

IMPACT FACTOR: 4.197(IJIF)

ISSN: 2454-5503

CHRONICLE

OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURAL STUDIES (CHCS)

VOL. 4

NO. 6

SPECIAL ISSUE

DECEMBER 2018

A Peer Reviewed Bimonthly International Journal

Special Issue On
**PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES
BEFORE THE WORKING WOMEN**



Guest Editor

Dr. Vasant Satpute

Associate Editor

Dr. Sunita Tengse

Assistant Editor

Dr. M. B. Patil

Full Journal Title: Chronicle of Humanities & Cultural Studies(CHICS)
Print ISSN: 2454-5503
Impact Factor: 4.197 (HIIH)
Frequency: Bimonthly / **Language:** Multi language / **Journal**
Country/Territory: India
Publisher: Centre for Humanities & Cultural Studies, A-102, Sanghavi Regency,
Sahyadnagar, Kalyan (W) (MS) Email: chcs@chcsjournal.com

Chief Editor

Dr. Vasant Satpute, Principal, L. R. W. College, Sonpeth, Dist. Parbhani

Associate Editor

Dr. Sumita Tengse, HoD, Sociology, L. R. W. College, Sonpeth, Dist. Parbhani

Assistant Editor

Dr. M. B. Patil, HoD, Botany, L. R. W. College, Sonpeth, Dist. Parbhani

Chief Editor :

Dr Kalyan Gangarde, Director, Centre for Humanities and Cultural Studies, Kalyan (W)
Executive Editor

Dr Grishma Khobragade, Asst. Prof., Birla College, Kalyan (W)

Co- editors

Dr. Sadhana Agrawal, Asst. Professor, Maharam Laxmibai Govt. College of Excellence,
Gwalior (M.P.) India

Dr Pandurang Barkale, Asst. Professor, Dept. of English, SNDT Women's University,
Chinchwad, Mumbai

Bharat Guggane, Asst. Professor, Bhamburda Military College, Nashik, Maharashtra

Dr Dashrath Kamble, Asst. Professor, SBC College, Shahapur, Dist. Thane, Maharashtra

Dr Sachin Blumbe, Asst. Professor, P. N. Darda College, Ghantopur, Mumbai

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Aju Mukhopadhyay,

Dr R. T. Bedre,

Dr (Mrs) Smira R. Nagori

Dr Arvind Nawale

Dr Rajiv Kumar,

Dr Kailash Numbalkar,

Tsu-ching Yeh

Dr B. N. Gaikwad,

Dr Simon Philip,

Dr Binu Anitha Joseph

Dr Ramkishan Bhise

Subscription Rates

Annual Membership (Individual)	₹ 1,800
Bi-annual Membership	₹ 3,500
Institutional Annual Membership	₹ 2,200
Institutional Bi-annual Membership	₹ 4,200
Annual Membership for Foreigners)	\$150



Printed by Kalyan Gangarde

संपादकीय

आज महिला मोठ्या प्रमाणात शिक्षित होत असून नोकरीच्या मागणीतून "रबी राक्षमीकरणचा" नवीन मार्ग तयार झालेला आहे. या नवीन रबी राक्षम काही समस्या सुध्दा निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत. जागतिक टिकाणी निर्माण होणाऱ्या विविध समस्या हा विषय आज समाजात उपरगत धारण करत असून त्याकडे सर्वांनी गाभियाने पाहण्याची गरज निर्माण झाली आहे. कामाच्या टिकाणी होणाऱ्या अत्याचाराच्या उच्छ्वसूकीच्या वाढत्या घटना वर्तमान पत्रातून प्रसारीत होत असून ती आपल्या भविष्याच्या दृष्टीने धोक्याची घंटा आहे. आज जेवढे जगजागतिक समाजाच्या वाढत बोलले जाते परंतु प्रत्यक्षात किती प्रमाणात समाजात अस्तित्वात आहे याविषयी फार मोठे प्रश्नचिन्ह आपल्या समोर उपस्थित होताना रबी पुरुषांना समान अधिकार दिलेले असून रबींना समान रबी उपलब्ध आहेत सधटीत आणि असंघटीत प्रकार रूप जात्या प्रमाणात महिला नोकरी करत असून असख्य कुटुंबांच्या त्या मूळ आधार ठरत आहेत प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात पुरुषांच्या कामाचेन जेवढे जगजागतिक महिलांनी आपण राक्षम असल्याचे सिद्ध केलेले आहे. जगजागतिक जवाबदारी सोबतच कामकाजी महिलाना एक मूलमी वकल्पणी, आई, सासू, ई. भूमिका पार पाडत असताना तारेवरची करास्त कराची लागते. गरीस भर म्हणून दुर्दैवाने आज लैगिंग अत्याचाराच्या असाख्य घटना कामाच्या टिकाणी घडत आहेत. या समस्यांना तोंड देण्यासाठी 'मी-टू' सारख्या मोहिमेद्वारे महिलानी जगजागतिक टिकाणी जेवढ्या लैगिंग अत्याचारा विरोधात आवाज उठवण्यास सुरुवात केलेली आहे. कामकाजी महिलांना प्रामुख्याने विविध समस्यांना सामना करांना लागतो. या अकात प्रकाशीत झालेले शोषाविषय प्रामुख्याने पुढील बाबीरी/समस्येशी निगडीत आहेत. कामकाजी महिलांच्या कार्यालयीन व कोटुबिक समस्या, कामकाजी महिला व वेळेचे व्यवस्थापन, कामकाजी महिलाच्या आरोग्य विषयक समस्या, कामकाजी महिला व बाल संगोपन, 'मी-टू' मोहीम आणि कामकाजी महिला, कामकाजी महिला व पुरुषसत्ताक मानसिकता, आदी विविध टिकाणी



19. कामाच्या ठिकाणी होणाऱ्या महिलांचा लैंगिक छळ व भूमिका संघर्ष | राजश्री पांचाळ 93

20. प्रसूतीपूर्व लिंगनिर्दण प्रतिबंधक कायदा 1994 | डॉ. भारत भो. राठोड 97

21. नांदेड जिल्ह्यातील लिंग गुणोत्तराचा अभ्यास | शंकर सटवाराव जाधव 100

22. ग्रामीण भागात नौकरी करणाऱ्या महिलांच्या समस्या | ए. बी. वाळके 107

23. नौकरी करणाऱ्या महिलांच्या कौटुंबिक समस्या : एक अभ्यास | माने उषा यशवंतराव 112

24. कामकाजी महिला व पुरुषसत्ताक मानसिकता | डॉ. मोहन मिसाल 117

25. महिलाओं की पारिवारिक समस्याएँ और मनोविज्ञान | डॉ. पांडुरंग दुकळे 120

26. हिन्दी कथा साहित्य में चित्रित कामकाजी नारी | डॉ. कुलकर्णी वनिता बाबुराव 124

27. कामकाजी नारी समस्या- सुझाव | डॉ.शारदा राऊत, अर्चना बदने 123

28. स्त्री चेतना और मानवाधिकार | डॉ. वडचकर एस.ए. 138

29. Legal Rights and Protection of Working Women | Dr. Ambadas Pandurang Barve 142

30. Dilemma of a Working Mother | Harsha Rana 147

31. Cyber Crime and the Working Women: A Critical Overview | Dr. Vasant D. Satpute 153

32. Problems Faced by Women in Workplace.... | Varma Vishal Parashram & Varma Priya Parashram 157

नौकरी करणाऱ्या महिलांचा कौटुंबिक दर्जा - महाराष्ट्रातील महिलांचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास.

डॉ. सीमा अतुल पांडे
सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक
गृहअर्थशास्त्र विभाग
म.एम.जे.जे.एम.टी.जे.जे.पी महाविद्यालय, नागपूर.

प्रस्तावना: आज प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात महिला पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने कार्यरत जाऊ शकण्यासाठी आपण कामापासून देशाच्या विकासासंबंधीचे महत्त्वाचे निर्णय घ्यावे लागतात. राष्ट्रापती, संरक्षण मंत्री अशा अनेक उच्चपदांच्या गुंमत्त मान्य निगावताना दिसत आहेत. भाग्यश्री गडेकर यांच्या पुढे देशातील एकूण कार्यक्षेत्रांमध्ये स्त्री कामगारांचे प्रमाण 1971 पासून 1981 पर्यंत 25.89 % तर 1991 मध्ये 28.97% आणि 2001 मध्ये 32.06 % वाढ झाली आहे. घर आणि घराबाहेरचे कार्यक्षेत्र महिलांसाठी निव्वारन आहे. मूल्यव्यतिकर, सुपर वुमन अशी संबोधन आज महिलांसाठी वापरली जातात पण एकाच वेळी अनेक भूमिका यशस्वीपणे करताना दोन भूमिकांमध्ये संघर्ष होतो. त्यातून परिवारात ताण तणाव वाढता. शारीरिक आणि मानसिक आरोग्याच्या समस्या निर्माण होतात.

कामकाजी उपराजधानी गेट्रोसिटी म्हणून ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या, निव्वारनाच्या दुर्दोषातून एक एक पाऊल प्रगतीपथाकडे टाकणाऱ्या या यशस्वीत नगपूरमध्ये महिलांचा कौटुंबिक दर्जा कसा आहे हे जाणून घ्यायला येईल.

निष्पत्ती निवड: घराबाहेरील महिलांचे कार्यक्षेत्र विस्तारले असले तरी कार्यक्षेत्रातील जबाबदाऱ्या कमी झाल्या नाहीत. उलट विभक्त कुटूंब पद्धतीमुळे आपल्या पाल्याला सांभाळण्याचा, त्यासाठी वेळ देण्याचा प्रश्न महिलांसारखा निर्माण झालेला आहे. निम्न आर्थिक गटातील महिलांना तर

workforce. This is the need of the hour. But the only way to attain it is by providing quality and affordable childcare, Creating Cultural Support systems , providing work flexibility to bring peace and happiness to all working mothers. Let the dilemma of a working mother be solved by taking some thoughtful decisions and actions.

References:

- Pleck et al. (1980)
(Goode ,1960)
World Economic Forum ,The Global Gender Gap Report 2017.
Population reference Bureau, "2017 World Population Data Sheet with Focus on Youth "2017
Catalyst ,Quick Take :Women in the Workforce :India (July11,2018)
Dube,2001



Cyber Crime and the Working Women: A Critical Overview

Dr. Vasant D. Satpute

Principal

Late Ramesh Warpudkar ACS College
Sonpeth Dist Parbhani (MS) 431516

After the independence, women did have a great access to higher education. As a result, they have been employed in great extent in organized and unorganized sector. The policies of the government inspired women to work in the sectors where men only were considered to be the competent. This helped in empowering the women at great extent. However these new avenues created number of problems before the working women. The issue is being considered as serious and need to be discussed at great extent. The frequent incidents of eve teasing, sexual harassment through various mediums at work place in particular are a warning bell for all of us.

Our society frequently talk of the gender equality but it's a matter of great concern when we look into its reality. The seriousness of the sexual harassment at workplace has been highlighted through the "ME TOO" movement that came into limelight recently. Working women have to face number of problems in their day to day life. Cyber crime is a new problem, which emerged recently, women are facing today. The present research paper attempts to study the nature and types of cyber crime employed to defame and harass the women. The researcher has attempted to suggest certain remedies to avoid falling prey to such crimes.

Our ancient scriptures and Vedas regard women at high place. She is considered as a creator (Janani) and worshipped as 'Devi' or Goddess. We have number of evidences in the history where matriarchy had been in existence and **she** controlled the family in successful manner. The emergence of the *Manusmriti* changed the social structure. It couldn't control the balance between male and female. She is being considered as weak, feeble and secondary to men and remained as mere sex object. Gender inequality gave birth to various problems which disturbed the communal harmony. The male psyche always seeks the upper hand over the female. A wrongdoer believes that no law can penalize them for the wrong doings against the females. Cyber crime is a new weapon; the culprits have got in recent days.

In the 21st century, with the advent of the Information technology, our life became easy. The new technology allows us to meet with people all over the world and exchange our ideas at great extent. Today we are familiar with whats app, facebook, instagram, twitter, blog, websites etc. We are performing our day today transactions via internet. The transactions like money transfer, ticket booking, bills pay, online shopping, various recharges etc being done through internet banking or other apps. These apps need our personal information for verification purpose which, most of the time, results in making our personal information public. Besides the advantage, we do have many disadvantages too of using internet. We often read in newspapers that a person is being duped by somebody while performing online banking, at ATMs, a woman or girl is being harassed by using her photo image in a objectionable way etc. Such malicious activities performed by the wrongdoers come under the term 'Cyber Crime'.

The term cyber crime does mean that any unlawful activity of the user with the intention of deceiving or defaming somebody. This offence can be done against individuals or group of individuals with a crime motive to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm to the victim directly or indirectly. The term cyber crime covers crimes such as phishing, spoofing, DOS attack, credit card fraud, online transaction fraud, cyber defamation, child pornography, kidnapping a person using chat rooms, stalking a person using internet as medium, unauthorized access to computer system, cyber terrorism, creation and distribution of virus, spamming etc. Cyber crime can be against a person, property, government and society. Comparing to men, women and children are easily falling prey to cyber crimes. The number Netizens are increasing day by day. Reliance Jio made a revolution in the list of internet service providers by making it cheaper and affordable to common people. Along with the grownups, school boys and girls are using Android phones and enjoying its privileges. Cyber crime against the women had been the new phenomenon that has become more pervasive. New internet users fail to understand the vices of the internet and hence they fall prey to cyber criminals. Women in general and the working women in particular face the following types of cyber crimes.

In **Cyber harassment**, the harasser uses emails or facebook in the fake identity and harasses the women by publishing the material containing sexually explicit act in electronic form. The harasser uses the information provided by us in our profile or by other means. Working women easily fall prey to this during their travel to office or even at work place. The culprits of the crime blackmail threaten and

bully the victim women. It becomes very difficult to identify the harasser because such people create accounts with fake identity. In most of the cases a culprit can be a fellow worker. A demand for sexual favours, making sexually colored remarks, forcibly showing pornography or any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non verbal conduct of sexual nature come under the term sexual harassment which is liable to receive the penal action as per the Criminal law amendment bill 2013.

Cyber stalking is one of the frequently used medium of defaming and terrorizing somebody by keeping watch on the victim's online accounts and following the victim by entering the chat rooms, bombarding the victims with emails etc. Cyber stalks usually attack women by stalking the women's websites, chat rooms and emails. The objective of the cyber stalker behind such crime is sexual harassment, obsession for love, revenge, hate, ego, power etc. In **cyber pornography**, the harasser puts the sexual material on the website. Since the working women are greatly exposed to public life, it is expected that their information and images on their personal profile can be misused by the harasser by morphing the personal photos. This can be used to blackmail the women. Many times the harasser makes MMS videos out of this information and makes it public to defame somebody.

The following are some of the remedies or suggestions to keep away from being duped in such crimes.

1. One must safeguard our social networking account so that it is not hacked or compromised. Always keep the two factor authentication to login in to your account.
2. These days, it has become very easy to procure SIM cards by providing fake identities; wrongdoers can misuse such SIMs for cyber crime purpose. Immediate action on such crimes will save us from future loss.
3. Since working women are always under the surveillance of CCTV cameras, they should behave in responsible manner at public places, because CCTV footages can be misused for making obscene videos.
4. Awareness programmes to be undertaken at working places about the cyber culture. It seems that people are very causal while using social media.
5. Women must not keep the family photos as their profile pictures, which becomes easier for the wrongdoer to morph it.
6. One must be very cautious about keeping the ATM pins and mobile banking passwords confidential.
7. Women are advised not to response to the fraudulent callers, mailers and tell pins and passwords on phone and in person.



Problems Faced by Women in Workplace: How to Solve the Challenges

Varma Vishal Parashram

Asst. Professor
Dayanand college of Commerce, Latur

Varma Priya Parashram

Asst. Professor
Dayanand college of Commerce, Latur

Introduction:-

In India, men do not share on most of the household chores, it is women who have to cook, clean the house, do the dishes, wash clothes, get their children ready for school etc. Men just took care of few chores that are to be dealt outside the house. So the major burden of running the family is on the shoulders of women. With their increasing need for getting some income for the family, they have to work all the more harder. They have to take up 9 to 5 job plus handle all the household chores that they handled as a homemaker. Man's role has not changed much.

Indian women are for more independent & aware of their legal rights, such as, right to work; equal treatment, property & maintenance, a majority of women remain unaware of these rights. There are other factors that affect their quality of life, such as age of marriage, extent of literacy, role in the family & so on. In many families, women do not have a voice in anything while in several families the women, may have dominating role. Woman's are now come forwards out of their houses to earn and break free from all stereotypes that confine women to live inside a "chaardeewari". In normal life we can find that women's are working in different areas a life like pilots, in banks and company executives etc. Shortly side by side with male earner, women are also tried to support their families and earing for themselves with successful careers. While performing the role of working women, they may face numbers of problems. This research work undertakesto study the problems faced by working women in India. Here some of the biggest challenges faced by working women in India.

Objectives of the Study:-

1. To study the problems faced by working women in India.
2. To suggest remedies regarding how to solve the problems a working women's.

Methodology:-

1. Primarydata:- Data was collected from working women of private & public sector including hospitals, colleges & schools and other companies.

8. Avoid responding to spam messages and unauthentic apps who seek your personal information for mischievous purpose.
9. Change the privacy settings of your social media account and ensure that your posts are visible to your friends or followers only.
10. You must never allow any computer to remember you password and always sign off to your account.
11. Always use the cyber-safety and cyber awareness handle maintained by the minister of Home affairs, Government of India to avoid being victim of the crime.

The above mentioned remedies will prove as great asset to everyone in general and working women in particular. A little care will save us from great loss.

Works Consulted:

1. <http://cyberlaws.net/cyberindia/2CYBER27.htm>
2. [Http://cyberlaws.net/cyberindia/defamation.htm](http://cyberlaws.net/cyberindia/defamation.htm)
3. Abhimanyu Behra, "Cyber Crimes and Law in India" 2010
4. Rajat Misra, "Introduction: Cyber Crime against Women, 2018.
5. Twitterhandle@cyberdost, cybercrime.gov.in




PRINCIPAL

**Late Ramesh Wargupkar (ACS)
College, Sonpeth Dist. Parbhani**