; political participation; women</p>	<p>The participation of Indian women in the freedom movement led by Gandhi as well as enlightened leadership of India ensured that Indian women got equal political rights in the constitution of free India; however, in reality despite some successes, the majority of Indian women were left far behind men in enjoyment of these rights. Hence, the need for bringing women in political sphere through reservation was felt and 33 percent seats were reserved for women in the local self-</p>

		<p><i>Journal of Developing Societies</i>, 26(4), 473-483.</p>		<p>governing bodies. This brought hundred thousand women into active politics, but questions were repeatedly raised regarding their competence. This article is an empirical study of situation at the ground level in Chittorgarh district. Chittorgarh was selected as it represents the real India.</p>
<p>Understanding Political Empowerment of Dalit Women A Study of Panchayati Raj System in Maharashtra</p>	<p>Rahul Sonpimple</p>	<p>Sonpimple, R. (2013). Understanding Political Empowerment of Dalit Women A Study of Panchayati Raj System in Maharashtra. <i>Voice of Dalit</i>, 6, (2), 181-</p>	<p>Dalit; Women; Politics; Maharashtra (India) --</p>	<p>The discussion on women empowerment in India has largely been contextualized within the homogenous understanding of women's reality. As a result, the multiple realities of women's oppression with respect to their caste and religious positions is often undermined both in academic and bureaucratic explanations of women's subordination. Therefore, first part of this paper tries to explore both the local and global perspectives of</p>

		197.			women empowerment and locates Dalit women reality in contemporary discourse of women's empowerment.
Haryanvi Women's Participation in Electoral and Non Electoral Politics (1966-2001)	Khwairakpam Premjit Singh	Singh, K. (2015), Haryanvi Women's Participation in Electoral and Non Electoral Politics (1966-2001). <i>International Journal Of Multidisciplinary Approach &amp; Studies</i> , 2 (6), 216.	Women; Electoral Panchayat	Haryana; Politics;	The Articles talks about the unending process of gender discriminations in the land of Mahabharata (Epic) since time immemorial till now which led to less direct and indirect participation of women in modern political system. In the light of modern political system, including Panchayati Raj system, and even social political movements the author tries to examine the role of Haryanvi women in electoral and non electoral politics and what are seen and unseen problems facing by them from historical perspective. The study reveals that lack of leadership, patriarchal system, unequal education facilities towards women and lack of social political organization for women, these factors also play a big role in

				less participation of women in political domain.
How to energize women: The Indian response	Kalpana Sharma	Sharma, K. (2014). How to energize women: The Indian response. <i>Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists</i> , 70(2), 13–16.	Energy; Development; Governance; India; Kudankulam; Nuclear Energy; Panchayati Raj; Solar Energy; Women	Lack of access to modern energy services represents a pressing problem in the developing world, not least for women. Many poor women spend much of their time on menial work that could be performed much more easily if energy were available, and safety concerns often prevent women from going out at night where there are no streetlights. Children suffer too more than 50 percent of the developing world's children attend primary schools that lack electricity, and this can lead to markedly worse educational outcomes. Access to modern energy services might be improved through, among other approaches, establishing small-scale hydroelectric

				<p>projects, facilitating the use of home solar systems, or providing grid electricity (which itself might be produced either with conventional fuels or through renewable means). Three authors – Kalpana Sharma of India, Dipak Gyawali of Nepal (2014), and Corinne Hart of the United States (2014) discuss which methods of expanding energy access show most promise for improving the lives of the developing world’s poor women and children.</p>
<p>Engendering Grassroots Democracy: Research, Training, and Networking for Women in Local Self-Governance in India</p>	<p>Joti Sekhon</p>	<p>Sekhon, J. (2006). Engendering Grassroots Democracy: Research, Training, and Networking for Women in</p>	<p>Women; politics; Political participation; India; Panchayati raj</p>	<p>The author discusses efforts to promote women’s effective participation in electoral politics in rural India as an illustration of feminist politics and participatory democracy. She argues that feminist rethinking of politics and democracy can catalyze women’s effective participation and challenge the structures of patriarchy</p>

		<p>Local Self-Governance in India. <i>NWSA Journal</i>, 18 (2), 101-122.</p>	<p>that limit political action and social mobility. The opportunity for women's widespread participation in local elections came as a result of the 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution in 1993, reserving 33 percent of elected seats in village councils for female candidates. That alone, however, is not enough, as women are limited by a variety of social, cultural, economic, and political factors, such as traditional gendered expectations of the role and position of women in the family and community, caste and class inequalities, lack of education, and lack of knowledge of the laws. In this article, the author analyzes the role of social movement organizations engaged in participatory action research, training, advocacy, and networking with and for women at the grassroots level. Detailed</p>
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				exposition of the work of Aalochana, a feminist organization in the western Indian state of Maharashtra, provides insight into the possibilities and challenges of feminist politics to engender grassroots democracy.
'Dis/empowering political subjects: The production of “failed” elected women representatives in India	Sreevidya Kalaramadam	Kalaramadam, S. (2012). 'Dis/empowering political subjects: The production of “failed” elected women representatives in India. <i>Women's Studies International Forum</i> , 35,	Elected Women Representatives; India	In 1993, India entered a new era of participatory democracy and development through legislation of a local governance structure that facilitated the presence of women and men from marginalized communities through electoral quotas. While more than 1million women entered local levels of governance, major questions around their participation, empowerment and potential to impact development remain. Given a global capitalist crisis, what does it mean for women to take political positions in institutions that are “flawed” from

		276-285.		years of bad decisions? How does a “systemic failure” of development get inscribed on bodies of women representatives who become “failed” agents of development?
Women’s Participation in Community-Level Water Governance in Urban India: The Gap Between Motivation and Ability	Priyam Das	Das, P. (2014). Women’s Participation in Community-Level Water Governance in Urban India: The Gap Between Motivation and Ability. <i>World Development</i> , (64), 206-218.	Women; Water; Urban; Madhya Pradesh	Efforts by international development agencies to design gender-sensitive projects have sharpened their focus on women’s participation in community-level water governance. In some cases, such goals have enhanced women’s self-confidence and developed their skills despite having negligible impact on project outcomes. In others, they have simply been reduced to tokenism. This paper analyzes community-managed water supply projects for the urban poor in Madhya Pradesh, India, to provide a better understanding of the gap between women’s motivation to participate and their ability or agency

				to do so. It highlights how bridging this gap could be pivotal in strengthening women's role in water governance.
Does Time Matter? – A Study of Participation of Women in Urban Governance	Riya Banerjee	Banerjee, R. (2017). Does Time Matter? – A Study of Participation of Women in Urban Governance. <i>Space and Culture, India</i> , 4(3), 62-76.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Women; Councilors, Governance, West Bengal; India	Time is an important aspect of present day life. Everyone tries to manage time in their daily lives, but women often face many hurdles in this respect. They work in their homes as well as in the public sphere, which doubles their actual workload. Their responsibilities increase further when women are engaged in the field of governance as local representatives. The work of a local representative is considered as a 24x7 thankless job in the Indian context, and women councillors (WCs) have to work just as hard as the men. However, in the domestic sphere, because of gendered nature of

				<p>household chores, women still tend to do more work than men. Due to this reason, women have to manage their time in order to provide better services to the citizens and ensure that their household duties are completed flawlessly. This paper raises the issues related to such management of time by the elected women in the urban governance of West Bengal. The issues are: first, the duration of work as a councillor and its relation with the honorarium they receive; second, the extent to which their household work hinders their path to creating their identity in urban governance; and third, the degree to which these two activities influence the quality of their leisure time. In 1995, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) developed a methodology to analyse</p>
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				<p>the value of time based on the time-use activities. This research underpins this methodology to justify the unpaid and underpaid work of the WCs as well as their management of time between indoor and outdoor activities. The primary data was collected by conducting individual interviews with 38 women councillors in the four selected small cities (Darjeeling, Balurghat, Raniganj and Chinsurah) of West Bengal.</p>
<p>Governance Reforms and Rural Women in India: What Types of Women Citizens are Produced by the Will to Empower?</p>	<p>Jana Everett</p>	<p>Everett, J. (2009).Governance Reforms and Rural Women in India: What Types of Women Citizens are Produced by</p>	<p>Women; Rural; Councils; NGOs; Pune; India</p>	<p>In 1993, the Government of India reserved one-third of the seats in rural councils (panchayats) for women, and along with NGOs, set up programs to empower rural women. We examine the usefulness of a Foucauldian governmentality framework in analyzing how women participants in panchayati raj institutions in Pune District, India, have been produced</p>

		<p>the Will to Empower? <i>Social Politics: International Studies in Gender, State and Society</i>, 16, (2), 279-302.</p>		<p>and the ways in which they respond. We conclude that the emphasis of a strong Foucauldian perspective on structure at the expense of agency obscures the complexity of women's responses. In contrast, a weak Foucauldian perspective is able to recognize that in some cases these incorporation processes create assertive, reformist, and resourceful citizens.</p>
<p>India's Crisis of Governance: The Women's Perspective</p>	<p>Sushila Ramaswamy</p>	<p>Ramaswamy, S. (2005). <i>India's Crisis of Governance: The Women's Perspective. Policy and Society</i>, 24, 122-141.</p>	<p>Women; Politics; Reservation; Governance; India</p>	<p>Post Independent India adopted democracy patterned on the British parliamentary system based on universal adult franchise. That India is a practicing democracy is one of its major achievements. However, one must not be oblivious to the incompleteness of this democratic enterprise, as women who constitute nearly half of the population occupy less than 10% of parliamentary seats.</p>

				<p>In 1971, a committee on the Status of Women was appointed to dissect the position of women. The report of the committee, entitled <i>Towards Equality</i> published in 1974, concluded that women's impact in politics is marginal even though numerically they are the single largest minority. The committee proposed that each political party set a quota for women candidates as a remedial measure. As a transitional measure, it recommended a Constitutional amendment for reserving seats for women in municipal councils and panchayats, and that was done by the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendments in 1992.</p>
Seeing is believing- can increasing the number of female leaders reduce	Priti Kalsi	Kalsi, P. (2017). Seeing is believing- can increasing the	Women; Leadership; Sex-selection	Cultural values regarding gender roles encourage gender discrimination and the practice of sex selection. Increasing political and work force participation of women challenges

sex selection in rural India?		number of female leaders reduce sex selection in rural India? <i>Journal of Development Economics</i> , 126, 1-18.		such norms. Exploiting the implementation of an Indian law that required one-third of local political seats to be reserved for women, I investigate the impact of female leadership on sex selection in rural India. I find an increase in the survival of higher birth order girls if political seats at the local level have been reserved for women. I argue that the likely underlying mechanism is a change in beliefs due to exposure to female leaders.
Stepping into Formal Politics. Women's Engagement in Formal Political Processes in Irrigation in Rural India	Alexandra M. Girard	Girard, A. (2014). Stepping into Formal Politics. Women's Engagement in Formal Political	Women; Resource Management; Policies; Political participation	Gender quotas, decentralization of irrigation management, and reliance on MGNREGA for labor provision challenge the traditional patriarchal canal management system by institutionalizing women as formal decision-makers and members of the irrigation labor force in northern India. Based on a survey of 592 women in

		Processes in Irrigation in Rural India. <i>World Development</i> 57,1-18.		rural Himachal Pradesh, this paper quantitatively analyses how these policies affect women's engagement in formal political processes. Results indicate that factors from the private and individual domains influence female participation in formal political processes. Most importantly, India's gender inclusive policies provide women with the opportunity to legitimately engage in formal political processes governing resource management.
Gender and forest conservation: The impact of women's participation in community forest governance	Bina Agarwal	Agarwal, B. (2009). Gender and forest conservation: The impact of women's participation in community	Environment; Forest management Women; forestry; India; Nepal; South Asia	Would enhancing women's presence in community institutions of forest governance improve resource conservation and regeneration? This paper focuses on this little addressed question. Based on the author's primary data on communities managing their local forests in parts of India and Nepal, it statistically

		<p>forest governance.</p> <p><i>Ecological Economics.</i></p> <p>68(11), 2785-2799.</p>		<p>assesses whether the gender composition of a local forest management group affects forest conservation outcomes, after controlling for other characteristics of the management group, aspects of institutional functioning, forest and population characteristics, and related factors. It is found that groups with a high proportion of women in their executive committee (EC)—the principal decision-making body—show significantly greater improvements in forest condition in both regions. Moreover, groups with all-women ECs in the Nepal sample have better forest regeneration and canopy growth than other groups, despite receiving much smaller and more degraded forests. Older EC members, especially older women, also make a particular difference, as does employing a</p>
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				guard. The beneficial impact of women's presence on conservation outcomes is attributable especially to women's contributions to improved forest protection and rule compliance. More opportunity for women to use their knowledge of plant species and methods of product extraction, as well as greater cooperation among women, are also likely contributory factors.
Gender and public choice in rural India: can female leaders really influence local governance?	Alexandra M Girard	Girard, A. (2015). Gender and public choice in rural India: can female leaders really influence local governance? <i>Journal Of Gender Studies</i> ; 24	Women; Rural Development; Irrigation; India	With established quotas that formalise the presence of women in local governance in rural India, it remains unclear how women are shaping public decision-making in practice. This paper, based on a survey carried out in four female-led and two male-led local governance institutions in Himachal Pradesh, empirically analyses decision-making based on competing Public Choice models. Results indicate that Public Choice

		(5), 528-548, 21.		<p>theories fail to accurately predict decision-making because they do not account for embedded norms of gendered labour division. Female leaders can be constrained in their policy-making by the gender congruence of certain political tasks. This paper suggests that in the case of female-congruent political domains, such as health and education, a Citizen-Candidate model might best predict female-led decision-making processes while in the case of male congruence, such as irrigation and land development, a Downsian model might prevail.</p>
Decentralised Governance and Political Empowerment of Women: Gram Panchayats in	Tejeswar Karkora	Karkota, T. (2015). Decentralised Governance and Political Empowerment	Women; Panchayat; Education; Local Governance; Reservation	Women's participation in public life is often constrained due to various socio-economic conditions. The 73 <sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act of India provides 33 per cent reservation for women to give them

<p>Koraput District of Odisha, India</p>		<p>of Women: Gram Panchayats in Koraput District of Odisha, India. <i>Rajagiri Journal of Social Development,</i> 7( 1), p30-44, 15.</p>		<p>wider representation in the local bodies. In spite of such and other provisions, empowerment of women is not satisfactory because of certain factors like political failure, lack of education and awareness among women. Against this background, a study was conducted in a backward and tribal district of Odisha, which examined the political processes. The study attempted to find out how women perceive their political empowerment as people's representatives. It also examined the perception of elected representatives on political empowerment. The findings of the study are expected to give a better understanding of the relationship between socio-economic backwardness of the region and women's participation and empowerment. In turn, this will help in</p>
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				meeting the challenges of women's empowerment as envisioned in the 73 <sup>rd</sup> amendment. This empirical study found that the participation of women is adversely influenced by the socio-economic structure of the region. The socio-economic backwardness of the region affected the capabilities of women in their participation as people's representatives. The performance of the women members appears to be more adversely affected than the male members. Thus, capabilities in the public domain are not only gendered, but also socio-economically structured.
Rent-seeking and gender in local governance	Vijayalakshmi, V.	V, Vijyalakshmi. (2008). Rent-seeking and gender in local	Women; India	Politics;
				A study was conducted to investigate the relationship between corruption and gender in the context of local government in India. It is argued that the presence of

		governance. <i>Journal of Development Studies</i> .44 (9), p1262, 27 p.		more women in government will engender public policy, and can also reduce corruption. Findings indicate that there is no significant gender difference in attitudes towards rent-seeking between male and female representatives.
Women's Participation in Local Water Governance: Understanding Institutional Contradictions	Nandita Singh	Singh, N. (2006). Women's Participation in Local Water Governance: Understanding Institutional Contradictions . <i>Gender, Technology &amp; Development</i> , 10 (1), 61-76, 16.	Water; Natural Resource Management; Environment ; India	The participation of women in local water governance is currently envisaged as necessary for achieving sustainable management of water resources. Towards this end, institutions are being created in many developing countries enabling the participation of local people in the use and management of resources. How effective is the participation of women as makers and shapers within local water governance institutions—and how does their participation translate into benefits for their communities? How realistic is this

				<p>participatory strategy in the traditional rural contexts of the developing world? Based on empirical evidence from rural India, where women do not constitute a homogenous group, this article seeks to explore how social and power differences among them thwart the beneficial effects of water governance in communities. The findings underscore the need to develop a holistic understanding of the institutional factors that differentiate among women and the implications of these on mechanisms of water governance put in place at the local level.</p>
Measuring the Impact of Microfinance on Women Empowerment: A Cross Country	Arindam Laha	Laha, A. (2014). Measuring the Impact of Microfinance on Women	Women; Microfinance; India	The outreach of microfinance program is considered to be a means to enhance the economic opportunities among the women section of the population and thus have its far reaching implications to the

<p>Analysis with Special Reference to India</p>		<p>Empowerment : A Cross Country Analysis with Special Reference to India. <i>International Journal of Public Administration</i> 37( 7), 397- 408.</p>		<p>empowerment of women. In this respect, a wide variation in the outreach of microfinance program to the women poor households is observed across countries of the world. In India, the states having higher level of microfinance outreach are also the states with a relatively high level of women empowerment. It is, thus, predicted that an all-inclusive microfinance system would strengthen the process of financial inclusion in India and thereby would promote women's empowerment.</p>
<p>Access to health care among poor elderly women in India: how far do policies respond to women's realities?</p>	<p>Gayathri Balagopal</p>	<p>Balagopal, G. (2009). Access to health care among poor elderly women in India: how far do policies</p>	<p>Women; Elderly; Health; Urban; Policy</p>	<p>In developing countries like India, poor health and inability to access health care are an important part of the experience of ageing, particularly among people living in poverty: access to treatment is governed by public policy, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the elderly</p>

		respond to women's realities? <i>Gender &amp; Development</i> , 17(3),481-491.		people. My research into morbidity among the elderly in an urban slum in South India demonstrates that the state should not dilute its commitment to health care, as it is the only source of access to health care, particularly for elderly women who have experienced multiple deprivations throughout their life course.
Global Governance, Gains and Gender UN–Business Partnerships For Women's Empowerment	Magdalena Bexell	Bexell, M.(2012)Global Governance, Gains and Gender UN–Business Partnerships For Women's Empowerment . <i>International Feminist</i>	Global governance; Women; Empowerment; Public–Private Partnerships; United Nations	United Nations bodies and large private companies have recently entered into partnerships for women's empowerment in developing countries. Such public–private partnerships have not previously been the subject of feminist scrutiny. In this article I examine three partnerships, feeding into research exploring business influence on global governance gender policies. The article demonstrates how partnerships assert their legitimacy through a proposed

		<p><i>Journal of Politics</i> 14(3), 389-407.</p>	<p>mutually supporting relationship between women's empowerment and companies' economic gains, in contrast to a human rights-based approach to development. I show how UN-business partnerships for women's empowerment mobilize discourses, policies and governmental techniques to create alignments between business objectives and individual women's empowerment. Each woman is constituted as an ally of economic success by pursuing her education, increasing productivity and entrepreneurship. I argue that public-private partnerships for women's empowerment do not challenge the gendered structures of the global economy, though they may improve individual women's economic situation in the short term. The critical and emancipatory potential of</p>
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				empowerment is weakened by the imposed boundaries of neoliberal market criteria and their demands for economic effectiveness.
Women candidates and party nomination trends in India – evidence from the 2009 general election	Carole Spary	Spray, C. (2014). Women candidates and party nomination trends in India – evidence from the 2009 general election. <i>Commonwealth &amp; Comparative Politics</i> , 52(1), 109-138.	Elections; Political Parties; Candidate Nomination; Political Recruitment; Women; Gender; India	More women MPs than ever before were elected to the lower house of the national parliament of India in the 2009 general election. Yet, the increase in women's presence in the Lok Sabha cannot necessarily be attributed to the increased willingness of political parties to field more women candidates, despite rhetorical party political support for increasing women's participation in political institutions. This article analyses party political nomination of women as candidates in the 2009 election, and finds significant variations in levels of nomination across parties and across India's states. The article also examines in detail the nomination of

				female candidates by the two largest political parties, the Indian National Congress party and the Bharatiya Janata Party, both of which support proposals for introducing reserved seats for women in national and state legislatures. The findings reject the proposition that parties only nominate women in unwinnable seats, but finds support for the proposition that parties are risk averse when it comes to nominating women, and that this can restrict the number of women nominated for election. The article concludes with some further questions for future research on gender and political recruitment in India.
Women learning politics and the politics of learning: A feminist study of	Darlene E. Clover, Catherine Mcgregor, Martha Farrell	D., Clover, C., Farrell, M & Pant, M. (2011).	Women; Politicians; Education; India; Canada	Our feminist cross-national comparative study explored the informal and nonformal education and learning of women politicians in Canada and India. Using individual

Canada and India	& Mandakini Pant	<p>Women learning politics and the politics of learning: A feminist study of Canada and India.</p> <p><i>Studies in the Education of Adults</i> , 43(1), 18-33.</p>		<p>interviews, focus groups, surveys and observations of training sessions we compared and contrasted socio-cultural contexts, challenges, education and learning philosophies, and diverse practices. The findings show that training programmes and the women themselves placed an emphasis on practical skill and knowledge, although this often did little to prevent tactical uses of power by men. In India, where literacy training is provided there exists a practical, tactical and emancipatory emphasis. In both countries, issues of identity as politicians are complex and hetero and other culturally normative practices pervade the educational process. Although the Indian educators apply a feminist lens, much of the training in Canada is non-gender-specific or tends towards</p>
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					‘nonpartisanship’, thereby de-politicising the process. Important differences also exist in terms of how the educational programmes understand and make the links between women politicians and the community.
Lost in Representation? Feminist identity Economics and Women's Agency in India's Local Governments	Ulrike Mueller	Mueller, U. (2016). Lost in Representation? Feminist identity Economics and Women's Agency in India's Local Governments. <i>Feminist Economics</i> 22(1), 158-182.	Elected Women Representatives; Affirmative action	India;	In India, since 1992, quotas for women in local councils are a key policy mechanism to secure gender equality in political participation and foster rural development. Affirmative action measures were expected to particularly enhance women's agency regarding decisions on decentralized service delivery. However, to date, this potentially transformative reform to the local government system has produced mixed results. This study updates identity economics with intersectional and institutional theories to shed light on the agency of elected

				women representatives (EWRs) in different federal states of India. The findings show that institutions, including social norms, entail specific identity costs that reinforce stereotyped accounts on women's political agency. Additional policy measures are required to address the incurred costs and render quotas for women effective. The analysis illustrates that an identity economics perspective, grounded in feminist thought, can yield valuable insights for investigating women's agency and for designing gender-sensitive policies.
Gender Mainstreaming of Indian Corporate Governance Laws	Paavni Anand	Anand, P. (2018). Gender Mainstreaming of Indian Corporate Governance	Gender mainstreaming; Corporate governance; women	The gender mainstreaming of Indian corporate governance laws is analysed in relation to recent legislative reforms concerning corporate social responsibility mandates, the one woman director requirement, gender wage equality

		Laws. <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> , 53(2), 13.		and maternity benefits.
Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions - A Logical Continuation of Community Development Programme In India.	Sabu P Thomas	Thomas, S. (2014). Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions - A Logical Continuation of Community Development Programme In India. P. Loyola Journal of Social Sciences, 28 (1), 45-67.	Panchayati Raj; Reservation; Women	The Community Development Programme initiated by the Government of India with the support of the United States aimed at the improvement of the economic, social, and cultural conditions of the community with the initiative and participation of all sections of the people This was integral to the concept of community development. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee which evaluated the community development programme in 1957 suggested the establishment of Panchayati Raj system for the sake of ensuring the participation of all

		23p.		<p>sections of people for locality development and thus for the development of the nation. Even though panchayat, a body of village governance existed in India from time immemorial, It has undergone several stages of ups and downs until it was restructured as the Panchayati Raj system in 1959. The article also deals with the constitutional status given to the PRIs through the 73rd constitutional amendment in 1992. One of the features of this amendment is the reservation of seats as well as positions for women among other weaker sections. The article concludes by stating that the establishment of Panchayati Raj and the reservation of seats are right steps in the direction of ensuring the participation of all sections of people for locality</p>
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				development and thus for realising the ends of community development.
State's Stepping Out of the Dominant Values in Women Empowerment Policy: The Experience of Andhra Pradesh, India	Satyanarayana Ayinagadda & Lea Caragata	Ayinagadda, S & Caragata. L .(2015).State's Stepping Out of the Dominant Values in Women Empowerment Policy: The Experience of Andhra Pradesh, India. <i>Social Development Issues</i> , 37(2), 55-67.	Public welfare policy; Andhra Pradesh; Women; Social security;	This article explores why the state of Andhra Pradesh is disregarding the dominant values of Indian society to formulate women-oriented policies. It concludes that the Andhra Pradesh experience of women-oriented policies provides ample evidence that the social action taken by women themselves is playing a vital role in shaping the state's welfare policy. These empowered women are suggesting an alternative paradigm to the state by means of collective expressions at the micro level, thus making the government realize what is essential for the advancement of women. In fact, the women are leading the state, which in turn is leading its people by way of its progressive public policy.

<p>Gender mainstreaming and water development projects: analyzing unexpected enviro-social impacts in Bolivia, India, and Lesotho.</p>	<p>Maryann R. Cairns &amp; Cassandra L. Workman &amp; Indrakshi Tandon</p>	<p>Cairns, M, Workman, C&amp; Tandon, I. (2017). Gender mainstreaming and water development projects: analyzing unexpected enviro-social impacts in Bolivia, India, and Lesotho. Gender, Place &amp; Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography, 24 (3), 325-342.</p>	<p>Women; Water governance; NGOs; Policies; India; Bolivia; Lesotho</p>	<p>Gender mainstreaming policies and programs, meant to be gender-sensitive or to target gender issues, are increasingly implemented by both governmental and non-governmental actors. However, these projects seem set to continually aim solely at women, despite more than a decade of work encouraging broader scope. Using recent case studies from Bolivia, Lesotho, and India, we address the tensions laden in three major questions about water, gender, and development: (1) Is mandatory inclusion of women in water governance and decision-making effective?, (2) Do water development projects provide equal benefits and burdens for women and men?, and (3) In what ways are water projects and their policies impacting and impacted by gendered enviro-</p>
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				social spaces? By providing triangulated data from ethnographic studies in three distinct local contexts, we are able to pinpoint major cross-cutting themes that serve to highlight and interrogate the gendered impacts of water development projects' policies: public and private lives, women's labor expectations, and managing participation. We find that gender mainstreaming endeavors continue to fall short in their aim to equitably include women in their programming and that geographic, environmental, and socio-cultural spaces are intimately related to how these equity issues play out. We provide practical recommendations on how to address these issues.
Social identity and governance: The behavioral	Lata Gangadharan, Tarun Jain,	Gangadharan, L., Jain, T., Maitra, P &	Women; Leadership; Rural, India	This paper uses data from artefactual field experiments and surveys conducted in 61 villages in India to

<p>response to female leaders</p>	<p>Pushkar Maitra &amp; Joseph Vecci</p>	<p>Vecci, J. (2016). Social identity and governance: The behavioral response to female leaders. <i>Social identity and discrimination, European Economic Review</i>, 90, 302-325.</p>		<p>examine whether men and women respond differently to women as leaders. We investigate the extent to which behavior towards female leaders is influenced by experience with women in leadership positions. We find evidence of significant male backlash against female leaders, which can be attributed to the transgression of social norms and in particular, a violation of male identity, when women are assigned to positions of leadership through gender based quotas. Increased exposure to female leaders reduces the extent of bias.</p>
<p>Gender, ethnicity, and grassroots governance in Arunachal</p>	<p>Aparimita Mishra &amp; Deepak K. Mishra</p>	<p>Mishra, A &amp; Mishra, D. (2016). Gender,</p>	<p>Grassroots governance; Panchayati Raj institutions; Arunachal Pradesh; India</p>	<p>The presence of women in grassroots governance, it is argued, should strengthen their collective identity as women and create space for more</p>

Pradesh, India		ethnicity, and grassroots governance in Arunachal Pradesh, India. <i>Asian Journal of Women's Studies</i> , 22(2), 147-164.		inclusive politics. On the basis of a field survey in Arunachal Pradesh, India, this paper argues that the interrelationship between representation and inclusive governance is far more complex, particularly in the backdrop of ethnic politics and institutional diversity. Women representatives tend to work within the dominant paradigm of ethnicized governance reinforced by enlisting the support of family and clan members. The results suggest that given the social, political and cultural context of Arunachal Pradesh, mere inclusion of women in formal grassroots governance is clearly not enough for creating a basis for gender equality, particularly for the women of vulnerable sections of society.
The future of women's	Susan Harris Rimmer	Rimmer, S. (2017). The	Women; Economic Empowerment; Indian	This paper seeks to explore the prospects for women's economic

<p>economic empowerment in the Indian Ocean region: governance challenges and opportunities</p>		<p>future of Ocean women's economic empowerment in the Indian Ocean region: governance challenges and opportunities. <i>Journal of the Indian Ocean Region</i>, 13(1), 4-24.</p>	<p>empowerment in the Indian Ocean region, bringing a feminist global governance perspective to the priority Trade and Investment Facilitation and Tourism areas of the Indian Ocean Rim Association's (IORA) work. Why would investing in women's economic empowerment bring benefits to 1 billion women living in the IORA region, and how could such investment also benefit 21 IORA economies? Part I outlines the links between women's economic empowerment and overall sustainable macroeconomic growth that reduces inequality. Part II sets out some of the ideas that have been developed in other governance fora, or through international organizations. Part III notes some challenges IORA's leadership may face in pursuing this agenda. I argue that this is an area of</p>
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				<p>great opportunity for IORA, and a test of whether the organization is capable of setting governance and regulatory standards expected of modern regional organizations. Further, this article argues that women are disadvantaged in international trade with a particular focus on Indian Ocean region. Trade governance that gives more precedence to women's rights recognizes women's participation in informal trade and seeks to formalize that participation should be core to the enterprise of IORA.</p>
<p>Gender Construction in the Media: A Study of Two Indian Women Politicians</p>	<p>Sonia Bathla</p>	<p>Bathla, S. (2004). Gender Construction in the Media: A Study of Two Indian</p>	<p>India; Women; Politicians; Media; Political conflict</p>	<p>This study seeks to examine the responses of the newspaper media towards two Indian women politicians and the processes of gender construction in political communication Under a system of universal adult suffrage and the constitutional</p>

		<p>Women Politicians. <i>Asian Journal of Women's Studies.</i> 10(3), 7-34.</p>		<p>assurance of social, political and economic equality, Indian women were given rights that were the envy of women in more advanced nation states. Political parties that should play a crucial role in training and encouraging women to enter the public arena are hostile, generally closing the gates of the upper echelons of party structures to aspiring or deserving women How are such women viewed by society and how do the media present them? It is within this background that this paper examines the portrayal of two women politicians, that is, Jayalalitha Jayaram and Sushma Swaraj in the Indian English language press in the pre-election period of January and February 1998. Jayalalitha appeared as a calculating, opportunistic, extremely corrupt, and arrogant</p>
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				<p>leader, while Sushma Swaraj was identified with a clean image and one who fulfilled traditional norms and expectations of feminine identity The particular construction of this frame of 'ideal/good woman' and 'bad woman' needs to be explored within the discourses of India's colonial and nationalist past, wherein women were perceived as representatives of the 'private' and their feminine virtues were perceived to be the essence of the nation.</p>
<p>Measuring the Impact of Microfinance on Women Empowerment: A Cross Country Analysis with Special</p>	<p>Arindam Laha &amp; Pravat Kumar Kuri</p>	<p>Laha, A &amp; Kuri, P. (2014). Measuring the Impact of Microfinance on Women Empowerment</p>	<p>Women; Microfinance; India</p>	<p>The outreach of microfinance program is considered to be a means to enhance the economic opportunities among the women section of the population and thus have its far reaching implications to the empowerment of women. In this respect, a wide variation in the</p>

Reference to India		: A Cross Country Analysis with Special Reference to India. <i>International Journal of Public Administration</i> , 37(7), 397-408.		outreach of microfinance program to the women poor households is observed across countries of the world. In India, the states having higher level of microfinance outreach are also the states with a relatively high level of women empowerment. It is, thus, predicted that an all-inclusive microfinance system would strengthen the process of financial inclusion in India and thereby would promote women's empowerment.
Demand for Agricultural Information among Women Farmers: A Survey from Karnataka, India	Richa Govil and Garima Rana	Govil, R & Rana, G. (2017). Demand for Agricultural Information among Women Farmers: A Survey from	Women farmers; Karnataka; Information dissemination	This paper, based on a survey of over 1,400 women farmers in two semi-arid and rainfed districts of Karnataka, establishes the existence of a severe information gap among women farmers.  The paper points out the importance of reaching women farmers directly through methods that address gender-specific constraints of mobility and

		Karnataka, India. Review of Agrarian Studies, 7(1), 133-148.		time. One effective strategy could be to use women's SHGs for collective engagement; this has the added benefit of strengthening women's information networks and contributing to women's agency in the long run. The study also highlights the limitations of relying on mobile phones to reach women farmers directly due to ownership and phone-literacy constraints. The study establishes that men do not share agricultural information with women in the household, nor do women want intra-household information-sharing to be the main means of receiving agricultural information.
Gender equality and women's empowerment: A critical analysis of	Naila Kabeer	Kabeer, N. (2005). Gender equality and	Women's Empowerment; Education; Employment; Political Participation; MDGs	This article discusses the third Millennium Development Goal (MDG), on gender equality and women's empowerment. It explores the concept

<p>the third millennium development goal 1</p>		<p>women's empowerment: A critical analysis of the third millennium development goal 1. <i>Gender &amp; Development</i>, 13(1), 13-24.</p>		<p>of women's empowerment and highlights ways in which the indicators associated with this Goal – on education, employment, and political participation – can contribute to it.</p>
<p>Health Revolution Paving Way for Empowering Rural Women in India</p>	<p>Sita Mishra</p>	<p>Mishra, S. (2015). Health Revolution Paving Way for Empowering Rural Women in India. <i>Journal of</i></p>	<p>Health; Women; Rural; Women's Empowerment; Menstrual hygiene</p>	<p>Women's empowerment is a new buzzword in the vocabulary of gender literature which refers to enhancing the position of women in the power structure of the society. There is a growing recognition among governments and in the private sector that investing in women and girls has a powerful multiplier effect on</p>

		<p><i>Health Management, 17(4),395-406.</i></p>		<p>productivity, efficiency and economic growth. In India, the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001, presents strategies for economic and social empowerment of women. Women in urban India are at least uplifted and emancipated and granted equal status with men in many spheres of life though not completely. But without empowering rural women, can we claim women empowerment in India? Irrespective of the efforts of the government, the health needs of women and girls in rural areas are often neglected, compared to the needs of those in urban areas, and their access to health services is often too low. The focus of this article is on identifying challenges related to health issues during menstrual cycles of rural women and adolescent girls. The article discusses the various measures</p>
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				to improve the status of rural health scenario and contribution of various stakeholders towards this.
Impact of NGO-Led Self-Help Groups on the Empowerment of Rural Women – Experiences from South India	V. Sangeetha, Ram Bahal, Premlata Singh & P. Venkatesh	Sangeetha, V., Bahal R., Singh, P & Venkatesh, P. (2013). Impact of NGO-Led Self-Help Groups on the Empowerment of Rural Women – Experiences from South India. <i>Outlook on Agriculture</i> , 42(1), 59-63 1.	Women’s empowerment; SHGs; NGOs; Rural;Women	The concept and process of the empowerment of women encompass a wide range of actions and issues, among them enhancing awareness and increasing access to economic, social and political resources. The organization of women into groups is a key element of the process of empowerment, as groups provide a basis for solidarity, strength and collective action. In this context, a study was conducted in the Madurai district of Tamil Nadu to assess the impact of self-help groups (SHGs) led by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on the empowerment of rural women. The effectiveness of such groups was measured using Bennett’s Hierarchy. Following multi-stage

				random sampling, data were collected from 180 SHG members of the most prominent NGO, the Association of Sarva Seva Farms (ASSEFA). The authors' analysis shows that the SHG members were more empowered psychologically, socially, economically and politically than other women.
Narratives of risk and poor rural women's (dis)-engagements with microcredit-based development in Eastern India	Debarati Sen and Sarasij Majumder	Sen, D & Majumder. (2015). Narratives of risk and poor rural women's (dis)-engagements with microcredit-based development in Eastern India. <i>Critique of</i>	Microcredit, rural; women, India	Microcredit has come under severe academic criticism in recent years, but the diversity of local practices and discourses that respond to and critique microcredit is still under-examined. By exploring emergent entrepreneurial practices and strategic loan avoidance in Darjeeling, India, expressed locally in narratives of "risk," this article emphasizes the counter-hegemonic aspects of local engagements with microcredit. We contend that women are neither passive victims of nor willing

		<i>Anthropology,</i> 35(2), 121- 141.		participants in microcredit. They selectively appropriate the global discourse of microcredit to formulate a skeptical subject position that criticizes the practice. Simultaneously, they contest microcredit's complicity with local patriarchies that exploit their labor and entrepreneurial activity. While critical of the indebtedness microcredit causes them, women value the entrepreneurial possibilities it opens up. We acknowledge the importance of the predominant Foucauldian–Marxist critiques of microcredit that posit it as another instance of “accumulation through dispossession,” but move beyond this view to focus on women’s creative engagement with microcredit.
Challenges faced	Atul Arun	Pathak, A &	Rural; entrepreneurship,	Malavika Sharma, an Indian woman

<p>by women entrepreneurs in rural India The case of Avika</p>	<p>Pathak &amp; Sanjeev Varshney</p>	<p>Varshney, S. (2017). Challenges faced by women entrepreneurs in rural India The case of Avika. <i>The International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation</i>, 18, (1), 65-72.</p>	<p>woman entrepreneur, India, social justice</p>	<p>rural entrepreneur, founded Avika, a venture which produced traditional, hand-embroidered Indian garments. Avika grew rapidly and now provides employment to over 700 rural women. This case highlights various challenges that an entrepreneurial venture run by a woman, in a rural location within a traditional patriarchal society such as India, faces. The case also helps understand the inevitable inter-twining of business and social issues, given the rural context.</p>
<p>Women's Withdrawal from India's Rural Workforce: Explaining the Trend</p>	<p>Nita Mathur</p>	<p>Mathur, N. (2017). Women's Withdrawal from India's Rural Workforce:</p>	<p>Rural; Women; Workforce; Employment</p>	<p>The key results of the National Sample Survey (NSS) on employment and unemployment for the period July 2011–June 2012 indicate a sharp fall in the number of women in India's rural workforce. It is reported that 9.1 million rural women are out of the</p>

		<p>Explaining the Trend. <i>Social Change</i>, 47(1), 125-133.</p>		<p>workforce in a period of two years (against the backdrop of a parallel NSS for the period July 2009–June 2010). The decline has been discussed and debated from various perspectives and vantage positions and essentially boil down to two key concerns: de-feminisation of work leading to the social and economic exclusion of women, and the failure of the state to recognise and account for women’s work leading to their alleged absence from the rural workforce. Rather than reviewing the discussion and debate, the present comment attempts to bring together significant reasons behind this occurrence. The withdrawal is viewed as an outcome of the structural changes in the economy and the social provisioning for women within a comprehensive framework. It critiques the role of the state in the</p>
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				retention of women in the workforce and concludes with a brief discussion on the need for a systematic policy intervention in this regard.
Free Access Women and water in rural Maharashtra	Brinda Rao	Rao, B. (1991). Free Access Women and water in rural Maharashtra. <i>Environment and Urbanization</i> , 3(2), 57-65.	Rural; Women; Maharashtra; Water; Poor	Women and water in rural Maharashtra examines the consequences of water scarcity for poor rural women in India, and how responses to this scarcity impact on other aspects of women's struggle. The paper shows how a shortage of water and other ecological resources can either prevent or encourage the success with which women can obtain productive resources.
Grassroots groups and poor women's empowerment in rural India	Mangala Subramaniam	Subramaniam, M. (2011). Grassroots groups and poor women's empowerment in rural India.	Dalit, Gender, Grassroots Organizations, India, Leadership	Organizing grassroots groups, particularly among the deeply disadvantaged may require initial facilitation through a leader. This article suggests that such facilitative leadership will adopt a diffused form with increased participation and

		<p><i>International Sociology,</i> 27(1), 72-95.</p>		<p>involvement of members in groups. Thereafter, members are less likely to rely on the facilitative leader for decision-making or collective action. Based on primary data from sanghas organized as grassroots groups through the Mahila Samakhya Karnataka (MSK) program in rural India, the article examines the effects of group characteristics; structure and leadership; and individual participation on the political-cultural empowerment of members. The analyses suggest that older bureaucratic grassroots groups are more likely to be empowering for women members. Members' involvement in the process of creating, setting up and adopting rules and procedures is significant for change within the family and the community, particularly for the poor illiterate dalit women in this case.</p>
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<p>Involvement of Women in Natural Resource Collection in Rural Jharkhand, India</p>	<p>Utpal Kumar De &amp; Bhola Nath Ghosh</p>	<p>De, U &amp; Ghosh, B. (2016). Involvement of Women in Natural Resource Collection in Rural Jharkhand, India. <i>Indian Journal of Gender Studies</i>, 23(2), 306-323.</p>	<p>Natural Resources; Women; Rural; Jharkhand</p>	<p>Women living in rural areas are very close to the natural environment. Most poor families are dependent on nature for their survival, grazing cattle, collecting water and fuelwood and similar tasks, which are considered inferior and suitable for women and children, are not remunerative. Adult males and some women work outside for a livelihood. The life of rural women, particularly tribal women, is so much intertwined with the environment, that the whole ecosystem revolves around them and they cannot even think of their survival without it. However, significant intra-household differences in the distribution of such activities between male and female members of the families exist, varying with socioeconomic background, cultural and religious beliefs and underlying</p>
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					attitudes towards women and children.  This article examines to what extent women in rural Jharkhand are involved in such natural resource collection and management activities. We tried to unearth the impact of cultural and economic factors on women's role in different economic sections and social groups. The analysis reveals that income, occupation and status of the families have a significant inverse link with the involvement of women and also of girl children at the cost of their educational prospects. Religious and cultural beliefs also determine the extent of women and children's involvement in resource collection. The study indicates the low empowerment level of rural women in the area.
Rural	Housing	Homi Katrak	Katrak, H.	Housing, health, rural,	This article is concerned with the

<p>and Risks for Children's and Women's Health: Estimates for Rajasthan State, India</p>		<p>(2012). Rural Housing and Risks for Children's and Women's Health: Estimates for Rajasthan State, India. <i>Journal of Infrastructure Development</i>, 4, (1), 19-26.</p>	<p>India</p>	<p>prevalence of unhealthy housing (UH) in the rural areas of the state of Rajasthan, India. UH is defined to be the houses that are made with non-permanent materials and those that lack a supply of clean water and proper sanitation. Habitation in such houses poses a health risk, particularly for children and women. The Indian government has initiated various programmes to increase the provision of healthy housing for low-income rural families. However, the progress of these programmes has so far been constrained by the limited availability of resources. The prevalence of UH is measured here as the percentage of families that live in such houses. We test whether this prevalence and the associated risks to children's and women's health are significantly higher in the rural areas</p>
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				than in the urban areas. Our main finding is that the prevalence of UH is at least five times higher in the rural area than in the urban area. Moreover, this difference is much greater than that for some indicators of health care and household poverty.
Speaking Up: Contextualizing Women's Voices and Gatekeepers' Reactions in Promoting Women's Empowerment in Rural India	Supriya Baily	Baily, S. (2011). Speaking Up: Contextualizing Women's Voices and Gatekeepers' Reactions in Promoting Women's Empowerment in Rural India. <i>Research in Comparative and</i>	Women's empowerment; rural; women	This article deepens the understanding of the impact empowerment programs have for women on their social environment, and more specifically on the men in the community, who may or may not be supportive of such endeavors. Gathering evidence from one case in rural India, it addresses how powerholders and gatekeepers reacted to the increased use of women's voices as they interacted as members of a group, within the broader community, and as the women recognized their own increase

		<i>International Education, 6(1), 107-118.</i>		in value to the community.
Negotiating Collective and Individual Agency A Qualitative Study of Young Women's Reproductive Health in Rural India	Mandira Paul, Birgitta Essén, Salla Sariola, Sharad Iyengar, Sunita Soni, Marie Klingberg Allvin	Paul, M., Sariola, B., Iyengar, S., Soni, S & Allvin, M. (2015). Negotiating Collective and Individual Agency A Qualitative Study of Young Women's Reproductive Health in Rural India. <i>Qualitative Health</i>	Rural; Women; Rajasthan; Reproductive health; Policy	The societal changes in India and the available variety of reproductive health services call for evidence to inform health systems how to satisfy young women's reproductive health needs. Inspired by Foucault's power idiom and Bandura's agency framework, we explore young women's opportunities to practice reproductive agency in the context of collective social expectations. We carried out in-depth interviews with 19 young women in rural Rajasthan. Our findings highlight how changes in notions of agency across generations enable young women's reproductive intentions and desires, and call for effective means of reproductive

		<i>Research,</i> 27(3), 311-324.		control. However, the taboo around sex without the intention to reproduce made contraceptive use unfeasible. Instead, abortions were the preferred method for reproductive control. In conclusion, safe abortion is key, along with the need to address the taboo around sex to enable use of “modern” contraception. This approach could prevent unintended pregnancies and expand young women’s agency.
Women's Political Participation in Rural India Discerning Discrepancies Through a Gender Lens	Bilkis Vissandjée, Shelly Abdool, Alisha Apale, Sophie Dupéré	Indian Journal of Gender Studies, vol. 13, 3: pp. 425-450, 2006.	Rural; women; Gujarat; Political participation; Women’s empowerment	This paper explores selected underlying themes related to rural Gujarati women's political participation. An analysis of this data subset provides an understanding of how gender operates in rural Gujarat with respect to women's social mobility as mediated by dimensions such as age, education, socio-economic status and household dynamics. Through qualitative inquiry and a gender-based

				analysis, this paper reveals the discrepancies between female and male perceptions concerning persistently low levels of female political participation, and in turn informs future directives working towards women's empowerment and gender parity.
Limited Options— Rethinking Women's Empowerment 'Projects' in Development Discourses A Case from Rural India	Saraswati Raju	Raju, S.(2005).Limit ed Options— Rethinking Women's Empowerment 'Projects' in Development Discourses A Case from Rural India. <i>Gender, Technology and</i>	Women's Empowerment; rural; women; development; India	Very often developmental initiatives that look relatively better—conceptualized and inclusive at the outset fail to impact on several basic issues embedded in asymmetrical gendered power dynamics, despite creating some supportive structures for women's em—powerment. Based on a case study from rural northern India, this article illustrates how the failure to address issues such as the survival chances of girl children or the prevalence of child marriages in the project region stems from its

		<p><i>Development, 9(2). 253-271.</i></p>		<p>misplaced and limited notions about women's empowerment. The author argues that the project approach is essentially women-centered and focuses at women's individual and collective levels without address-ing the relational domains of women vis-à-vis men in every day existential lives dominated by the extreme patriarchy for which the project site is known. Neither does the project envisage that any transformative social change implicit in trying to 'empower' women needs to look critically at broader economical, social and political structures that might require participation by stakeholders other than women alone in dealing with different forms of gender cooperation and conflicts at different levels. The article throws open several theoretical questions and broader</p>
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				issues of how empowerment is a double-edged and contested concept and what women-centric state discourses can or cannot achieve. It is suggested that given the local specificities and embedded structures, a spatially contextualized approach has to be in place as there cannot be a meta-narrative or a blueprint for women's empowerment.
In the Name of 'Poor and Marginalised'? Politics of NGO Activism with Dalit Women in Rural North India	Radhika Govinda	Govinda, R. (2009). In the Name of 'Poor and Marginalised'? Politics of NGO Activism with Dalit Women in Rural North India. <i>Journal of South Asian</i>	Dalits; Women; Rural; NGOs; Leadership	Assertion by the Dalits or ex-untouchables is one of the most significant developments in contemporary India. Dalit women have actively participated in Dalit movements and in women's and development NGOs activism. However, their voices and perspectives are said to have been marginalised by movements and NGOs alike. This article unpacks the complexities, contradictions and

		<i>Development,</i> 4(1), 45-64.		challenges that are produced, reproduced and subverted in NGO activism with Dalit women by examining a women's NGO and its relations with Dalit women, the state and international donors in rural Uttar Pradesh in north India. Which factors contribute to an NGO choosing to work with Dalit women? Specifically, what implications does having roots in a state-sponsored initiative have for the NGO under study? Does external funding necessarily change the character of activism with Dalit women? Can Dalit women take on leadership roles in NGO activism with other Dalit women? The article explores these questions using interviews, observations and documentation collected and analysed in my doctoral research.
Human Rights as	Jayshree P.	Mangubhai,	Human rights; Rural;	This article argues for a greater focus

<p>Practice Agency, Power and Strategies of Dalit Women in Rural South India</p>	<p>Mangubhai</p>	<p>J.(2017).Human Rights as Practice Agency, Power and Strategies of Dalit Women in Rural South India. <i>Netherlands Quarterly of Human Rights</i>, 31(4), 445-472.</p>	<p>Women; Dalit; Livelihood; TTamil Nadu</p>	<p>on human rights as practice through understanding the complex dynamics of collective action to secure rights-based entitlements and freedoms. This is particularly pertinent in contexts where certain social groups do not enjoy their socio-economic rights due to the unequal distribution of available livelihood resources. Drawing on two case studies of Dalit women's struggles for livelihood entitlements in rural Tamil Nadu, South India, this article reveals the factors and processes that enable and constrain these women's ability to collectively organise and claim needed livelihood resources. The case studies argue for a focus on how multiple structural axes such as caste, class and gender mutually construct each other and shape multiple power relations within specific socio-historical</p>
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				<p>contexts. These complex power dynamics, embedded in social and institutional norms and practices, condition and, in turn, are conditioned by Dalit women's collective action. These dynamics also influence how the women's claims are dealt with by formal (State) institutions, and point to the relationship between formal and informal institutions. The article then indicates some key implications for operationalising rights-based development strategies targeting socially excluded groups.</p>
<p>Silkworm Rearing by Rural Women in Karnataka A Path to Empowerment</p>	<p>G.S. Geetha &amp; R. Indira</p>	<p>Geetha, G &amp; Indira, R. (2011).Silkworm Rearing by Rural Women in Karnataka A Path to</p>	<p>Rural; Women; Karnataka; Livelihood; Silkworm rearing; Women's Empowerment</p>	<p>Silkworm rearing is an important source of livelihood for rural women in Karnataka, South India. It means financial security, increased socioeconomic status, increased control over decision-making and the opportunity to save and spend. The</p>

		Empowerment . <i>Indian Journal of Gender Studies</i> , 18(1), 89-102.		women are self-employed, carry out silkworm rearing in the vicinity of or in their own homesteads with a known peer group, which helps them to balance both household and economic activity. Recognition of rural women as major contributors towards silk production and improvement of service delivery to them is the need of the hour.
<b>Assessing the Impact of Participation in Women Self-help Group-based Microfinance Non-experimental Evidences from Rural Households in</b>	Debadutta Kumar Panda	Panda, D. (2010). Assessing the Impact of Participation in Women Self-help Group-based Microfinance Non-experimental Evidences	Microfinance; Rural; women; SHGs; Migration; Orissa; Jharkhand; Chhattisgarh	A quasi-experimental design was made under which the target group was compared with a selected control group across a set of household variables like income, assets positions, savings, consumption, employment, literacy and migration. A multistage random sampling was used to select 150 cross-sectional samples from Orissa, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh states of India. Descriptive statistics, test of

<p><b>India</b></p>		<p>from Rural Households in India. <i>International Journal of Rural Management</i>, 5, (2), 197-215. .</p>	<p>significance by z-statistics and probit model under econometrics were used to measure the impact of participation in the self-help group-based microfinance. The distribution of household income and assets was measured by Gini coefficient and Lorenz curve. The 'household' was taken as the unit of analysis. The study concluded with the positive impact on the increase in income, assets position, savings and literacy and in the reduction of migration of rural households. Weak evidence of significant impact of the group-based microfinance on the distribution of household income and assets was found. The participation of women in the self-help group was strongly determined by household income, employment, migration, saving and literacy positions.</p>
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<p>How Effective is a Self-Help Group Led Microfinance Programme in Empowering Women? Evidence from Rural India</p>	<p>Gagan Bihari Sahu</p>	<p>Sahu, G. (2014). How Effective is a Self-Help Group Led Microfinance Programme in Empowering Women? Evidence from Rural India. <i>Journal of Asian and African Studies</i>, 50(95), pp. 542-558.</p>	<p>SHGs; Rural; Women; Microfinance; Economic empowerment</p>	<p>Drawing upon recent data, this paper explores the relationship between women's involvement in Self-Help Group (SHG) based microfinance programmes and their empowerment. The composite empowerment indicator shows that only 13.2% of women associated with microfinance are empowered. The paper finds that though the length of membership in SHGs increases the intensity of women's economic and political empowerment, it does not show a significant relationship with their social empowerment. It is also observed that 'economic empowerment' does not necessarily lead to the attainment of social and/or political empowerment. The paper argues that although SHG-led microfinance programmes have the potential to empower women in some aspects, their capacity in</p>
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				ushering social transformation is limited.
Personal and Economic Empowerment in Rural Indian Women A Self-help Group Approach	Tracey L. Moyle, Maureen Dollard Saswata Narayan Biswas	L. Moyle, T., Dollard, M & Biswas, S. (2006). Personal and Economic Empowerment in Rural Indian Women A Self-help Group Approach. <i>International Journal of Rural Management</i> , 2 (2), 245-266.	Women's empowerment; SHGs; Rural; Women	The present study examined the empowerment of women by addressing two dimensions: economic empowerment and personal empowerment. One hundred women, aged between 16 and 65 years, participating in self-help groups from two rural Indian villages in North-West India took part in the study. Both quantitative and qualitative data were gathered through self-report surveys and interviews, with the analysis yielding contradictory findings. The quantitative data found that working women reported moderate to high levels on collective efficacy, proactive attitude, self-esteem and self-efficacy with no significant reporting of psychological distress. In contrast, examination of the qualitative data

				revealed positive appraisals of self-worth, purpose and independence and negative appraisals of pressure, challenge and stress. The implications of these findings and the importance of this study are discussed.
Gender, Culture and ICT Use in Rural South India	Michael L. Best & Sylvia G. Maier	Best, M.& Maier, S.(2007).Gender, Culture and ICT Use in Rural South India. <i>Gender, Technology and Development</i> , 11(2), 137-155.	Women; Information Communication Technology Rural; &	In this article we explore how women use and perceive information technology in five villages in rural Tamil Nadu, India. We analyse the outcomes from structured in-depth interviews with 17 women Internet kiosk users and 22 women who have never used the Internet (non-users). Our intention was to systematically document the information and communication needs of women in rural South India as articulated by the women themselves. We identify several critical issues that must be taken into account in the design of information and communication

				<p>technology (ICT) projects. Our findings suggest four main conclusions: (1) rural women in this study find ICTs useful; (2) there are gender-specific usage patterns and perceptions of ICTs; (3) obstacles to ICT use are generally structural (time, location, illiteracy) and not personal (for example, a prohibition from a relative); and (4) manifestations of gender awareness correlate with perceptions of obstacles to ICT use. Information and communication technologies hold great promise in the drive for development and poverty reduction in the global South, yet in order to ensure that the entire population reaps the benefits of these technologies, a clear understanding of the specific needs of women and other disadvantaged groups is imperative.</p>
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<p>No Access Empowerment of Women Gaps in Technology Diffusion</p>	<p>Manju Singh</p>	<p>Singh, M. (2011). No Access Empowerment of Women Gaps in Technology Diffusion. <i>Social Change</i>, 40(4), 563- 576.</p>	<p>Women's empowerment; Rural; Women; Andhra Pradesh; Technology</p>	<p>Technology empowerment of rural women is identified as a crucial element to ease out their work stress, reduce drudgeries and to improve productivity. In developing countries, technology development and training programmes have not been responsive to household drudgery associated with different production activities undertaken by women. Hence, rural women's needs for technology that improves their productivity while reducing drudgery must be recognised. Present article attempts to highlight the need of effective Technology transfer for empowerment of rural women. In Section I of the article an overview is presented about empowerment, technology transfer and women's work which is hidden and multitasked and having many misperceptions.</p>
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				Considering women's different needs and widening gaps in rural technologies, this article affirms the critical need of technology transfer for enhancing and widening the process of technology diffusion in rural India. The focus of Section II is on the observations of an extensive study carried out to identify the gaps in technological transfer process in Andhra Pradesh and suggests definite pointers to develop appropriate technologies and transfer practices to ignite the process of women empowerment and social equity in India.
Rural Women and Conservation of Natural Resources: Traps and Opportunities	Swarn Lata Arya, J.S. Samra & S.P. Mittal	Arya, S., Samra, J.& Mittal, S.(1998). Rural Women and	Women; Rural; Natural Resource Management	Soil and water conservation measures change the state of natural resources, especially of water, soil and vegetation. These, in turn, have very different consequences for women and men. Planners of such programs

		<p>Conservation of Natural Resources: Traps and Opportunities. <i>Gender, Technology and Development</i>, 2(2), 167-185.</p>	<p>influence the position of women with their 'gender ideology' via assumptions which determine the structure and content of programs. Even purportedly friendly efforts on the part of these planners can increase pressure on farm women if they go about their projects without understanding the mechanisms underlying gender relations, the use of natural resources and the position of women.</p> <p>This was revealed in a study of integrated watershed management projects (WSMP) undertaken in a few villages at the foothills of the Shiwaliks in northern India. Once the program was implemented, the rural women were found to spend much more time in activities related to agriculture and animal husbandry, while they spent less time grazing their cattle, collecting</p>
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				fuelwood and bringing water. The values of the gender-related development index (GDI) were consequently higher in project villages. But when placed in perspective against the human development index (HDI), gender inequalities were found to be equally pronounced in both project and non-project villages, revealing an anti-female bias, thus emphasizing the need for planners and policy makers to understand the issues which directly or indirectly affect women's participation in natural resource management programs.
Entrepreneurship Training for Women in the Indian Rural Sector: A Review of Approaches	Tara S. Nair	Nair, T. (1996). Entrepreneurship Training for Women in the Indian Rural	Women; Rural; Development; Entrepreneurship; Training	There has been a perceptible increase in both the intellectual and physical resources devoted to the cause of research and action in the field of women's development. The author argues that initiatives in this realm are

and Strategies		Sector: A Review of Approaches and Strategies. <i>The Journal of Entrepreneurs hip5 (1), 81- 94..</i>		largely policy induced and devoid of any clear focus or strategy. Interventions that aim at promoting entrepreneurship among women in rural India are no exception. This paper reviews the strategies and approaches followed in the country over the past four decades and argue for the integration of gender as a critical parameter in the policies and programmes devised in the government as well as non-government sectors.
Women's Participation in Electoral Politics in India Silent Feminisation South Asia	Praveen Rai	Rai, P. (2017).Women 's Participation in Electoral Politics in India Silent Feminisation South Asia.	affirmative action, elections, gender, India, politics, voting patterns, women	The recent participation levels of women in formal politics in India reveal two positives that augur well. First, the upsurge among women voters that started in the 1990s reached the highest female turnout ever, so far, in the 2014 Lok Sabha elections. Second, women's participation in high-voltage election campaigns during the

		<p><i>Research,</i> 37(1) 58-77.</p>		<p>2014 general elections also showed a substantial increase. However, the continued under-representation of women in legislative bodies and within the rank and file of political parties offsets the momentous gains made in the people-driven feminisation of electoral politics in India.</p> <p>Within a brief historical context identifying the beginnings of women’s electoral participation in India, the article presents a time series analysis of women’s voting patterns, showing that there have never been concerted efforts by political parties to mobilise female voters on any issue concerning women in either national or state level elections. Promises by political parties in their manifestos on gender issues remain clichéd and are conveniently forgotten after the hustings. India’s</p>
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				failure to pass the Women's Reservation Bill is presented as the most telling testimony about lack of seriousness among political parties in taking better account of women's increasing electoral participation.
Women and poverty: Rural-urban dimensions	Preet Rustagi	Rustagi,P.(2007). Women and poverty: Rural-urban dimensions. <i>Change</i> , 37(4), 1-36.	Rural; Urban; Poverty; Women; Employment	This paper is about the gender dimensions of poverty with focus on rural and urban variations. The issues probed are wide-ranging: what are the implications of poverty for women's lives; is the impact of poverty on women distinct, and in what ways are poor women more vulnerable than others? So far, most of the attention has been on rural poverty, however, shifting more recently towards the concerns for urban poor. The question remains whether urban poverty is a spillover of rural poor through the process of migration? What are the characteristic features of urban poor

				and how do they differ from rural poor, especially in terms of the implications for women's lives. Does the association of women-headed households with poverty hold true in the Indian context? How different are the characteristics of women heads in rural and urban areas and what are its implications on poverty among such households?
Economic Empowerment of Rural Women and MGNERGA	Inder Jeet Kaur	Kaur, I. (2017). Economic Empowerment of Rural Women and MGNERGA. <i>Indian Journal of Public Administration,</i>	Economic empowerment; Women; Rural	Abstract not available

		60 (3), 696-719.		
Entrepreneurship at the Grass-roots: Developing the Income-generating Capabilities of Rural Women	Harsha Kirve & Ajit Kanitkar	Kirve H & Kanitkar, A. (1993). Entrepreneurship at the Grass- roots: Developing the Income-generating Capabilities of Rural Women. <i>The Journal of Entrepreneurship</i> , 2(2), 177-197.	Rural; Women; Entrepreneurship	Until recently, entrepreneurship was associated primarily with major contours of business. With the growing accent on economic development, the term has assumed a more expanded connotation to include all efforts directed to push economic frontiers. Seen in this context, experiments to generate additional income for the rural poor must fall within the ambit of efforts to develop entrepreneurship in the countryside. This paper deals with one such experiment by a non-government organisation in one of the states in India.
Women's empowerment and education: Panchayats and	Ratna Ghosh Paromita Chakravarti & Kumari Mansi	Ghosh, R., Chakravarti. P & Mansi, K. (2015). Women	Education; Empowerment, Panchayat, Self-help groups, Millennium	While women have made many advances, their inferior status to men continues to be a global phenomenon. At a time of unprecedented economic

<p>women's Self-help Groups in India</p>		<p>'s empowerment and education: Panchayats and women's Self-help Groups in India. <i>Policy Futures in Education</i>, 13(3), 294-314.</p>	<p>Development Goals (MDGs)</p>	<p>growth, India is experiencing a dramatic intensification of violence against women and the majority of girls are still not getting equal educational opportunity. In one of the most important steps for the empowerment of women, the Indian government gave constitutional status to village-level councils or Panchayati Raj institutions and reserved 33% of the seats in Panchayats for women. In addition, women were organized into Self-help Groups to mark the beginning of a major process of empowering women, although not much attention was paid to women's formal education. Our aim was to explore the impact of these measures on women's empowerment in the states of West Bengal and Mizoram.</p> <p>In general, we found that affirmative</p>
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				<p>action does ensure that larger numbers of women enter politics but it does not ensure that the women participate in politics and function as elected representatives, because of lack of education. Empowerment needs to be seen as a holistic outcome of processes of critical education that enables women to lead autonomous lives and the freedom to act. Both affirmative action and education are necessary to empower women who have suffered discrimination and lack of power always.</p>
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