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Role of Women in Modern India in Socio-Economic Growth

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Abstract

"Woman is the companion of man, gifted with equal mental capacity"- Mahatma Gandhi.

Our Indian sub-continent is gradually emerging as a powerful land since women began playing significant role for the development of the nation. Role of woman in modern India can be called as phenomenal. The transition of woman from the past to present is worth mentioning. Woman who once considered being the masters in the art of home making are now considered to be the forces that shape a country. The status of women in modern India is a sort of a paradox. The modern Indian women have honed their skills and jumped into a battlefield of life fighting against social restrictions, emotional ties, religious boundaries and cultural clutches. She can now be seen working on par with men in every field. As compared with past women in modern times have achieved a lot but in reality they have to still travel a long way. Women have always been contributing to enable the economy achieve tremendous progress. But it is the gender bias that still exists at every social stratum, even in the most educated and developed society, is unable to digest this visible contribution of women in all walks of life. The Indian women are no more treated as beautiful showpieces. They are also enjoying the fruit of globalization marking an influence on the domestic and international sphere. They have carved a niche for themselves in the male dominated world. Indian women well manage both burden of work in household front and meeting the deadlines at the work place. In a recent survey it is revealed that the female entrepreneurs from India are generating more wealth than the women in any part of the world.

"Educate a man and you educate an individual. Educate a woman and you educate a family."

- A. Cripps

Key Words : *Globalization, Foeticide, Women Empowerment, Gender Bias, Female infanticide*

1. Introduction

Women in India constitute nearly 50% of its population. According to 1991 census, there were 40.6 crores of women as against 43.7 crores of men. Roughly, there are 929 women for every 1000 men. Man considers woman to be frail and weak by nature. She is shorter and delicate compared to the strongly build man. But man forgets that a woman is made so, so to play a specific role in nature which a man cannot play, that is the role of the mother. In intelligence both are equal. Man is aggressive and emotional. A woman is patient, calm and receptive. She can bear more pain and has more tolerance than a man. She is stronger in conviction and in perseverance. Yet women all over the world are playing a secondary role only.

The position in India is no different. Women were glorified in epics and puranas, for their service to their men. Serving a father first, secondly a husband, and later serving her children and grandchildren, had been her lot. Puranas mention the names of Seeta, Savitri and Anusuya and glorify them for their devoted service to their husbands. They even say that a woman can easily get salvation by serving her husband.

After Independence the Constitution of India gave equal rights to men and women in all walks of life. But even today one cannot say that all women in India enjoy equal rights with men in all matters.

There are many reasons for this

- (1) the customs and traditions prevalent for centuries,

- (2) The high percentage of illiteracy among women,
- (3) Ignorance of their rights,
- (4) Patriarchal Society,
- (5) Economic system,
- (6) Acceptance of the theory of Karma or fatalism,
- (7) Unchecked male domination in all walks of life.

In spite of all these problems mentioned above, one could see that the condition of India women has improved a lot. There are now adequate educational facilities for girls and women. Special incentives and reservations are there to encourage them to study. Even in employment there are special reservations.

We can now see women employed in all fields not only in clerical jobs but also in I.A.S., I.P.S. and Indian Air Force. There are reservations in legislatures also. There are Chief Ministers who are women. We had a lady Prime Minister. These are considered as exceptions as the women folk, particularly in the rural areas, are yet to come out of their bondage. To enable the rural women too to take part in politics in a significant way, the Central Government has introduced a bill in Parliament reserving one third of the seats in Parliament and other elected bodies for women.

The year 1995, was declared as the International Year for Women throughout the world. The women were made aware of their status and place in society. There have been many movements in our country as well as in other countries for the advancement of women. Recently there was a world meet of women at Beijing, the capital of China. Women are now no longer in slumber. They are awake and moving fast. They are asserting their rights. As far as India is concerned, it has already agreed to treat women as equal with men in all respects the difference, whatever now exists, is sure to vanish the coming decades when women also get equally educated and liberate themselves from superstitions and irrational traditions.

A man and a woman are like two wheels of a cart. The cart can move fast and safely too, when both of them pull it in the same direction and with equal strength. Hence no developing country or society can afford to ignore the role of women, if they are to progress.

As a citizen of India, I find that the society is changing a lot in terms of acceptance of the many roles of women as professionals, as bread-earners in families and as independent thinking individuals. The traditional Indian woman has evolved to prove herself equal in many professions as well as proved better suited than men in others. The situation for the changing role of women is improving fast. On the other hand, female foeticide, dowry deaths and domestic abuse provide a macabre background of primitive barbarism. In the typical Indian Society, you find that there are still expectations and assumptions about women that are not so much relevant to their current status, but a clear hangover from our suppressive past. This may be more obvious with traditional women or women in rural societies, but it is extremely prevalent in urban ones as well. I am speaking of “running the home” kind of stuff. Regardless of how hard the man and woman of the house work, when it comes to women and society, there are certain areas of the home that are the woman’s province in happy times and her nemesis in not so happy times. “As the woman of the house, you should...” is a familiar refrain for most women in India. Indian Women’s clothing is another externally imposed recommendation backed by vicious judgments. A pregnant woman is a public drop box for intrusive recommendations. I think, it is high time that we as citizens of modern India took a good hard look at our automatic assumptions and investigated which among these are still applicable today, and which ones we simply need to let go.

Typical situations we see include the woman bringing a cup of hot tea for her man returning from work, or the woman returning home after her husband and heading straight to the kitchen to cook dinner, and so on. On an average, in any home where women are working, their income is also important to the well-being of the home and the living standards. Where it is not a question of money, it is generally possible to employ someone for the work in the house. So when we speak of a traditional role of a woman being responsible for the efficient running of her home, it is something we need to be aware of as an additional expectation made from her. The traditional role of a man has been the one of earning the money for the running of the home. This has changed to a great extent. Working women contribute to the expenses of running their homes as well. However, there has been little

contribution from men in terms of shouldering some of the responsibilities of women. One interesting insight I received into this was from a friend. He said, "See, women find the outside world challenging and attractive. They like the freedom it brings to them. So they enter the world. There is no reason for a man to find the women's traditional role appealing, so he doesn't. No one has forced the women to step into the man's role, and no one should force the men to step into a woman's role" On the surface, this seems to strike sense.

However, the flaw lies in an assumption of current roles that are the same as traditional roles and that the women are entering "a man's territory". This simply doesn't hold true in most cases today. Women are educated and often have their careers well before they get married and it is as much their right as the man's work is his. However, the other part, where the men don't find the house work appealing enough to invest effort in still holds true. This is something that needs to be taken an honest assessment of. If we abandon the traditional perspective of division of responsibilities inside and outside the home (since it has already been broken in the outside the home area), we come to a situation where the couple are both inhabiting a home and earning and contributing toward its running. What we need to find is a sharing of responsibilities inside the home as well, that allows both some dignity. This would also help resolve many situations where a man feels threatened by a working woman. Why wouldn't he. She earns, she spends, she invests, and on top of that, she is independent in terms of being able to manage her own existence completely, including running of her own home. This would actually add some power to the increasingly "lazy" image of men among women and empower them with some self-respect, while empowering the women with acceptance and support from the one source that matters the most. Please not that I am not speaking of every man out here. There are many couples who are already on this journey and find themselves comfortable both inside and outside the home, and the mutual respect and closeness can be seen a mile off in such couples. I sincerely think that this is an important adaption that is the need of today's times.

2. India's Female Population

At the 2001 census, India had a female population of 496million. India accounts 15% of World's women characterized by vast regional differences and a variety of cultures. But, social discrimination and economic deprivation on the basis of gender is common to all, irrespective of religion, cast, community, and State.

2.1. Need for women empowerment :-

- *"There is no chance of the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on one wing."*- Swami Vivekananda.
- There are so many women, who are silently baring the harassment of their life partners because of the lack of education, lack of legal awareness and lack of empowerment in women.
- When women are empowered, all the society benefits.
- Educating women about health care promotes healthier families.
- Even though a woman works 24/7 to raise her children and to maintain her family, she is not getting recognition for her work at least in her home.

2.2. Challenges in Women Empowerment

- Female Foeticide.
- Dowry.
- Restriction on widow remarriage.
- Gender Bias.
- Neglect during childhood.
- Childhood marriages.
- Gender specific specialization at work.
- Cultural definition of appropriate gender roles.
- Belief in the inherent superiority of males.

- Notion of the family as the private sphere and under male control.
- Limited access to cash and credit.
- Limited employment opportunities.
- Limited access to education.
- Right to property is still exists only for sons.
- Female infanticide.
- Poverty effects women more.
- India's maternal mortality is highest in South Asia.
- Domestic violence.
- Crimes against women.
- Honor killings.
- Trafficking of women.
- Lack of awareness of Govt. programs.

3. How Families React to the Changing Role of Indian Women

Other family members also grapple with their own struggles. Since the husband also works in a typically demanding setting like his wife, he is better positioned to understand her need to relax at home. However, he feels caught up between his wife and his parents and other family members. He has his own equation with his parents that dates back to a time when his wife wasn't around. This sometimes makes it difficult for him to step in. As a result, the woman feels her husband takes sides or is generally unable to support her. This leads to conflict between the couple, where both feel the partner is unable to help or understand them.

It's also understandable why the elders have different expectations. They had a different life, with fewer facilities and a very different work environment to face. This generation gap brings us again to a no win situation. Though the children of the house may not be directly involved in the situation, often we find that the parents in such a set-up are not able to be there emotionally for the children even though they want to because a lot of energy is spent in trying to resolve the struggles at work and within the family.

Often suggestions from others like 'these things happen, what to do' or 'you need to adjust a bit, they have old ideas so accept it' are common. However, even if this is inevitable and happens in a good number of homes, we still need to deal with it. Merely blaming each other and thinking 'you will never understand' doesn't make things any easier. Unless each one of us chooses to actively work on ourselves for *our own happiness*, the negativity continues to stay in our systems, taking some joy out of the day, everyday!

4. Practical Status of Indian Woman

There was a time when women were just kitchen keepers and house keepers in the Indian society. Gradually women began to get educated, even highly educated and a stage came when some of them came out on the social and political field to rub shoulder with the men folk in these fields. The freedom struggle of India was the opening up of the new horizon for womanhood in India. In modern India, women have adorned high offices including that of the President, Prime minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, etc.

"LET THE WOMEN REACH THE SKY WHICH IS THE LIMIT!"

5. The Changing Scenario

In those days women faced many Social Problems like Dowry, Child Marriages, Death during Childbirth, Sati and many social problems but nowadays the status of women in India has been subject to many great changes over the past few millennia. The year 1995, was declared as the International Year for Women throughout the world. The

women were made aware of their status and place in society. Women are now no longer in slumber. They are awake and moving fast.

“The extension of women's rights is the basic principle of all social progress.”-- Charles Fourier

6. Performance of Women

There is no arena, which remained unconquered by Indian women. The most important name in the category of women politicians of recent times is Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Kiran Majumdar Shaw is the richest Indian woman. Some of the notable and outstanding women who set examples for others are Mother Teresa, Kalpana Chawla, Kiran Bedi, Sarojini Naidu, etc. Indian women have mastered anything and everything which a woman can dream of. But she still has to go a long way to achieve equal status in the minds of Indian men.

“History looks different when the contributions of women are included.” ~ National Women's History Project

7. Role of Women In Modern India

The status of women in modern India is a sort of a paradox. The modern Indian women have honed their skills and jumped into a battlefield of life fighting against social restrictions, emotional ties, religious boundaries and cultural clutches. She can now be seen working on par with men in every field. As compared with past women in modern times have achieved a lot but in reality they have to still travel a long way. Their path is full of roadblocks. The women have left the secured domain of their home and are now in the battlefield of life, fully armored with their talent. They must avail themselves of the educational opportunities provided and learn to empower themselves.

The need for women's empowerment arises from the subordinate position they have been accorded for a long time. Empowerment of women needs to begin with her participation in different spheres of life. Education is a great determinant in this regard. To achieve empowerment, women have to be educated to be aware of their rights and privileges in a modern society. It is education which can bring about awareness in them related to their social status, injustice and differentiation meted out to them. Besides, economic independence is a major factor which can contribute in empowering women.

Women have always been contributing to enable the economy achieve tremendous progress. But it is the gender bias that still exists at every social stratum, even in the most educated and developed society, is unable to digest this visible contribution of women in all walks of life. In some regions, patriarchal societies diminish the role of women in important matters. This masochist thinking is, however, beginning to fade gradually with the passage of time.

Women in rural India, despite suffering from the problems like health, malnutrition, repeated childbearing, and lack of education, engage themselves in direct and allied agricultural activities, run small shops, sell by-products or handcraft products and thus generate additional income for the family. A government of India study shows that more than 40 per cent of rural women directly or indirectly contribute to the uplift of their families and thereby bringing social change. Harriet Beecher Stowe rightly said, “Women are the real architects of society”.

In urban India, the lowest strata, women despite the lack of education and facing problems like shelter, have been the catering to social changes and economic development by contributing as a substantial labour force in various industries like construction of residential & commercial buildings, roads, water bodies, engaging in various domestic and community services. Every now and then, we read in newspapers that a would-be bride refuses to marry a particular groom due to his demand for dowry or for the urge of higher education.

Gone are the days when women were considered only the household entities commanded by males.

Historically in India, women's participation in social changes, politics and decision making remained significant. Who can undermine the role and contributions of Chandbibi, Ahilyabai Holkar, Rani Durgawati, Rani Rashmoni, Kittur Rani Chennamma, Jijabai, Rani Avantibai, Rani Laxmibai, Annie Besant, Sarojini Naidu, Vijay Laxmi

Pandit, Indira Gandhi, Subhadra Kumari Chauhan, Mahashweta Devi, Mahadevi Verma, Arundhati Roy, Sucheta Kriplani, Pratibha Patil, etc in bringing about all-round development?

The contribution of women is omnipresent and all-pervasive in every sphere of life as India seeks to march steadily towards the path of growth. All these become possible only with the active participation of women who are the catalysts of qualitative growth of future generation as well. Efforts during the post- Independence era got a shot in the arm when Mrs Indira Gandhi became the first lady Prime Minister. Women got empowered and moved to participate further in all spheres of services – financial, administrative, judicial and education to name a few. Women in India are playing an important role in the country's governance. Many women have emerged as exemplary leaders at the policy level as well as the community level. The presence of women in various decision making bodies helped develop confidence among other women, opening up possibilities for future.

It is important to note the critical role women have played in working together to forge solidarity, and unity among themselves. Together they have been able to lobby and influence the enactment of laws that protect and promote the rights of women. Women became a driving force of the socio-economic development of the country after the independence. Vast networks of women groups such as NGOs, associations and co-operatives at the grassroots level have played a pivotal role in providing empowerment initiatives which resulted in socio-economic development and income generating activities. This, in turn, paved the way for sustainable development and economic growth of the country.

In the words of Louisa May Alcott: "When women are the advisor, the Lords of creation don't take the advice till they have persuaded themselves that it is just what they intended to do; then they act upon it and if it succeeds, they give the weaker vessel half the credit of it; if fails, they generously give herself the whole."

In the past, women have been oppressed to a point where they were treated as a completely different species. They were in a country that seemed to be a dark tunnel with no hope, dreams, or sense of fulfillment. Now women have been given their natural birthrights, and they are now able to do everything males can do.

Women in India are beginning to follow the direction that the women of the Western world took more than eighty years ago; demanding treatment as human equals. However, it has become more and more evident as the revolution ages that Indian women may have to adapt the Western feminist method to their very traditional and religious culture. India has different complications that put the development of women in a completely altered context than their Western counterparts.

Although the key targets remain similar: improvement of health care, education and job opportunities in order to gain equality between men and women in the various settings of public society, the workplace, the school yard and - possibly the most fundamental setting of all - the home. Women are striving to be independent on the equal level of men. The additional complexities that the women of India must also challenge are the caste system, the heavy religious customs, older and more traditional roles of the sexes, as well as the even stronger power that men hold in India.

The status was at one time accepted, but with the Western women's revolution and perception, the role is slowly succeeding in its development through both independent groups of women and national and worldwide organizations based on the goal of gaining equality. They all accomplished much, but a lot more has to be done; which requires the complete support from the other sex. No longer do women write books depicting their insecurities and injustices. Now women are writers of Pulitzer Prize winning works and teach aspiring male authors how to be the best they can be.

The Indian society is now proud of outstanding women achievers like Kalpana Chawla, Sania Mirza, Barkha Dutt, Shabana Azmi and many more. In a society where it was once unheard of for women to even be educated, women take up the majority of grade school teachers, and many more have blossomed into college professors with Ph D's and MD's. As women kept making these advancements to individualism, people have taken notice, and now women are considered better contenders for many jobs, men no longer have the full control they once fabricated.

With the achievement of all this, women now have so many opportunities that were once a dream, the tunnel they once envisioned so dark and impassible seems like a stairway to light, to the open society of acceptance and opportunity. The future of women in India looks bright and secure and their role even more important than just being a wife, mother, or daughter.

8. Role of Government For Women Empowerment In India

Government plays a vital role in women empowerment as the Government starts a numbers of programs for women as define below.

National Mission for Empowerment of Women a program run by *Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt of India*. This program was launched by the Government of India (GoI) on *International Women's Day in 2010* with the aim to strengthen overall processes that promote all-round Development of women.

8.1. National Policy for Empowerment of Women, 2001

- To bring gender justice and to make de jure into de facto equality.
- Advancement, development and empowerment of women in all spheres of life
- Creation of a more responsive judicial and legal system sensitive to women's needs
- Women's equality in power sharing and active participation in decision-making
- Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process
- Comprehensive economic and social empowerment of women
- Formation of relevant institutional mechanisms and strengthening the existing ones.
- Partnership with community based organizations
- Implementation of international obligations/ commitments and co-operation at the international, regional and sub-regional levels.

8.2. Schemes & Programmes For Women

8.2.1. Poverty Alleviation and Economic Empowerment of Women

- Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post-Harvest Management
- Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training, Testing & Demonstration
- Gramin Bhandaran Yojna
- Capacity Building to enhance Competitiveness of Indian Agriculture and Registration of Organic Products
- Technology Development and Transfer for Promotion of Horticulture
- Marketing Assistance Scheme
- Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development
- Performance & Credit Rating Scheme for Small Industries
- Entrepreneurship Development Institutions (EDIs) Scheme
- National Award Scheme/ Guidelines [Launched by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise (MSME)]
- Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) for Technology Upgradation of the Small Scale Industries
- Management Training Programmes
- Scheme For Market Development Assistance For MSME Exporters
- Credit Guarantee Cover Fund Scheme for Small Industries
- Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY)
- Raw Material Assistance Scheme
- Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

- Scheme of Financial Assistance for Preparing Young Professional in Rural Areas
- Technopreneur Promotion Programme
- Consultancy Promotion Programme
- Technology Development & Utilization Programme for Women
- Industrial R&D Promotion Programme (IRDPP)
- Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme
- Grant in Aid Scheme - Export
- Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS)
- Grant in Aid Scheme - Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna
- Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme
- Kishori Shakti Yogana
- Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) - A Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme
- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) Sabla
- Swayam Siddha
- Scheme for Working Women Hostel
- Short Stay Home For Women and Girls (SSH)
- STEP (Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women)

8.2.2. Social Empowerment And Education for Women

- Elementary Education
- Secondary Education
- Vocationalization of Secondary Education
- Adult Education
- Higher and Technical Education

8.2.3. Health & Nutrition of women

- Integrated Child Development Scheme
- Reproductive & Child Health Programme, Ph.II (RCH II)
- National Rural Health Mission
- Janani Suraksha Yojana
- Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)
- Integrated Child Protection Scheme
- Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme
- Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
- National Rural Drinking Water Programme
- Mid Day Meal
- Sabla
- Kishori Shakti Yogana
- Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)
- Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY)
- Old and Infirm Persons Annapurna
- Food Security Mission
- National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP)
- Nutrition Education and Extension
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana(RSBY)
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

8.2.4. Empowerment of Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups and Women in Difficult Circumstances

- Schemes of National Scheduled Tribes Finance and development Corporation (NSTFDC)
- National Rural Health Mission
- Janani Suraksha Yojana
- Integrated Child Protection Scheme
- Swadhar - A scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances
- Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)
- Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY)
- Ujjawala- A Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reintegration
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana(RSBY)
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) - A Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme
- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) Sabla
- Scheme for Working Women Hostel
- Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

9. Conclusion

Development of our country depends on the empowerment of women. A man and a woman are like two wheels of a cart. The cart can move fast and safely too, when both of them pull it in the same direction and with equal strength. Hence no developing country or society can afford to ignore the role of women, if they are to progress.

“You can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of women” - Jawaharlal Nehru.

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