



Women Empowerment Through ICT

Manju Sharma, Humanities and Social Science Department, Jyoti Vidhya Peath (W) University jaipur

Amrendra Singh, Sociology, Jyoti Vidhya Peath (W) University

Abstract- The term ICT has been used to encompass technological innovation and convergence in information and communication leading to the development of so-called information or knowledge societies, resulting changes in social interaction, and economic and business practices politician engagement education health issues and entertainment. Over the past decade, there has been a growing understanding that these technology is can be powerful instruments for advancing economic and social development through the certain of new types of economic activities employment and opportunity improvements in health care delivery and other services and the enhancement of networking participation and advocacy within the society ICT also have the potential to improve interaction between governments and citizens fostering transparency and accountability in governance. While the potential ICT for stimulating economic growth socio-economic development and effective it governance is well recognised the benefits of ICT have been an evenly distributed within and between countries the terms digital divide refers to the differences in resources and compare will it is to exercise and effectively beauty lies ICT for development that exit within and between countries reasons factors and socio-economic groups.

Keywords: ICT, Women Empowerment

I. INTRODUCTION

The digital divide is often characterized by low level of access to technologies poverty, illiteracy, lack of computer literacy and language barriers are among the factor impeding access to ICT infrastructure, especially in developing countries. While there is recognition of the potential of ICT as a tool for the promotion of gender equality, and the empowerment of women “gender divide” has also been identified reflected in the lower number of women accessing and using ICT compared with man gender divide is specifically address there is a risk that ICT main AXA rate exiting in equality is between women and men and create new forms of inequality if however the gender dimensions of ICT in terms of access and use capacity building opportunities, employment and potential for empowerment-are explicitly identified and addressed, ICT can be powerful catalyst for political and social empowerment of women, and the promotion of gender equality.

Analysis of gender issues in ICT builds on previous gender analysis of technology. Technologies are socially constructed and thus have different impacts on women and man. Women's capacity to exploit the potential of the new ICT as tools for empowerment is constant in different ways. Some constraints are linked to factors that affect both women and men, including technical infrastructure, connection costs, computer literacy and language skills. these overall constraints are, however exacerbated in many cases by gender- based determinants with particularly disadvantage women. Most poor woman in developing countries are further removed from the information age then the men pose poverty they share a woman and ICT of the same reasons as men; to access information of importance to their productive, reproductive and community roles and to obtain additional resources. Access to ICT can enable women and men to gain a stronger voice in their communities, their Government and at the global level. ICT also offers women flexibility in time and space and can be of particular value to women who face social isolation, including many women in developing countries.

In addition to physical access to the technology and the ability to utilize it access also refers to the ability to make use of the information and the resources provide, The factors identified as constraints to access and use, i.e. poverty, illiteracy, including computer illiteracy and language barriers are particularly acute for women. Women are for example, less likely to own communication assets, such as radios, mobile phones and computers. In addition, women's access to and use of ICT is constrained by factors that go beyond issues of technological infrastructure. Socially constructed gender roles and relationships play a key role in determining the capacity of women and men to participate on equal terms in the information society. A UNESCO report on “ Gender Issues in the Information Society “ points out that the capability of women to effectively use information obtained through ICT is clearly dependent on many social factors

including literacy and education, geographic location, mobility and social class. The advent of new technologies and the growing convert chance of all media have had a major impact on the information and communication work undertaken by the women's movement the new technology is offer potential for innovative social interaction including air and bottom up communication and creative opportunities for the creation reproduction and nation of information relevant for women there are increased opportunities of national religion and global distribution of women generated news much of which in the past was limited in outreach.

The internet has brought women's news and views into the public domain with countless website targeted specifically if not exclusively to women availability of technology is only one aspect influencing the potential for empowering affects potential for empowerment is also affected by socio cultural aspects such as classes age ethnicity and race women norms the same so so don't touch me not enjoy equal access of ICT.

However, in India some experiments have been carried out to address problem of "Gender digital divide". Some of the initiatives (cases) taken in India for the ICT empowerment of India women are as such.

Case 1. Benefits for the women of an ICT centre in India.

As women became involved in the Badurai ICT centre in West Bengal, India, they reported that they gained more respect in their local community is as a result of the ICT skills acquired at the Central learning to use a computer and accessing and distributing information to local people. this resulted in greater spect are both the family and community levels younger women felt they were able to approach the job market with greater country dance there was also emergence of solidarity; since women learned to use computers together at the ICT Centre, they often discussed their problems, creating A sense of unity among the themand bringing forth leadership.

Case 2. Access to government service in India ,

Gyandoot is an internet project in Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh which connects 21 ruler cybercafe is located in on the roadside of centre villages. The services includes provision of farm gate prices of agriculture commodities office of land record facilities to file application for caste income and domicile certificate, landholders, passbook of land record and launch their emails through. the project woman have a grater understanding of the access to seed and fertilizers.

Case 3. Helpline for women in India.

In Trichy, and NGO created a helpline for women in distress to handle such as rape sexual harassment, battering and dowry harassment and away testing. The complaints and disclose information anonymously which the routed to the all women police station for further action the service has received a positive response as women can avoid the social stigma of having to go to a local police station where they may encounter Red tape and corruption. There is also an option of e-mailing other types of complaint to the police control room. Future strategies for teaching women particular Li in remote areas need to use multiple form the media and communication technologies. A mix of "traditional" and new technology is often the most appropriate choice. Greater equality advocates using ratio print media, internet and video in innovative manners to expand the reach of new technologies in many situations the combination of ratio and the internet is probing especially powerful new ICT can significantly lower strength than AC setting communication strategies there are many creative examples of this approaches carried out by women's organisation of the ground the commission on the status of women in its consideration of gender equality and ICT resources and the provision of technical expertise to take a lead at KC roll with respect to media and ICT and greater equality and support their involvement in National regional and international processes related to media and cities issues and enhance coordination among ministry is responsible for ICT is national machineries for the advancement of women, The private sector and greater advocacy NGOs with in countries".

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