

G GOVERNANCE

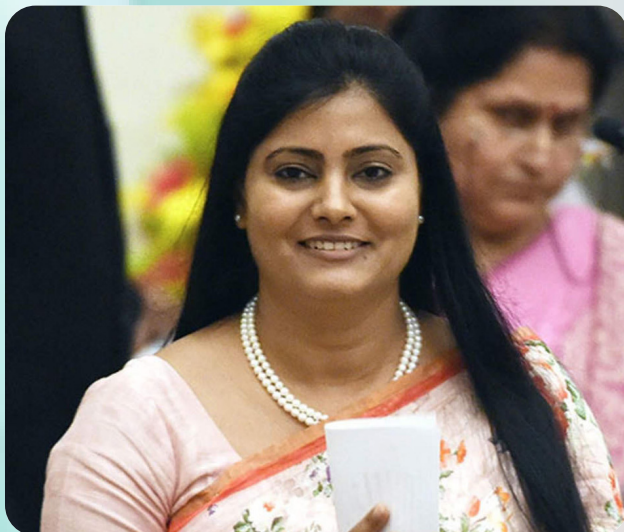
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NARI SHAKTI VANDAN **A Milestone of** **Modi Government**





सत्यमेव जयते

प्रधान मंत्री
Prime Minister

New Delhi

फाल्गुन 25, शक संवत् 1945

15th March, 2024

My dear family member,

Our partnership is at the threshold of completing a decade. The trust and support of 140 crore Indians inspires and motivates me.

The transformation that has taken place in the lives of the people is the biggest achievement of our government over the last 10 years. These transformative outcomes are the result of the sincere efforts made by a determined government to improve the quality of life for the poor, farmers, youth and women.

The success of efforts such as *pucca* houses through Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, access to electricity, water and LPG for all, free medical treatments through Ayushman Bharat, financial help to farmers, assistance to women through Matru Vandana Yojana and many more has been possible only due to the trust that you have placed in me.

Our nation is moving forward taking both tradition and modernity hand in hand. While the last decade witnessed unprecedented construction of next generation infrastructure, there has also been a rejuvenation of our rich national and cultural heritage. Today, every citizen is proud that the nation is marching ahead while also celebrating its rich culture.

It is a measure of your trust and support that we could take several historic and major decisions like implementation of GST, abrogation of Article 370, new law on Triple Talaq, Nari Shakti Vandan Act to enhance women's participation in the Parliament, the inauguration of a new Parliament building and strong steps against terrorism and Left-Wing Extremism.

The beauty of democracy lies in *Janbhagidari* or public participation. It is your support that gives me the immense strength to take bold decisions for the nation's welfare, draw up aspirational plans and implement them smoothly. I need and indeed, look forward to your ideas, suggestions and support as we work to fulfil the resolve of building a *Viksit Bharat*. I am confident that we will continue to take our nation to great heights together.

With best wishes for your bright future.

Yours,

(Narendra Modi)

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for Skill Development
and Entrepreneurship





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The Era of Transformation: A Comprehensive Look at India's Progress under PM Modi's Leadership

Since assuming office in May 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has spearheaded a multitude of initiatives aimed at transforming India into a global



Women's power is on the path of progress from education to business in Ghaziabad on 9th March 2024 session-3

On International Women's Day, Aayam Parivartan (ek nai pahchan) NGO organized a special program "Nari Shakti Ek Abhivyakt" (session 3), "Aapki Kahani Aapki Zubani" to celebrate the strength,



Stories of breaking shackles

Prayas JAC Society joined hands with WeDo (Women's Entrepreneurship Day Organization) and Governance Today magazine to mark International Women's Day.

Empowering Women: Unleashing the Power of Nari Shakti



In the rich tapestry of human history, women have played an indelible role in shaping societies, economies, and cultures. From the venerated legends of powerful goddesses to the unsung heroines of everyday life, the essence of 'Nari Shakti'—the power of women—resonates across civilizations. However, despite strides toward gender equality, women continue to face systemic barriers and entrenched stereotypes that impede their full participation and potential. It is imperative, now more than ever, to recognize, celebrate, and unleash the boundless potential of Nari Shakti.

Nari Shakti embodies resilience, courage, and determination in the face of adversity. It is the force that propels women to defy norms, break barriers, and pursue their dreams against all odds. From grassroots activists championing social justice to visionary leaders shaping policies on the world stage, women have proven time and again that they are catalysts for change and progress.

At the heart of Nari Shakti lies economic empowerment. When women are given equal access to education, employment, and entrepreneurship, entire communities thrive. Studies show that investing in women's economic participation yields exponential returns, driving economic growth, reducing poverty, and fostering sustainable development. Empowered women invest in their families' health and education, creating a ripple effect of positive change for generations to come.

Moreover, Nari Shakti is a force for innovation and creativity. When women are included in decision-making processes and given space to contribute their unique perspectives, societies benefit from diverse solutions to complex challenges. Whether in science, technology, the arts, or governance, women bring fresh insights, empathy, and ingenuity to the table, enriching the fabric of human endeavor.

However, the journey towards unleashing

the full potential of Nari Shakti is far from over. Deep-rooted gender inequalities persist, perpetuated by discriminatory laws, cultural norms, and unequal access to resources. Gender-based violence, limited political representation, and a lack of access to healthcare and education remain formidable barriers to women's empowerment.

To truly harness Nari Shakti, concerted action is needed at all levels of society. Governments must enact and enforce laws that protect women's rights and ensure equal opportunities. Businesses and industries must break down gender barriers in the workplace and promote diversity and inclusion. Civil society organizations play a crucial role in raising awareness, providing support services, and amplifying women's voices.

Education emerges as a cornerstone of Nari Shakti. By ensuring girls have equal access to quality education, we equip them with the tools to chart their destinies, challenge stereotypes, and contribute meaningfully to society. Education empowers women to make informed choices about their health, finances, and futures, paving the way for a more equitable and prosperous world.

In conclusion, Nari Shakti is not merely a slogan; it is a transformative force that holds the key to a brighter, more inclusive future for all. As we celebrate the achievements of women past and present, let us redouble our efforts to dismantle barriers, challenge injustices, and build a world where every woman and girl can realize her full potential. When we harness the power of Nari Shakti, we unlock the promise of a better world for generations to come.

Best regards

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'ajit sinha'.

AJIT SINHA
Editor-in-Chief

10,000 Genome Project



The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has announced the successful completion of the '10,000 Genomes Project', an effort to sequence thousands of individual genomes from India. This landmark project aims to enable precision medical and genetic epidemiological studies tailored to the Indian population.

Objective

While India sequenced its first complete human genome in 2006, there was a need to create a large genomic database specifically representing India's population diversity. As per DBT Secretary Dr. Rajesh S., "There has been hardly any study on the basic genetic structure of Indians," Gokhale said.

By mapping thousands of individual genomes from diverse ethnic groups and tribal populations across India, researchers now have important reference data on population-specific genetic variants.

These variants influence disease susceptibility among different Indian sub-groups. It is important to understand them to bring precision medicine and targeted healthcare solutions to everyone.

The '10,000 Genomes Project' was conceptualized in 2020 under the National Biotechnology Development Strategy 2015–20. Genome sequencing started in 2021 and is now completed as per the DBT deadline.

In total, 10,010 genomes were sequenced from individuals belonging to 1014 Indian sub-populations and tribes across all 28 states and 9 union territories.

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As the world's first ethnically relevant genome database, the 10,000 Genomes Project helps position India among the few countries having indigenous genomic information at a population scale.

Dr. Gokhale highlighted that such whole genome data will have applications in many areas, from understanding genetic diseases and enabling preventive healthcare policies to genomics, precision medicine, and even agriculture. promoting research in.

By mapping India's unique genetic variants associated with diseases such as diabetes, cancer, or heart disorders, researchers can develop targeted drugs, diagnostics, and treatment protocols customized for sub-groups of Indians. This could revolutionize the healthcare ecosystem.

The government of India will set up the Bharat Semiconductor Research Center

Union Minister of State for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Electronics & Information Technology and Jal Shakti, Rajeev Chandrashekhkar, recently announced that 'Bharat Semiconductor Research Centre' will be set up in the near future. It is expected to be established at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. The announcement was made during his virtual address at the All India Research Scholars Summit 2024, organized by IIT Madras.



The Bharat Semiconductor Research Center is set to become a global standards institute that will partner with academia, government, the private sector, and start-ups. Initially, it will be co-located with Semiconductor Complex Limited and has the potential to transform into an independent semiconductor research organization in the future. The research center aims

to compete with and collaborate with renowned international institutions. The goal is to make the India Semiconductor Research Center one of the leading pillars of semiconductor research in the coming decade.

The new research center will foster a vibrant ecosystem of top universities and colleges in India to collaborate on research in various areas related to semiconductors.

These areas include materials, physics, science, transistors, devices, packaging, and systems innovation.

Since 2022, India has made substantial progress in developing a vibrant and fast-growing semiconductor ecosystem. Several global semiconductor companies, including Tower Semiconductor, Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation of Taiwan, and Micron, have submitted proposals to set up characterization, testing, and manufacturing units in India. This development is a testament to the country's progress in the semiconductor industry.

In the Budget 2024–25, the Government of India allocated ₹1 lakh crore to the 'Research and Innovation Fund'. The fund is a 50-year interest-free grant that aims to catalyze innovation and research through an industry-academia partnership model.

National Action for Mechanized Sanitation Ecosystem

(NAMASTE) scheme, a joint initiative of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, aims to eliminate the dangerous practice of manual sewer and septic tank cleaning.

The scheme, implemented by the National Safai Karmachari Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFD) from FY 2023–24 to FY 2025–26, has a budget allocation of Rs 349.73 crore and is focused on providing a range of rights to sewer and

septic tank workers (SSWs). Is concentrated.

The Namaste scheme includes several components designed to support and empower SSWs:

Profiling of SSWs in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) through digital tools, with a target of identifying approximately 1 lakh SSWs.

Providing occupational safety training to SSWs and setting up hygiene response units for Namaste.

To provide a capital subsidy of up to Rs 5.00 lakh for the purchase

of sanitation-related vehicles and equipment.

Distributing personal protective equipment (PPE) to SSWs.

Distributing protective equipment to emergency response sanitation units.

To conduct information, education, and communication (IEC) campaigns to raise awareness about SSW safety and dignity.

Profiling Process and Namaste Mobile Application Training

The first component of the Namaste scheme focuses on

Maldives-China agreement to acquire non-lethal equipment

The Maldives recently signed a military assistance agreement with China, a significant development in diplomatic and military relations between the two countries. Under this newly signed agreement, the Maldives will receive free “non-lethal” military equipment and training from China's military. President Mohammad Muizzu, widely seen as a pro-China leader, has stressed that the agreement will further strengthen the independence and autonomy of the Indian Ocean island nation.

The military assistance agreement was signed by Maldives Defense Minister Mohammed Ghassan Maumoon and Major General Zhang Baokun, Deputy Director of China's Office for International Military Cooperation.

President Muizzu shared some information about the agreement. He said China and the Maldives



have always maintained military cooperation, and the only new development with this agreement is the assistance the Maldives will receive to strengthen its military capability. This agreement provides free of charge various types of training and non-lethal military equipment to the Maldivian Army.

According to President Muizzu,

non-lethal weapons provided under this agreement will include tear gas, pepper spray, and similar weapons. These devices are often used for crowd control and law enforcement purposes, and their inclusion in the agreement shows the Maldives wants to enhance its internal security capabilities.

President Muizzu stressed that the agreement with China is aimed at enabling the Maldives to stand on its own two feet and maintain its autonomy and independence. By receiving training and equipment from China, the Maldives hopes to strengthen its defense forces and reduce its dependence on other countries for military assistance.

In an unprecedented initiative, Jharkhand state has become the first state in the country to launch the ‘Widow Remarriage Incentive Scheme’. Under this scheme, women who choose to remarry after the death of their husbands will receive an incentive amount of Rs2 lakh from the government. The scheme was launched by Chief Minister Champai Soren on 6 March 2024.



creating a national database of SSWs by profiling them and assigning them a unique Namaste ID. To initiate the profiling process, online training sessions on the profiling process and the Namaste mobile application were conducted for 30 states and UTs in all five regions.

Ten states and UTs conducted state-level namaste profiling training to address technical queries, in which 805 ULBs participated. After the online training, a sanitation profile of each city from the ULB is collected through an online form, including data on SSWs, functional and existing machines, and the estimated number of camps organized by the ULB. States are preparing to address any discrepancies in data and conduct profiling camps.

Women's Reservation Bill 2023

Need, Features, Challenges and Way Forward

The Nari Shakti Vandan Bill, or Women's Reservation Bill, was recently passed by Parliament. This Act aims to reserve one-third of the total seats for women in Parliament and state legislatures.

The Women's Reservation Bill will ensure that half the population is adequately represented in Parliament. Women's participation in the political arena will ensure that they are receptive to women's issues, empowered, and become

role models. There are 82 women MPs (15.2%) in the Lok Sabha and 31 women MPs (13%) in the Rajya Sabha.

Article 330 (A): Article 330 (A) has been included in the bill, which is inspired by the provisions of Article 330 on the reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Article 332(A): This article, introduced by the Women's Reservation Bill, requires seats to be reserved for women in every

state assembly.

Amendment in Article 239(AA): The Bill adds that Article 239AA(2) (b) of any law made by Parliament shall apply to Delhi, the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

One-third of seats reserved for women: The Women's Reservation Bill aims to reserve one-third of all seats for women in the Lok Sabha and state legislatures.

Reservation in reserved seats: This Act will also reserve seats for women among the reserved seats.





The allocation of reserved seats will be determined by the authority appointed by the President of India.

Reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Categories: This Act also provides a reservation for women in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories.

The Women's Reservation Act 2023 has the following benefits:

Affirmative Action: This Act aims to empower women by including them in the political arena. This Act will ensure that women are duly represented in the politics of the country. According to the Global Gender Index 2023 report, India is ranked 127th out of 146 countries. Under the political empowerment category, women represent 15.1% of MPs.

Successful Templates in Panchayats: The existing reservation system in Panchayats has shown positive results, which point to the need to replicate the same pattern at the national level.

Gender sensitivity: It is a belief that women are more receptive and sensitive to women-related issues. Their inclusion in the formulation of laws will have a positive impact on addressing issues related to women.

Promotion of inclusive economy:

A study of data from European countries like Norway, Sweden, etc. shows that as the representation of women has increased in the political field, the country has also benefited in the economic field, which indicates inclusive development. Do it.

Despite the benefits of the Women's Reservation Bill 2023, it has been a controversial issue, and its opponents have argued against its implementation.

Diverting attention from major electoral reforms: Some opponents argue that the Women's Reservation Bill could divert attention from major electoral reforms such as the criminalization of politics and intra-party democracy.

Issue of free and fair elections: Some opponents argue that reservations for women could be at a disadvantage to male candidates, who would have to contest two-thirds of the seats.

The unequal status of women: It is argued that this will perpetuate the unequal status of women, as they will be seen as not being elected on merit.

Restricts voter's choice: The reservation of seats for women in Parliament restricts voters' choice

to women candidates whom people may or may not like.

Disincentives for sitting MPs: The rotation of reserved seats at each election may reduce the motivation of any MP to work in his constituency as he may lose the opportunity to contest there again.

Enforcement of the Bill: There are ambiguities in implementing reservations in actual elections. Reservations cannot be implemented before the 2024 Lok Sabha elections. It can be implemented only when the delimitation process is completed in India.

Non-uniform application: The Act does not make any provision for the Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Councils.

The subject of women's representation in Parliament and legislatures is a divisive and polarizing issue. But at the same time, it is also important that women get their fair share of political representation. This Act is the right step towards women's empowerment. There is also a need to develop a proper system to quickly implement the Women's Reservation Bill.

When Women Prosper, the World Prospers:

Unleashing the Power of Gender Equality

The phrase "When women prosper, the world prospers" encapsulates a fundamental truth about the pivotal role of women in driving positive change and progress across societies. Gender equality and the empowerment of women are not just moral imperatives but also essential drivers of economic growth, social development, and sustainable peace. This article explores the multifaceted benefits of advancing women's rights and opportunities and highlights the transformative impact of investing in women and girls.

Economic Empowerment: Women's participation in the

economy is a powerful catalyst for growth and prosperity. When women have equal access to education, employment, and entrepreneurial opportunities, they contribute significantly to GDP and household income. Studies show that closing the gender gap in labor force participation could add trillions of dollars to global GDP. By investing in women's economic empowerment, countries unlock a vast reservoir of talent, innovation, and productivity, driving inclusive economic development and poverty reduction.

Education and Leadership: Education is the cornerstone of women's empowerment and

social progress. When girls receive quality education and have equal opportunities to pursue their aspirations, they become agents of change in their communities. Educated women are more likely to participate in decision-making processes, advocate for their rights, and challenge gender norms and stereotypes. By promoting girls' education and leadership, societies foster a culture of equality, diversity, and social justice, paving the way for sustainable development and prosperity.

Health and Well-being: Investments in women's health and well-being yield significant returns for individuals, families, and





societies. Access to reproductive healthcare, maternal care, and family planning services empowers women to make informed choices about their bodies and futures. Improving women's health outcomes not only saves lives but also enhances productivity, reduces poverty, and promotes social stability. When women thrive, families are healthier, children are better educated, and communities are more resilient to economic and health crises.

Peace and Security: Women play a crucial role in building and sustaining peace in conflict-affected areas. Their participation in peace negotiations, conflict resolution, and post-conflict reconstruction processes leads to more durable and inclusive peace agreements. When women's voices are heard and their perspectives are included, peace agreements are more comprehensive, addressing the root causes of conflict and promoting reconciliation and social cohesion. Empowering women as peacemakers and leaders strengthens the fabric of societies and creates a more peaceful and just world for future generations.

"When women prosper, the world prospers" is not just a slogan but a call to action for governments, policymakers, civil society, and the private sector to prioritize gender equality and women's empowerment in their agendas. By investing in women and girls, societies unlock their full potential and create a more equitable, prosperous, and sustainable future for all. As we strive to bounce back better from global challenges, let us harness the power of gender equality to create a world where every woman and girl can thrive and contribute to the flourishing of humanity.

Vishwakarma Yojana and Lakhpati Didi Yojana

These workers and craftsmen will also be eligible for collateral-free loan assistance up to Rs 1 lakh (1st installment) and Rs 2 lakh (2nd installment) at a concessional interest rate of 5%.

Skill Development and Empowerment: The Vishwakarma Yojana has been allocated a budget of Rs 13,000 crore to Rs 15,000 crore for five financial years, from 2023–2024 to 2027–2028.

The scheme provides a stipend of Rs 500 for skill training and Rs 1,500 for the purchase of modern equipment.

Extent and Coverage: The scheme covers 18 traditional trades in both rural and urban areas. These professions include carpenters, boatmakers, blacksmiths, potters, sculptors, cobblers, tailors, etc.

Registration and Implementation: Registration for Vishwakarma Yojana can be completed at common service centers in villages.

While the central government will provide funds for this scheme, cooperation will also be sought from the state governments.

Integration with value chains: A significant objective of the scheme is to ensure that artisans are seamlessly integrated into both domestic and global value chains, thereby increasing their market access and opportunities.

Lakhpati Didi Scheme:

Introduction: The government aims to create two crores of "Lakhpati Didi" (prosperous sisters) in the villages. The scheme is in line with the broader mission of poverty alleviation and economic empowerment. Under this scheme, skill training will be provided to women so that they can earn more than Rs 1 lakh per year.

Features:

Drones will be made available to women's self-help groups (SHGs) for agricultural activities. The initiative aims to leverage technology to transform the agricultural landscape while empowering women in rural communities. Around 15,000 women in self-help groups will be given training in the operation and repair of drones. Through this training, women will acquire advanced skills as well as new opportunities for income generation. Drones have the potential to revolutionize agriculture through precision agriculture, crop monitoring, and pest control. Under this scheme, women will be trained in LED bulb-making, plumbing, and other skills.



Women's Empowerment in India

Dr. Sumitra Singh

Associate Prof, Amity Law School, Noida and Arindam Dey, Student BA LLB(G) Amity Law School, Noida

India is such a country where the greatest contribution of women to this world was well realized, from the beginning of human civilization. Therefore, we can say

firmly that the concept of women's empowerment is not borrowed from the outside; it's our inherent attribute. From the very early period of Vedic civilization, we can see that women were equally treated as men in every sphere of life; they enjoyed freedom, dignity, religious rights, the right to speech and expression,

and also propriety and educational rights. Women took part in sabhas and samitis (assembly) and actively joined in the deliberation, debate, and discussion process.

There were numerous intellectual and wise women, like Gargi, Maitreyi, and many more. As many as twenty women authors were there who



wrote many verses in the Rig Veda. For example, Lopamudra composed two hymns in the Rig Veda (I-179; 1:2), Sikata Nivavarni (vii-91, ix-81, 11-20), and Ghosa, the daughter of Sage Kakshivan, composed two hymns.

Uncountable instances of empowered women have been there in front of us since ancient times. But simultaneously, it's also true that the passage of time and the invasion of foreign invaders destroyed our rich heritage and cultures vastly. Accordingly, the condition of women deteriorates from time to time.

But the soul of our country, our Mother Bharat, is not yet dead. Again, it was awakened in the 19th

century through many great sons of the soil, and they raised the issue of women's rights and dignity by standing beside the women firmly. Some of the names that are never forgotten are Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwer Chandra Vidyasagar, and many others.

In the 21st century, our government and the Hon'ble PM Shri Narendra Modi Ji himself carried the vision of women's empowerment with full devotion to fulfill the dream of those pioneers of women's empowerment. And it's a matter of pleasure that every day our country reaches new milestones towards the upliftment of women across the country.

The Indian government took

many initiatives to confirm the overall growth and participation of women in every sector of the country. There is an abundance of initiatives that have been taken by the Government of India; some of them are:

Self-help group(SHG)

Through the self-help groups, the government wants to deliver a beneficial government scheme to the doorstep of poor women, especially in rural areas. The ultimate goal of government is to make every woman independent and self-sufficient, from the ground level to the highest level. During many public meetings, PM Modi describes four castes in Bharat,

Cover Story

i.e., the poor, youth, women, and farmers. Among these four castes, women are prominent; there is no doubt about this. In several states, our Hon'ble PM meets the SHG women directly who have become lakhpati didi and encourages them. Through the banks, the government gives loans to poor women to start their businesses or open cattle farms. Today, the SHG group makes a large number of women smart, stable, and financially independent throughout the nation.

Nari Shakti Vandhan Adhiniyam

On September 19, 2023, during the special session of Parliament, the government introduced a bill called Nari Shakti Vandhan Adhiniyam, or Women's Reservation Bill 2023, and passed it to one-

third of all seats for women in Lok Sabha, state legislative assemblies; it was a historic and appreciable stand towards women's representation in the country after 75 years of independence. It shows the government's focus and determination to promote Nari Shakti countrywide and its commitment to improving women's lives and livelihoods and removing all such obstacles that come in the way of their development.

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna

After becoming PM, Narendra Modi was committed to lessening the troubles of the country's women. Therefore, his government took several measures to bring women out of their plight and develop their lives and health conditions.

Since he comes from a family with a lower economic background, he has seen the suffering and basic problems of the middle class and poor people. Thus, to provide relief to the women from the earthfire smoke, the government distributed the gas cylinders from village to city everywhere. This step by the government saves thousands of women from eye and lung problems and facilitates their lives.

Besides this, many other initiatives are going on to empower and encourage women

The Beti Bachao Bati Padhao scheme was launched on January 22, 2015. The main motive of this scheme was to protect and educate the girls, and in many respects, this





scheme has been successful in reaching its goal.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna was started in 2019 to provide benefits to all pregnant women.

The Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme was regulated in 2017 to empower rural women.

The current government always puts women first, and this is reflected in the current ministries. A total of 11 women hold the ministry at the central level, which is the highest in the last 17 years.

India created history in 2024 during Republic Day celebrations, where the admirable women were seen state-wise on tableaux and also led the parade for the Armed Forces. It was an admirable day for all of us.

Three new criminal bills related to the criminal justice system were passed in 2023, where laws have been changed a lot and tightened related to rape, fraudulent marriages, and forceful intercourse with women.

Also, other initiatives of the government directly or indirectly improve the lifestyle of women and

India created history in 2024 during Republic Day celebrations, where the admirable women were seen state-wise on tableaux and also led the parade for the Armed Forces. It was an admirable day for all of us.



develop their quality of life, such as the Pradhan Mantri Jal Jivan Mission, the Ayushman Bharat Card, the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikash Yojna, etc.

There are so many instances that

prove the efforts of the government to develop the state of women in every field: sports, healthcare, legal, space and research technology, industrial and entrepreneurship, defense and military, bureaucrats, and higher posts, respectively. The government tirelessly works for the overall growth of women, irrespective of their creed, caste, or sect. In present times, we are going through the Amrit Kal, and after 24 years, when we celebrate our 100 years of independence, India will become Vishwa Guru once again. To bring about this success, we all—140 crore Indians—have to come together and contribute through our work in nation-building. Composing this narrative would never be possible without the active and efficient participation of women.

“There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. A bird can't fly on only one wing.

Swami Vivekananda

Raj Bhushan

Prime Minister Modi was spotted with women scientists at the time of the launch of Chandrayan-3 and landing the lunar rover on the moon. It was decided to name the landing spot on the moon “Shiv Shakti” which essentially signifies the feminine energy in the ancient Indian knowledge system. There were media reports about the significant contribution of the women scientists in Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) who were instrumental in the execution of this project. Notably, approximately 20-25 percent of the ISRO scientists are women whereas over 100 women scientists and engineers are reported to have been involved in the mission. In one of the interviews, ISRO chief S. Somanath outlined how women were involved in conceptualizing, designing, and executing the Chandrayaan-3 mission and some



of them demonstrated a pivotal role in navigation during the lander’s critical descent.

Since then there has been talk about women’s power or ‘shakti’ evidenced not only in the field of

science but in the political field as well. Indian culture has always acknowledged the role of feminine power in the society and nation building process.

Our ancient tradition has been to

put women first and acknowledge their contribution in every sphere of life. Worshiping ‘Nari-Shakti’ has been a part of Indian tradition and there was an imminent need to empower them politically too. Therefore the Constitutional (106th Amendment) Act 2023, was passed reserving one-third of all seats for women in Lok Sabha, State legislative assemblies, and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, which includes those reserved for SCs and STS.

The Constitutional amendment comes into effect after an exercise of delimitation is undertaken for this purpose after the relevant figures for the first census taken after commencement of the Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Act, 2023 and shall cease to affect the expiration of a period of fifteen years from



such commencement. Now it is parliament's prerogative for any further extension after its commencement which will likely be the case. In India, reservation has always been the pivotal point of politics. Politics and reservation are hand in glove wherein the political parties see an opportune moment to woo voters. However, as per the principles laid down by the Supreme Court reservation could not accede to 50% of overall reservations. This legal proposition was maintained in supreme court judgments where a maximum reservation of 50% on the overall reservations was capped as held in *Vikas Kishanrao Gawali vs State of Maharashtra* which also limits OBC reservation to 27%. In another case in one of the landmark judgements the Hon'ble Supreme Court has capped total reservation as 50% in *Indira Sawhney vs Union of India* judgment.

This amendment had a turbulent past. Various attempts regarding Constitutional amendments for reserving seats for women in Parliament and state legislative assemblies were proposed in 1996, 1998, 1999 and 2008. However, they did not fetch the desired result due to lack of political will. The delay also resulted in resistance from certain sections of politicians who were of the view that OBCs who constitute 41% of the population are inadequately represented in the Lok Sabha, State Legislatures and Local Governments. The Constitutional amendment, which reserves 33% of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies, does not include a quota for women from the OBCs. As per the sub-article (3) of newly inducted article 334A of the Constitution of India rotation of seats reserved for women in the House of the People, the

Legislative Assembly of a State and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi shall take effect after each subsequent exercise of delimitation as the Parliament may by law determine.

It is relevant to note that at present the composition of women's representation in the legislative houses are inadequate as around 15% of the total members of the current 17th Lok Sabha are women. The representation in the state assemblies is not encouraging where the representation of women on average constitutes as low as 9% of the total members. The Prime Minister has stated that 'India needs not just women's development, but women-led development that makes women the leading force of our development trajectory', and as per this belief, the center did take substantive measures to ensure overall development of women and this amendment is a joint step forward. This the positive move by the government. The government is trying hard for holistic development and increased participation of women in society and the economy. In past the central government had a successful campaign of 'Beti Bacho Beti Padoo' 'to provide accessible and affordable quality education for girl children followed by 'Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana' and 'Pradhan Mantri Matritva Suraksha Abhiyaan' for a dignified motherhood in India. The instant amendment is a joint step forward by the government towards women laid government with adequate representation in legislative bodies. Though it is just checking out one of the list of promises in Central Ruled Parity's manifesto, it is interesting to see its election impact when a Constitutional amendment impacts 50 percent of strong 1.4 billion of population.

A New Empowering India Under Leadership of PM Narendra Modi

Dr. Kiritkumar Bhatt

Professor & Principal,
Engineering College of Tuwa,
Gujarat, India.

According to projections made by internationally renowned consultants and the IMF, India will be one of the world's fastest-growing economies by 2025. It has been ranked as the third-largest emerging market hub and the third-largest global startup ecosystem. Million-person empowerment is inevitably a process of teaching values to educate the students to live a life that is personal and

congruent with the values and standards of society. On May 30, 2019, Shri Narendra Modi became Prime Minister of India, marking the beginning of his second term in office. Shri Modi, the first Premier born after independence, served in India between 2014 and 2019. He has also distinguished himself as the longest-serving Chief Minister of Gujarat, from October 2001 to May 2014. In her motto, Sitka Modi has introduced a change in governance leading to an integrated, development-focused, and corruption-free government, based on the slogan 'Sabka Saath,

Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas.' New hopes developed for citizens in India in the 2014 general election following a period of instability, corruption, and fraud under the leadership of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA). After one decade of gaps, the National Democrat Alliance (NDA) II administration led by Narendra Modi of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) raised many expectations of middle-class ordinary Indian people for an elite. The governance study of the present government is quite significant from this perspective. Therefore, this paper analyzes PM Modi's vision for empowering India and the track record of PM Modi's pledges to understand the cause of the new empowerment for India. Here, the research is based on data from prior studies. The study finds that development is a process fueled by resources, and we must do much more to ensure that these resources can equitably meet current needs while remaining available for future generations' development needs.

PM Modi's major achievements as his government completes eight years at the Centre

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has planned a slew of programs from May 30 to June 15 to mark the completion of eight years of the Narendra Modi government at the Centre. According to party leaders, the focus of the events will be service, good governance, and welfare of the poor.



Let`s take a look at PM Modi`s major achievements

Narendra Modi's Most Productive Achievement in 9 Years of Political Service and His Vision for India's Growth and Development

According to projections made by internationally renowned consultants and the IMF, India will be one of the world's fastest-growing economies by 2025. It has been ranked as the third-largest emerging market hub and the third-largest global startup ecosystem. Million-person empowerment is inevitably a process of teaching values to educate the students to live a life that is personal and congruent with the values and standards of society. On May 30, 2019, Shri Narendra Modi became Prime Minister of India, marking the beginning of his second term in office. Shri Modi, the first Premier born after independence, served in India between 2014 and 2019. He has also distinguished himself as the longest-serving Chief Minister of Gujarat, from October 2001 to May 2014. In her motto, Sitka Modi has introduced a change in governance leading to an integrated, development-focused, and corruption-free government, based on the slogan 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas.' New hopes developed for citizens in India in the 2014 general election following a period of instability, corruption, and fraud under the leadership of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA). After one decade of gaps, the National Democrat Alliance (NDA) II administration, led by Narendra Modi of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), raised many expectations.



Narendra Modi's Most Productive Achievement: Make in India

One of Prime Minister Modi's most significant accomplishments has been the initiation of the "Make in India" campaign. Launched in September 2014, this ambitious program aimed to transform India into a global manufacturing hub by encouraging both domestic

and foreign investment in various sectors. The initiative sought to boost job creation, enhance skill development, and promote indigenous production across diverse industries such as automobiles, textiles, electronics, and defense.

Illustration:

Under the "Make in India" banner, several reforms were introduced to

Special Story

ease the process of doing business in India, including streamlining regulatory frameworks, simplifying tax structures, and improving infrastructure. These efforts have attracted significant foreign direct investment (FDI) and propelled the growth of domestic industries, contributing to India's economic expansion and positioning the country as a favorable destination for global manufacturers.

Narendra Modi's Vision: Digital India

In tandem with the "Make in India" campaign, Prime Minister Modi unveiled the "Digital India" initiative in July 2015, aimed at leveraging technology to empower citizens, improve governance and foster digital inclusion nationwide. The vision of Digital India encompasses various domains, including digital infrastructure, digital literacy, e-governance, and digital empowerment.

Illustration:

Through Digital India, the government has endeavored to bridge the digital divide by ensuring access to high-speed internet connectivity in rural and urban areas alike. Initiatives such as BharatNet aim to connect over 250,000-gram panchayats (village councils) with high-speed broadband, enabling digital services to reach even the remotest corners of the country. Additionally, the promotion of digital literacy programs has empowered millions of Indians with essential digital skills, enabling them to participate in the digital economy effectively.

Progressing India: Narendra Modi's Holistic Approach

Beyond "Make in India" and "Digital India," Prime Minister Modi's vision for India's growth



and development encompasses a holistic approach that addresses various facets of the nation's progress. From infrastructure development through initiatives like the Smart Cities Mission and the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) to social welfare schemes such as Ayushman Bharat and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, the government under Modi's leadership has prioritized inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Paving the Path to Progress: Prime Minister Modi's Vision for a Digital and Progressive India

In the annals of India's modern history, Prime Minister Narendra Modi stands as a visionary leader whose transformative policies have propelled the nation towards unprecedented growth and development. At the heart

of his ambitious agenda lies the triumvirate of ideals encapsulated in the powerful slogans "Digital India," "Make in India," and "Progressive India." These succinct yet profound phrases encapsulate the essence of Prime Minister Modi's vision for a modern, self-reliant, and inclusive India, poised to conquer the challenges of the 21st-century global landscape.

Digital India: Bridging the Digital Divide

"Digital India" resonates as a clarion call to harness the transformative power of technology to empower every citizen and accelerate the nation's progress. Under Prime Minister Modi's stewardship, India has witnessed an unprecedented digital revolution, with initiatives aimed at bridging the digital divide and democratizing



access to information and services.

From the ambitious BharatNet project aimed at connecting every village with high-speed internet to the Aadhaar digital identity system, which has streamlined welfare delivery and financial inclusion, the Digital India initiative has laid the foundation for a digitally empowered society. Initiatives like Digital Payments, Skill India, and Startup India have unleashed the entrepreneurial spirit of millions, driving innovation and economic growth across sectors.

Make in India: Fostering Innovation and Self-Reliance

"Make in India" epitomizes Prime Minister Modi's unwavering commitment to transforming India into a global manufacturing hub, catalyzing job creation, and fostering

innovation-led growth. With a focus on ease of doing business, infrastructure development, and skill enhancement, the Make in India initiative has attracted unprecedented foreign investment and spurred the growth of domestic industries.

Strategic reforms in sectors ranging from defense and aerospace to electronics and renewable energy have bolstered India's industrial competitiveness on the global stage. The emphasis on local manufacturing, coupled with initiatives like Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes, has bolstered self-reliance while positioning India as a preferred destination for investment and trade.

Progressive India: Empowering Every Citizen

"Progressive India" embodies Prime Minister Modi's vision of an inclusive and equitable society, where every citizen has the opportunity to realize their full potential. Through transformative social welfare programs such as Ayushman Bharat, Jan Dhan Yojana, and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, the government has prioritized healthcare, financial inclusion, and sanitation, ensuring that the dividends of development reach the last mile.

Moreover, initiatives like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and PM-Kisan have championed gender equality and rural prosperity, empowering marginalized communities and fostering social cohesion. By prioritizing education, healthcare, and sustainable development, Prime Minister Modi's vision for a Progressive India is one that leaves no one behind, building a nation where every citizen can aspire to a brighter future.

Conclusion: Charting a Course for a Brighter Tomorrow

In conclusion, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visionary slogans of "Digital India," "Make in India," and "Progressive India" encapsulate not just a set of policies, but a bold vision for the nation's future. By leveraging technology, fostering innovation, and prioritizing inclusive growth, India is charting a course toward prosperity and global leadership in the 21st century.

As the nation marches steadfastly towards realizing these aspirations, every citizen must embrace the spirit of innovation, entrepreneurship, and social responsibility. Together, let us join hands in building a new India, one that is digital, self-reliant, and progressive, where the dreams of a billion hearts find wings to soar.

The Era of Transformation:

A Comprehensive Look at India's Progress under PM Modi's Leadership

Since assuming office in May 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has spearheaded a multitude of initiatives aimed at transforming India into a global economic powerhouse. His leadership has been marked by ambitious

policies, innovative schemes, and a focus on inclusive growth. This article provides an overview of the significant strides made in various sectors under PM Modi's tenure.

Economic Reforms and Growth:

Under PM Modi's leadership, India has witnessed notable economic reforms aimed at boosting growth and development. The introduction of initiatives such as "Make in India," "Startup India," and "Digital India" has facilitated investment inflows, encouraged



entrepreneurship, and propelled technological advancements. The implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has streamlined the indirect tax structure, fostering ease of doing business and promoting a unified national market.

Infrastructure Development:

The Modi government has prioritized infrastructure development as a cornerstone of its agenda. The "Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana" (PMGSY) has aimed to connect rural areas with all-weather roads, enhancing accessibility and promoting rural development. Furthermore, initiatives like "Smart Cities Mission"

and "Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation" (AMRUT) have focused on modernizing urban infrastructure, improving livability, and fostering sustainable urban growth.

Financial Inclusion and Banking Reforms:

In line with the government's commitment to financial inclusion, schemes such as "Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana" (PMJDY) have been instrumental in providing banking services to the unbanked population. The implementation of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has bolstered the resolution framework, addressing the issue of non-performing assets and promoting a healthy banking sector.

Social Welfare Initiatives:

PM Modi's tenure has witnessed a significant emphasis on social welfare initiatives aimed at uplifting marginalized sections of society. Schemes such as "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana" (PMUY) have provided access to clean cooking fuel to millions of households, thereby improving health outcomes and reducing indoor air pollution. The "Ayushman Bharat" scheme, touted as the world's largest healthcare program, aims to provide health coverage to over 500 million beneficiaries, ensuring financial protection against catastrophic health expenses.

Agricultural Reforms and Rural Development:

Recognizing the pivotal role of agriculture in India's economy, the Modi government has introduced several reforms to empower farmers and enhance agricultural productivity. Initiatives like "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana" (PMKSY) and "Pradhan

Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana" (PMFBY) have aimed to modernize irrigation infrastructure and provide crop insurance, respectively. The recent enactment of agricultural reforms, including the Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act and the Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, seeks to liberalize agricultural markets and empower farmers.

Environmental Conservation and Renewable Energy:

In line with global efforts to combat climate change, the Modi government has placed a strong emphasis on environmental conservation and sustainable development. Initiatives such as the "International Solar Alliance" (ISA) and the "Atal Bhujal Yojana" have focused on promoting renewable energy adoption and sustainable water management practices. The commitment to renewable energy targets, including the ambitious goal of achieving 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022, underscores India's commitment to green growth.

PM Narendra Modi's leadership has been characterized by bold reforms, transformative initiatives, and a vision for inclusive growth. From economic reforms to social welfare programs, his government has undertaken a wide array of measures aimed at propelling India towards prosperity and development. While challenges remain, the strides made in various sectors under his tenure are indicative of a nation poised for sustained growth and global leadership. As India continues its journey of transformation, the legacy of PM Modi's leadership is poised to leave an indelible mark on the country's trajectory.



A Decade of Development: Analyzing Nine Key Initiatives in PM Modi's Governance

Since assuming office in 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has spearheaded numerous initiatives aimed at transforming India's socio-economic landscape. Over the past nine years, his government has implemented various schemes and policies spanning diverse sectors to foster inclusive growth and development. In this article, we delve into nine significant initiatives undertaken during PM Modi's tenure, highlighting their objectives, achievements, and impact on the nation.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission):

1. Launched in 2014, the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan aimed to achieve universal sanitation coverage and eliminate open defecation by constructing toilets, promoting cleanliness, and ensuring solid waste management. The campaign has made substantial progress, with millions of toilets built across rural and urban areas, significantly improving sanitation standards and reducing health hazards.



Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):

2. The PMJDY, inaugurated in 2014, sought to provide financial inclusion to the masses by ensuring access to banking services, affordable credit, and insurance. It facilitated the opening of over 40 crore bank accounts, empowering millions with access to formal financial services and promoting savings habits among

the underprivileged.

Make in India:

3. Launched in 2014, the Make in India initiative aimed to boost domestic manufacturing, attract foreign investment, and promote job creation in key sectors such as automobiles, electronics, and textiles. Despite facing challenges, the initiative has attracted significant foreign direct



investment (FDI) and spurred the growth of indigenous industries, contributing to the country's self-reliance agenda.

Skill India Mission:

4. The Skill India Mission, initiated in 2015, aimed to enhance the employability of youth by providing skill training and certification in various sectors. Through skill development programs and partnerships with industry stakeholders, millions of youth have been empowered with vocational skills, fostering entrepreneurship and reducing unemployment.

Digital India:

5. Launched in 2015, the Digital India campaign aimed to transform India into a digitally

empowered society and knowledge economy by promoting digital infrastructure, e-governance, and digital literacy. The initiative has facilitated the widespread adoption of digital technologies, improved access to government services, and promoted digital entrepreneurship, driving India's digital revolution.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY):

6. The PMAY, launched in 2015, aimed to provide affordable housing to all urban and rural households by 2022. Through various schemes and incentives, the initiative has facilitated the construction of millions of affordable homes, addressing the housing needs of the marginalized and boosting real estate development across the country.

Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY):

7. Introduced in 2018, PMJAY is the world's largest health insurance scheme, providing coverage for secondary and tertiary healthcare to over 50 crore vulnerable individuals. By reducing out-of-pocket healthcare expenses and ensuring access to quality medical services, PMJAY has significantly enhanced healthcare affordability and inclusivity.

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (Self-Reliant India Mission):

8. Launched in 2020 amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan aimed to promote self-reliance, boost domestic production, and



development, with key projects such as the Bharatmala Pariyojana, Sagarmala, and the development of smart cities gaining momentum. Investments in roads, railways, ports, and airports have not only improved connectivity but also generated employment opportunities and spurred economic growth.

3. Digital India: The Digital India campaign received a significant boost with the expansion of digital infrastructure and the promotion of digital literacy. Initiatives such as the National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) and the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) have facilitated

enhance India's resilience to global disruptions. Through policy reforms, incentives, and support for indigenous industries, the initiative has fostered self-sufficiency across various sectors, mitigating the economic impact of the pandemic.

National Education Policy (NEP) 2020:

9. Envisioned as a comprehensive reform of the education system, the NEP 2020 aims to promote holistic development, innovation, and global competitiveness. By emphasizing skill development, digital learning, and inclusive education, the policy seeks to equip India's youth with 21st-century skills, fostering a knowledge-driven economy and societal transformation.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, since assuming office in 2014, has been at the forefront of transforming India's socio-economic landscape through a series of policy initiatives and governance reforms. As we reflect on his achievements from 2023 to 2024, it becomes evident that his administration's commitment to inclusive growth, infrastructure development, and global engagement has significantly impacted the nation's progress.



Economic Reforms and Development Initiatives:

1. Atmanirbhar Bharat: The Atmanirbhar Bharat (self-reliant India) initiative, launched in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, aimed to enhance domestic production capacities, promote indigenous industries and reduce dependency on imports. Various sectors were incentivized, including manufacturing, agriculture, and technology, fostering innovation and entrepreneurship.

2. Infrastructure Development: The Modi government continued its focus on infrastructure

access to essential services and financial inclusion, particularly in rural areas.

Social Welfare and Healthcare:

1. Ayushman Bharat: The Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), the world's largest health insurance scheme, continued to provide financial protection to millions of vulnerable families, covering medical expenses for hospitalization and surgeries.

2. COVID-19 Response: The government's proactive measures in



concerns.

Conclusion:

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's governance achievements from 2023 to 2024 reflect a steadfast commitment to fostering economic growth, social welfare, and global engagement. Despite facing unprecedented challenges, his administration's proactive policies and strategic initiatives have positioned India as a resilient and dynamic player on the world stage, poised for sustained progress and prosperity in the years to come.

combating the COVID-19 pandemic, including vaccination drives, provision of medical supplies, and implementation of containment strategies, played a crucial role in mitigating the spread of the virus and minimizing its socio-economic impact.

3. Education Reforms: Efforts to revamp the education sector, including the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, aimed at promoting holistic development, fostering innovation, and enhancing the quality of education across all levels. Emphasis was placed on skill development, digital learning, and vocational training to meet the evolving needs of the workforce.

Foreign Policy and Global Engagement:

1. Quad Alliance: India's participation in the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad) alongside the United States, Japan, and Australia, gained momentum, signaling a strategic shift towards enhancing regional stability and countering common security challenges, particularly in the Indo-Pacific region.

2. Climate Action: Prime Minister Modi reaffirmed India's commitment to combating climate



change and promoting sustainable development through initiatives such as the International Solar Alliance (ISA) and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI), underscoring India's leadership in global environmental governance.

3. Bilateral Relations: Strengthening diplomatic ties with key allies and partners, including the United States, Russia, and neighboring countries, remained a priority, fostering cooperation in areas such as trade, defense, and counter-terrorism, while also addressing regional security

Over the past nine years, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's governance has been characterized by a bold vision and proactive measures aimed at driving socio-economic transformation. From sanitation and financial inclusion to digital empowerment and self-reliance, his government's initiatives have made significant strides in addressing key developmental challenges and laying the foundation for a prosperous and inclusive India. As the nation marches forward, it is imperative to build upon these achievements and continue the journey toward a brighter future for all citizens.



Women's power is on the path of progress from education to business in Ghaziabad on 9th March 2024 session-3

On International Women's Day, Ayam Parivartan (ek nai pahchan) NGO organized a special program "Nari Shakti Ek Abhivyakt" (session 3), "Aapki Kahani Aapki Zubani" to celebrate the strength, resilience, and achievements of women in our community. The event aimed at raising awareness about women's empowerment and inspiring action towards gender equality and women's rights.

To provide a platform for networking and collaboration among women. To showcase





success stories and role models to inspire others.

Event Highlights:

The event commenced with an inaugural ceremony featuring speeches from esteemed guests, including Dr. Rishi Kumar Sharma and Mrs. Vinu Chaudhary. They emphasized the importance of recognizing and supporting women's empowerment initiatives.

Keynote addresses were delivered by influential women like Mrs. Nittie

Srivastva, and Richa Sood, sharing their experiences and insights on breaking barriers and achieving success.

Inspirational success stories were showcased through presentations and video testimonials, highlighting the achievements of women from diverse backgrounds.

Interactive workshops and skill-building sessions were conducted to empower women with practical knowledge and tools for personal and professional development.

A cultural extravaganza featuring performances by talented women artists showcased the rich diversity and creativity of our community. Students of Kalamandalam , Parevartan school, Holy Angels senior secondary school, and ladies of we for Heights foundation.

Networking sessions allowed participants to connect, collaborate, and support each other's endeavors.

Partnerships and Collaborations: The success of "Nari Shakti Ek Abhiwayakti" was made possible through collaboration with various partners, including government agencies, NGOs, Nav Lakshay Foundation trust, corporate sponsors, and community organizations. Their support and contributions greatly enhanced the impact and reach of the event.

Addressing the program on this occasion, Shri Rishi Kumar said that today is a special occasion. Where the students presented special programs. Today women have hoisted their flag in every region of the world. But there is still a lot to do. We do not have to lag



behind anyone. Today, be it business or education, women everywhere are on the path of progress.

Mr. Raj Bhushan and Kavya Sinha also discussed the objectives of the Aayam parivartan (ek nai pahchan) and how they are working towards changing each of the challenges in the sector to opportunities.

Women's Awakening: As it has been said, we empower those who are tired and weak... However, today's women are neither weak nor helpless, they have become stronger and more empowered than ever before.

At the honor ceremony, we threw light on the hard struggle, work, and

success of those women whether she has done good work for society or has established herself after hard struggles or is doing inspirational work for society... no matter what genre she is in.

Addressing the program, Dr. Nitti Shrivastav said that today women's participation in education has increased by 32 percent. Students also play an important role in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. Here too there is a jump of several percent. The contribution of women is essential to the progress of any economy. The way women have contributed in India in the past years is

unprecedented.

Mrs. Veenu Chaudhary said that an organization like Aayam Parivartan is also continuously organizing training centers on women startups. So that women's participation remains equal. The steps taken by Aayam Change are also unprecedented. Along with being a social worker, Venu ji is also the founder of Parivartan School, she is playing an important role in empowering the women of the society. Today on International Women's Day, students need to understand that they are not just a showpiece but an important role. Is performing. AayamParivartan has



ASSOCIATE PARTNER



organized many events in recent years that are being welcomed today. In this series, Ladies Wing of Ayam has also been started in which many self-employed women have joined and are contributing.

Addressing the program, the CEO of Ayam, Raj Bhushan said that our organization is continuously working to empower women. In which there are many types of programs. Ayam tied up with Intexlent Chambers of Commerce and Industry in this series. So that the program can be expanded, this is the third year that Dimension Parivartan has organized the program on International

Women's Day.

Dr. Anushree Vartak is a renowned former armed forces breast surgical oncologist and the first breast surgeon in the region to be formally trained in oncoplastic breast surgery.

Yashoda Breast Clinic has also stated that the objective of improving the health of the women of the society is paramount and is committed to always being ready for this.

Dr. Rekha Arya is a consultant in the Radiation Oncology Department at Yashoda Cancer Institute. She also expressed concern about the

health of women and promised to support them.

Dr. Rajiv Srivastava, Dr. Manisha Lohia, Nidhi Panchal, Dr. Deepti Raghav, Payal Singhal, Parveen Batra, Richa Sood, Ragini Tiwari{ Pride of Bihar}, Kapil Sharma, Sangeeta Sharma, Dr. Sumitra Singh, Sweety Jain, Hemlata, Shashi Prabha, Sanjivani, Komal Kumari, Deepanshu, Salman, Dr. Mahesh Kumar White, Dr. Mamta There, Anshima sinha were one of the prominent peoples present in the event.

In the conclusive hour, Chairperson S.R. Sinha thanked the esteemed guests.

Dr Sanjay Labh is a renowned Orthodontist of Country Based in Ghaziabad, Delhi NCR

He has more than 28 years of experience in Field of Dentistry.

He is Founder of Centre for Advanced Dental Care Indirapuram.

He has been previously associated with premier Institutions of India Like PGI Chandigarh, Madras Dental College, Patna Dental College.

He is Fellow of Prestigious International Institution like Royal College of Surgeons Edinburgh, World Federation of Orthodontist USA, International Congress of Oral Implantologist, USA, World Society of Lingual Orthodontics and European Society of Lingual Orthodontics.

Presently He is Honorary National Secretary General of Indian Orthodontic Society. He is President Elect of Indian Lingual Orthodontic Society. He is President of Indian Dental Association Trans Hindon Ghaziabad.

He Specialises in orthodontics, which deals with Alignment of Teeth and smile with Braces and Aligners.

He is one of most experienced and internationally trained Oral Implantologist and Dental Surgeon.

He has been Invited at most of the prestigious Dental Institutions in India like AIIMS to conduct Lectures and training programs. He has more than 200 Keynote Lectures, presentations and publications to his credit.

Q.) it is said that teeth are the foundation of the human body but it also remains the most ignored part as well. Cavities and fungi are some of the prominent problems related to teeth. What do you suggest to prevent and deal with



these problems?

Ans) It is a neglected part of our body. People tend to compromise the health of their teeth thinking that even if one or two might decay or get removed nothing much will happen. There are a few measures that have proved to be effective like brushing after meals even in the states where you don't have brush and paste available you can use water and your finger to cleanse. This not only helps in maintaining hygiene, but it also works as an exercise to improve blood flow in gums.

Q) Are there any dietary measures one has to take?

Ans) Yes, the food that we consume plays a big role. Junk food is usually very sticky and gooey. They get stuck on our teeth and

the remains of such food particles become the home of fungi. There are ways to have natural cleansing from food only. People eat sweets after having a meal but instead having citrus fruits like grapes and oranges after it will help in cleaning oily food remains.

Q) What are your views on celebrities and social influencers promoting/advertising harmful substances such as tobacco?

Ans) In today's time alcohol, cigarettes, and tobacco have become a part of lifestyle. People smoke to show how modern they are, tobacco is such a huge lobby and it is advertised by as you said celebrities and social influencers. They hold a social responsibility of not doing so but unfortunately neither our country has moral ethics nor proper laws. No matter how much our country has developed every day we see wrong things happening in the aspect of health. Our association has tried a lot to protest and get the manufacturing of these substances to stop but it hasn't changed a lot. Due to this India is one of the countries with the highest cases of oral cancer.

Q) Wisdom teeth are the ones that grow the last. Should we keep it or remove it?

Ans) The time when wisdom teeth come is about 18-25 years. If it gets stuck midway it won't ever emerge and there are chances of infection to grow. It might hurt and create problems. After the age of 18, our jaw no longer grows, these teeth are unwanted, and due to not having enough space it can spoil the other teeth. Which is why we shouldn't hesitate to remove it.

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Women's Empowerment in Indian Cinema

Amitabh Srivastava

Judging by the frequent charges of patriarchy in Indian society, that is, Bharat, Indian cinema has been surprisingly liberal towards its heroines.

This is very important because, by all accounts, the Indian film industry, popularly labeled Bollywood, has been acknowledged as the largest film industry in the world, with over 1000 films produced each year in more than 20 languages.

In comparison, Hollywood produces less than 400 films per year, according to available records. With the highest number of theater entrances, about 3.3 billion tickets are sold annually in India. Another set of statistics states that about 750 films are made annually in 72 studios and shown in about 12,000 cinema houses to weekly audiences estimated at almost 70 million.

Of this, the Indian film market gets 90% of its revenue from non-English language films, mostly in

Hindi, followed by South Indian and other regional language films.

In the context of women's empowerment, the buzz word in today's political jargon, especially after the parliament passed a resolution reserving one-third of seats in parliament and legislatures, it is a very happy sign to know that Indian cinema, as far back as 1957, produced a film like Mother India, where the mother (Nargis) was so clear-headed that she shot her son Sunil Dutt when he refused to let go

of the heroine whom he was trying to kidnap.

This single act turns the film that would otherwise have been known for depicting extreme poverty and exploitation into a shining beacon of the character and power of the Indian woman.

In contrast to this age of women emancipation and gender parity, the year 2023 was known for producing a film like *Animal* with hero Ranbir Kapoor indulging in misogamy and even male nudity with helpless parents looking on as mute spectators. The film went on to earn 900 crores as revenue. But more of that some other time.

Flash back to 1982, when a film like *Arth* was produced by the maverick Mahesh Bhatt, in which a wife refuses to walk out on an adulterous husband. The film ends on a very dramatic note when the man Kulbhushan Kharbanda asks his wife Shabana to come back after he has left Smita Patil, with whom he had a live-in relationship. She asks him if he would have forgiven her if she had behaved like him, to which he replies, "No." Shabana then walks out to lead her own independent life.

Even *Pakeezah* (1972) celebrates the Indian woman in all her beauty and charm, even though its lead character is a nautch girl, a *Tavayaf*. But audiences love her graceful dances and the dialogue of Raj Kumar when he sees her in a train: "Ye paan zameen par na rakhna maile ho jayenge."

The major milestone in the growth of the stature of Indian women was films like *Ankur*, *Nishaant*, and *Bhumika* that were released in 1975/76, known as new wave cinema. These films were produced and directed by people like Shyam Benegal. The heroines and heroes of these films defied the conventional image of the Indian film hero and made Naseerudin Shah and Om

Puri household names.

Even *Mughal e Azam*, the magnum opus produced by K. Asif, will be known as a poem of love, even though Anarkali is unable to get her Saleem. But as a celebration of womanhood, this film is remembered for its classic number, "Pyar kiya to Darna Kya."

In the modern era, no write-up on Indian cinema would be complete without talking about Alia Bhatt. In a film that did not go down very

well with women, *Darlings*, released in 2022, she plays a tormented wife who decides to not only beat up her husband but tie him in a sack and throw his body on a railway track.

that Indian heroines have been sufficiently empowered on screen as well as off-screen. This is an age of social media and influencers. And this is an age when heroines like Deepika Padukone and Katrina Kaif are not scared of talking about their depression on camera.

And with the fan following of screen goddesses running into millions, one can assume that they are leaving a powerful impact on



well with women, *Darlings*, released in 2022, she plays a tormented wife who decides to not only beat up her husband but tie him in a sack and throw his body on a railway track.

In their personal lives, Indian heroines have taken to bringing up children born out of wedlock.

Neena Gupta was the first such example who dared to have a child from her affair with Viv Richards, today a well-known fashion designer known as *Masaba*.

Those who have not been able to get married, like *Sushmita Sengupta*, are happy to adopt children to have the feel of a complete family.

Sridevi, *Neha Dhupia*, *Konkona Sengupta*, and *Amrita Arora* are only a few such names that prove

society for generations to come.

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Stories of breaking shackles

Ms.Sana Shakil, Managing Editor of Patriot; Mrs. Mamta Gandhi, Assistant General Manager at RBI; Mrs. Elena Barman, representing

By Nivedita Pandey

Prayas JAC Society joined hands with WeDo (Women's Entrepreneurship Day Organization) and Governance Today magazine to mark International Women's Day.

On March 8, the Prayas Head Office at Tughlakabad hosted a series of events and initiatives aimed at promoting gender equality and celebrating the achievements of women.

The event began with the screening of documentaries by WeDo and Prayas JAC Society, followed by lamp lighting and felicitation of guests.

Prayas Gounder and General Secretary Mr. Amod K. Kanth welcomed the guests and also took them on a journey from the time the concept of this day came up in 1917. He further addressed the significant shift in the gender ratio. Speaking of gender equality, Mr. Kanth said, "When women demand equality, they should feel it in all spheres



because they have proved that they can do everything, even those that the others can't."

Explaining the theme, the ambassador of the WEDO India Chapter, Dr. Sush Singh, encouraged the gathering to stand up and speak out for their rights.

The panel discussion on the theme of inclusion featured inspiring female leaders, including

the Indian Association of Russian Compatriots; Mrs. Anita Gupta, Founder of the New Age Mompreneurs Community; Stuti Bhushan, CEO of Governance Now; and Ms. Tulipa Singh, Co-Ambassador of WEDO, among others.

It was not surprising that each achiever who figured in this list had to fight a wall of patriarchy to make



their way.

All of them shared their life experiences and spoke about the need for inclusivity, the power of perseverance, the importance of financial independence, and the significance of having ambitious dreams above all.

The program concluded by honoring the resilient women of Prayas who have consistently worked hard silently over the years and contributed significantly to the growth of Prayas JAC Society, which has been functioning in 11 states and UTs for the last 36 years.

Hemalatha Vempalala

Ecology is the study of the relationship between organisms and their environment. Human beings live in groups distinct from one another, so the relationship between communities or groups and their natural environment is to be studied and modified accordingly.

We usually forget that we are a part of nature, and our actions have unavoidable impacts on the environment. We should not dream of separation from the environment, which would continue without society.

The three separate sectors—environment, society, and economy—are partially connected and reflect the study and description of human life (we depend on nature) and the world around us. Overexploiting nature is leading to dangerous consequences for people and the environment.

There are regions in India where the relationship is balanced, and in some regions, it is exploitative. Natural resources

are being used in the name of rapid advance. Interest is to be taken in learning techniques from tribal people by studying the lives of tribal people.

India has the second-largest tribal population in the world. (Approx. 9%) Tribal (adivasis) people have rich traditions, cultures, and heritage with unique lifestyles and customs. Tribal communities have been integral segments of the Indian Society since the days of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. They have their traditions, beliefs, and rituals that are passed down from generation to their group.

Humans have achieved tremendous progress in securing life from the whims of nature. Our perceptions of nature, i.e., the way we look at it, are shaped by society and culture. The tribal relation with nature is JAL, JANGAL, and JAMEEN, and they treat land as alive. Generally, tribes are seen by us as forest dwellers, savages, primitive, half-naked, uncivilized, backward, incapable of knowledge production, and people without history. But they



(linked to tribal perceptions of nature).

Protecting or handling the environment depends on how and what people think about themselves concerning things around them. Techniques based on traditional knowledge systems are being sought as alternative interventions for sustainable development. It's been years since environmentalists

have indigenous knowledge of preserving our ecology.

Tribal dependence on the natural environment is cultural, and subsistence-based conservation practices among them indicate an obligation towards the environment, which is carried out in many ways. Tribals have extraordinary knowledge of ecosystems. For centuries, the tribes had maintained harmony between the natural and social worlds, but it was ruptured during the colonial period.

The culture of a tribal community is shaped by the environment. The way tribals deal with nature can be seen as one alternative to climate change and environmental destruction. The relationship of tribes with nature can be explored



in two ways:

(i) The different methods by which the tribes relate themselves to nature and the environment in their day-to-day existence, i.e., the essential conditions of their lives.

(ii) How nature and the environment are articulated and represented in riddles, stories, myths, legends, feasts, and festivals

have concentrated on global environment governance, the preservation of natural habitats, checking transboundary pollution, and trying to stop environmental degradation. Humans are part of a web of connections within the environment and society. Sustainable development will require more than just technical changes.



Nidhi Panchal

Ms. Nidhi Panchal, the esteemed director of National Victor Public School, has exhibited remarkable dedication towards fostering women's empowerment within the institution. Under her astute leadership, female workers have been provided with invaluable job opportunities, such as involving them as classroom helpers, bus guards and in many other areas like making cloth bags for Thaila Bank, which served as an employment opportunity. This enabled them to embark on paths of professional fulfillment and financial independence. Notably, Ma'am ensures that these opportunities are accompanied by

well-paying salaries, acknowledging and appreciating the pivotal roles played by women in the school's success. She meticulously cultivates a considerate working environment, where the needs and aspirations of female staff are prioritised, nurturing a culture of inclusivity and support. Ma'am extends unwavering support, offering not only financial assistance but also emotional empowerment. Through initiatives such as providing support to female teachers and assisting staff, she created a nurturing ecosystem that empowers women to thrive both personally and professionally.



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