

“Role of e – governance in women empowerment and its effectiveness”

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ABSTRACT

E-Governance is the application of information and communication technology (ICT) and it is basically for delivering government services, between Government-to-Citizens (G2C), Government-to-Business (G2B), Government-to-Government(G2G) within the entire government frame work. Through the e-Governance, in ICT the government services will be helpful to the women in their empowerment to promote and make them aware.

Objectives are generally

1. To make Women aware for the Websites made exclusively for women.
2. To improve efficiency and effectiveness and to save costs.
3. To implement and use of ICT solutions can support governance reforms.

We anticipate that the insights generated by this study will be useful both for purposes of effective program development and policy design.

Objective of the study is to assess the impact of economic/social/academic background of women workforce in ICT and to assess social and health implication of ICT with reference to women workers.

Date of Submission: 23-12-2017

Date of acceptance: 03-01-2018

I. INTRODUCTION

E-Governance presents challenges and opportunities to transform both the mechanics of government, and the nature of governance itself. The big challenges are not technological but cultural. This National Conference on the topic e-Governance has been providing a platform of meaningful interaction to policy makers, practitioners, industry leaders and academicians to deliberate, interact and recommend an actionable strategy for good governance and to improve the standard of services rendered to the common man.

Women are the equal beneficiaries to the advantages offered by ICT technology, and the products and processes, which are by product of the technology use. However, it should not be confined to elite group of society but to flow to the other segments of women in Indian society. The study wanted to know about infrastructure (social, economical, educational, etc) available to different segments of the women and social freedom and opportunities. The applicability may invite government intervention to stop digital divide among women and also to more empowerment for women with ICT usage.

Goals of E – Governance

1. Government is giving sufficient support to provide ICT education to the women.
2. ICT has provided the women opportunity to work from home and earn.
3. Workings from home have resulted in curbing the leisure hours of the women.
4. ICT has helped women folk in India about what is happening in the country and outside.
5. Women still want to make use of ICT for their next generation development.
6. Impact of ICTs on urban/rural women through self help groups(shgs).

E – Governance for Education

Education is seen as a vital input to addressing issues of poverty, gender equality and health. This has led to an expansion of demand for education at all levels. Given limited education budgets, the opposing demand for increased investment in education against widespread scarcity of resources puts intolerable pressure on many countries' educational systems. Meeting these opposing demands through the traditional expansion of education systems, such as building schools, hiring teachers and equipping schools with adequate educational resources

will be impossible in a conventional system of education. ICTs offer alternate solutions for providing access and equity, and for collaborative practices to optimize costs and effectively use resources.

Since the education sector plays a vital role in Women development, Education System in developing countries should align with the fast evolving technology because technological literacy is one of the required skills in our current era. ICT can enhance the quality of education for women by increasing learner motivation and engagement, by facilitating the acquisition of basic skills and by enhancing teacher training which will eventually improve communication and exchange of information that will strengthen and create social and women development.

Awareness of E – Governance

There are so many sides those are exclusively made for helping women or enhancing women empowerment. These sides given women’s liberty to registered their cases on the websites and then government and NGO’s investigate the problem and give them support to solve the problem and take corrective actions. These websites are as:

- www.inpowerwomen.com
- www.gswan.gov.in
- www.vibrantnation.com
- www.betterafter50.com
- www.boombxnetwork.com
- www.amazingwomenrock.com
- www.socialjustice.nic.ac.in
- www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/56sess.htm
- www.womenforwomen.org

But the biggest problem is that women are not aware about these websites so first the important role of E-governance to make aware the women for government plans, services and policies.

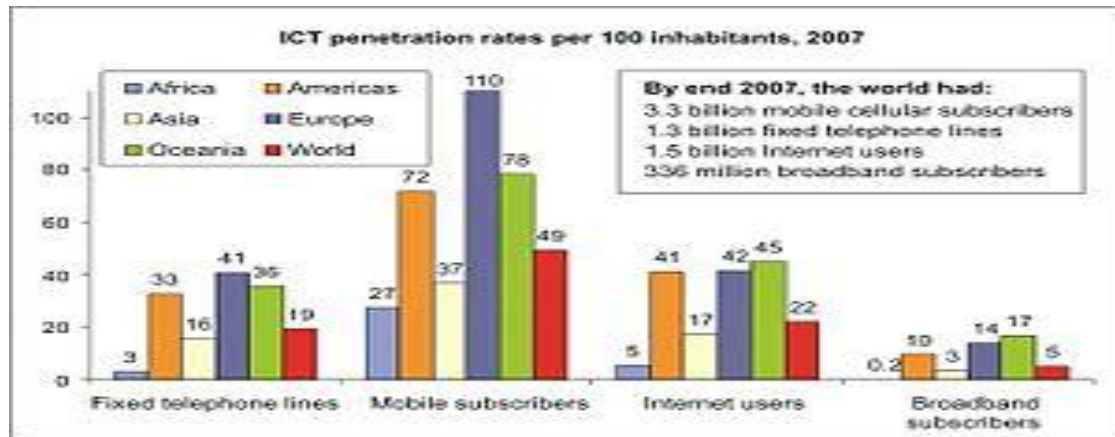
Implementation of E – Governance in women empowerment

- E- governance (ICT) can be used by women after awareness of the technology for that the government should take some action to make women aware for the ICT technologies.
- Examples of women's empowerment through ICT include
- Training in the use and design of computer applications, such as e-mail, word-processing and design applications, builds marketable skills.
- Marketable skills create alternative possibilities for income generation and the possibility of upward mobility.
- An independent income is the basis for individual autonomy, increased agency and control and, frequently, increased self-esteem and self-confidence.
- Increased agency and self-confidence allow women to travel more and develop a wider network of contacts. Such travel and networking expose them to the availability of more economic opportunities.
- ICTs open new avenues for education, communication and information sharing.
- ICTs can be a valuable tool for the organization and mobilization of women’s advocacy and interest groups.
- Education and information increase knowledge about the world and the political, economic, social and cultural factors that shape women’s lives.

Opportunities in ICT

ICT is central to today's most modern economies. Many international development agencies recognize the importance of ICT4D – for example, the World Bank's GICT section has a dedicated team of approximately 200 staff members working on ICT issues. A global network hub is also promoting innovation and advancement in ICT4D. Global Knowledge Partnership (GKP) is the world's first multi-stakeholder network, bringing together public sector, private sector and civil society organizations with the goal of sharing knowledge and building partnerships in ICT4D.

See also: Global digital divide, Digital divide, and Global Internet usage



Graph of ICT penetration per 100 inhabitants by International Telecommunication Union

II. CONCLUSION

The main goal of this paper was to develop a set of best practices in the areas of ICTs for women empowerment and the empowerment of women through e-commerce/e-retailing. We began with a review of the existing theoretical literature regarding the main factors influencing the success of ICT-based e-commerce/e-retailing projects for women. In light of the theoretical framework, we then examined special case studies to understand how well theory correlates with the practical realities of women-owned e-commerce/e-retailing projects, and to develop a set of best practices through which will considerably facilitate the long-term viability and success of women-owned e-commerce/ e-retailing projects.

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International Journal of Computational Engineering Research (IJCER) is UGC approved Journal with Sl. No. 4627, Journal no. 47631.

Neha Jain ““Role of e – governance in women empowerment and its effectiveness”.” International Journal of Computational Engineering Research (IJCER), vol. 07, no. 12, 2017, pp. 27-29.