INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND WOMEN IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL CHANGE A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UTTARAKHAND

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Abstract

The progress made in the field of information and communication technology has closed the world economy as a result of sharp turn of events and border. The convergence and dissemination of information and communication technologies (ICTs) has been the most fundamental creative potential in successive years.

While the existing countries are taking advantage of this change, now different non-current countries have set the rules brought in this area. Late levels of progress in this area rule endlessly over the interpretations of contemporary change. The Internet right now is a part of a globalization cycle that is apparently cleaning up old real parts and beliefs, setting up new doors and challenges related to living in a "restricted" world.

Keywords:

ICT, Technology, Empowerment, Women

Introduction

Hundreds of billions of dollars are spent on information and communication technologies, indicating strong areas for belief in transformative thinking these technologies. ICTs are indeed brilliant as a fundamental response to the full new development, debilitating demolition and mass empowerment around and around troubled parties, for women and minorities alike in the South. (Anjum, 2012)

While the ban of ICT as a gadget for development of top sustainability and empowerment of women is affirmed, one "orientation piece" is seen in comparison, which is the low proportion of women and men receiving and using ICT. is reflected in.

Women have consistently demonstrated to be dynamic and empowered individuals in a tremendous combination of ICT related projects, for example, PC planning and data segment workplace, call centre, charging, PC fix work, and e-enabled affiliation. Given the potential outcomes of women in the fundamental stage and their ability to exploit and utilize the cutoff points, various electronic business projects have become iconic in the general market. (Prescu, 2012)

The importance, importance and critical issues have been given a truly extraordinary growth in policies emphasizing information and communication technologies in emerging countries. Such evaluations highlighted the importance of conducting title relation examinations in such policies.

In this setting it is attempting to see the value of how this technology can span the continuity of the curriculum and socially engage with women as customers and producers of this technology. What we really want to see is the emergence of a section between wealthy and depressed women, starting with the close of the electronic divide between individuals on which serious evaluation work has been carried out, anything is possible and less pre-arranged. are women. The use and use of ICTs exists among women from different social groups, families with different levels of pay and resources, titles and occupations, notable/racial ethnic gatherings, and ages. (Singh, 2009)

India has a high demand for ICT on both the creation side (as seen, for example, in the reform of its industry) and the application side (with core interests in e-government applications, and efforts to push ICT into the general public). the wanted. districts).

The use of ICT has been through several models; For example, from the pure market to the pure state, and the uninformed headline related to the focus. Asked hereby, various assemblies in particular Indian states have initiated little changes to attract more significant interest in the ICT sector in their various districts.

Empowering women would mean organizing women to be financially free, of course, to protest what is happening, have a positive respect to interface with them and share what they are doing. should be an option. Empowered women should have the option to share as they pass the time. (Martin, 2013)

90% of them experienced significant progress in managing acting and in the way their family members managed acting.

Now they are more certain, know their desires and have seen their potential to achieve the goals. The cleverness arises that the ICT-free prospects join the kill heading segment at the end because in digital areas, women as experts have experienced new doors and they are more important than men in these cash-related areas. Fight for the price. At any rate, they usually do so within the restrictions of the current request for financial power.

Similarly, social support may have a brief significant effect considering that mythological relational affiliations give individuals general positive experiences and many stable, socially

remunerative positions at the local level. This type of assistance can be associated with greater achievement overall because it produces significant results, gives an impression of predictability and stability in one's life situation, and recognizes certainty. Mixing in a casual relationship can likewise help avoid negative experiences. (Garcia, 2008)

Literature Review

Tiwari et al. (2012) showed that the Internet is a vast source of information. This paper shows that people ultimately trust the Internet to be a certified representative of social change. It has been used solely to get any information at any point free of the field. However, at present, it is also being used to keep it in the public eye.

Avram et al. (2012) consolidated that small gatherings directed at various social signs of disrespect can without question use the Internet to show the public, such as abuse of women or differences between individuals. The internet is becoming more famous among women to receive compliments. www.cybergirl.com and www.bust.com are opportunities for complaints that have had a fundamental impact on women's empowerment. www.drummergirl.com is equally hoping for a comparable part as inspiring female drummers who are not usually seen in the public eye.

Harsimran et al. (2009) raised that ICT is expected to play a large part in actually influencing the attitude and perspective of society towards women. It is creating psychological comfort level for women at their workplace by giving them additional information and cutoff points.

Mental empowerment can be at the legitimate level, the individual level or the social level. Through the Internet, television, radio and phone, women are becoming fundamentally aware of the ability to monitor all credible events and situations in the world; It is helping them to get this right.

Lavanya et al. (2009) indicated that ICT has given a new term to e-affiliation; Non-current countries are working on it. This may lead to more specific acceptance of affiliation, greater responsibility, straightforwardness and resident empowerment, for example, leading honor, further novel through information, further information sharing and varying levels of education, further Joint ventures with tenants, other government affiliations and affiliations and market relations between industry, government and the private sectors further activate and more irrefutable limits related to lawful change management. The use of e-relationship by the occupants will likewise build their trust in the government and promote a positive attitude towards government policies.

Research Methodology

This study is conducted with two objectives. These are:

•   The aim of the research work is to determine the role of ICT in changing the social status of women.

•   To determine the role of ICT in women empowerment.

For the current research work, total 200 respondents were chosen by using Straightforward Random Sampling.
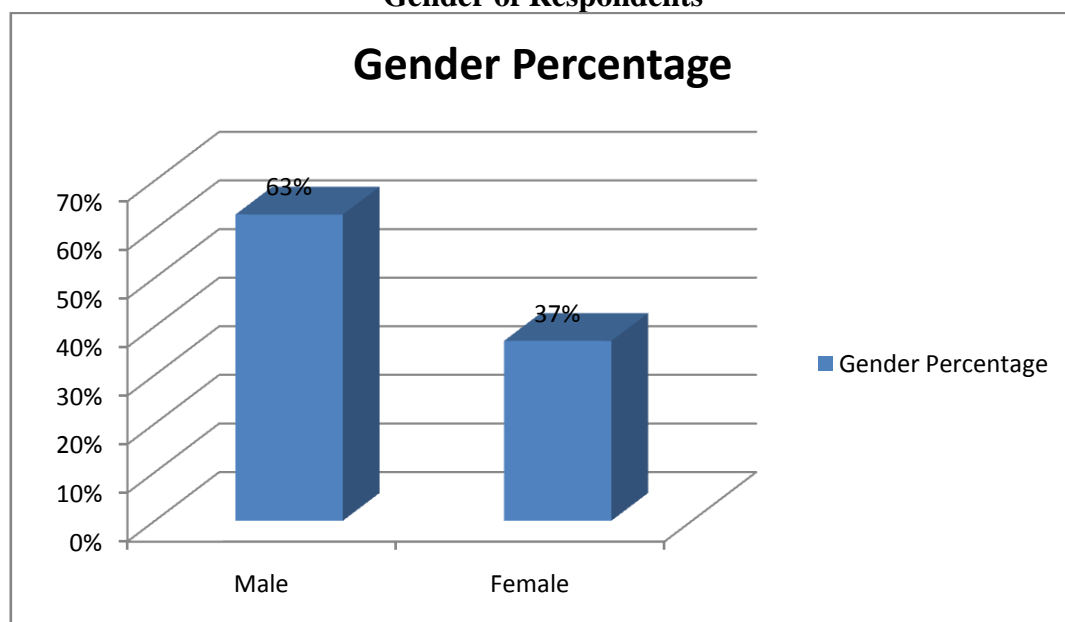
Statistical tool

Regression analysis tool was used for the current research work. Google Forms were sent to the respondents. The organized survey had four sections including demographic profile and the procedure to get the feedbacks from the customers regarding the service qualities of the Indian airline industry. The request was expressed as a declaration evaluated on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 to 5.

Data Analysis

Table 1
Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	%
Male	126	63%
Female	74	37%

Figure 1
Gender of Respondents

Source: Primary Source

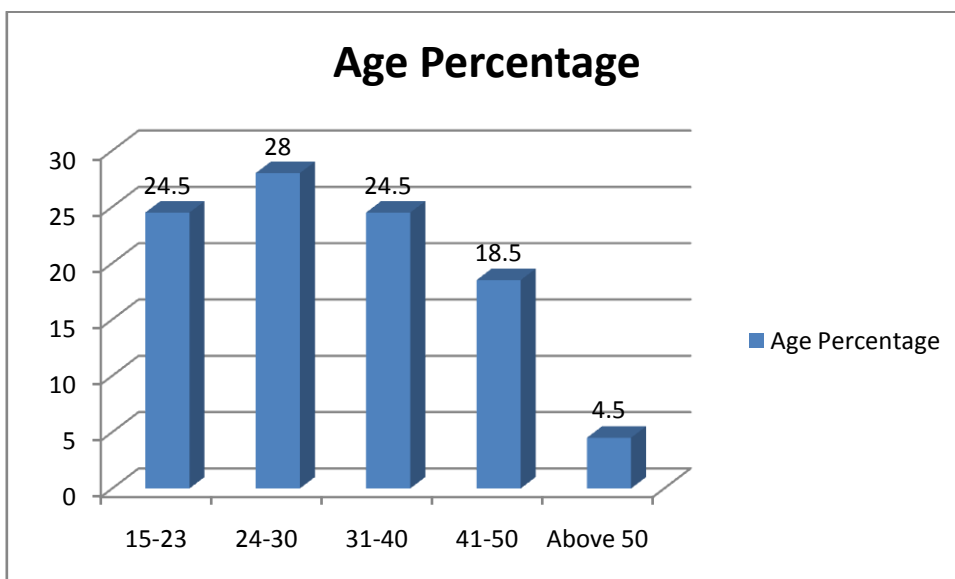It can be observed from table 1 that out of 200 respondents, there were 63% male and 37% female respondents.

Table 2

Age of Respondents

Age	Frequency	%
15-23	49	24.5
24-30	56	28
31-40	49	24.5
41-50	37	18.5
Above 50	9	4.5

Figure: 2
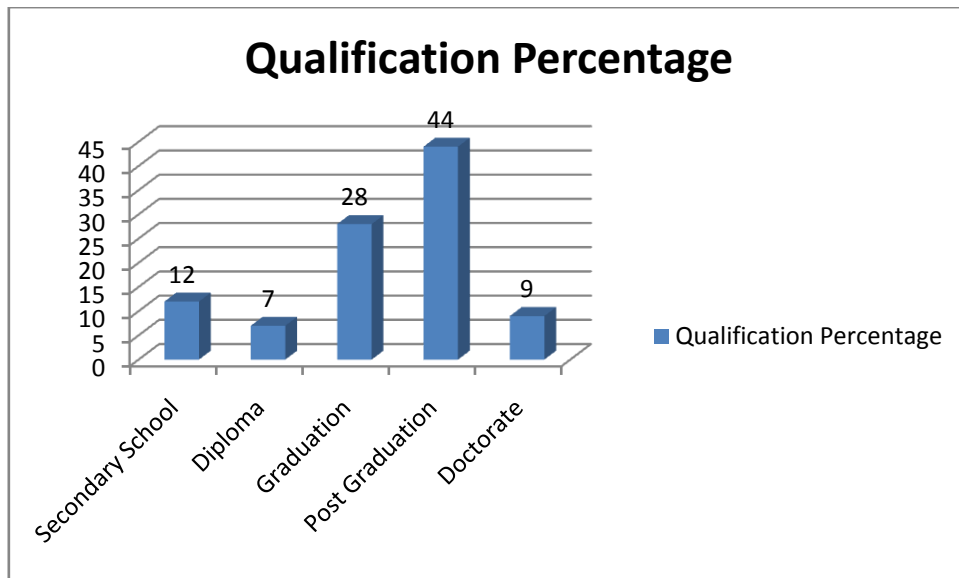
Age of Respondents

Source: Primary Source

It can be observed from Table 2 that there were 49 respondents of age group 15-23 and 56 respondents were of age group 24-30 while 49 were in the age-group 31-40. 37 respondents belonged to the age-group 41-50 while 9 respondents had the age more than 50 years

Table 3

Highest Qualification

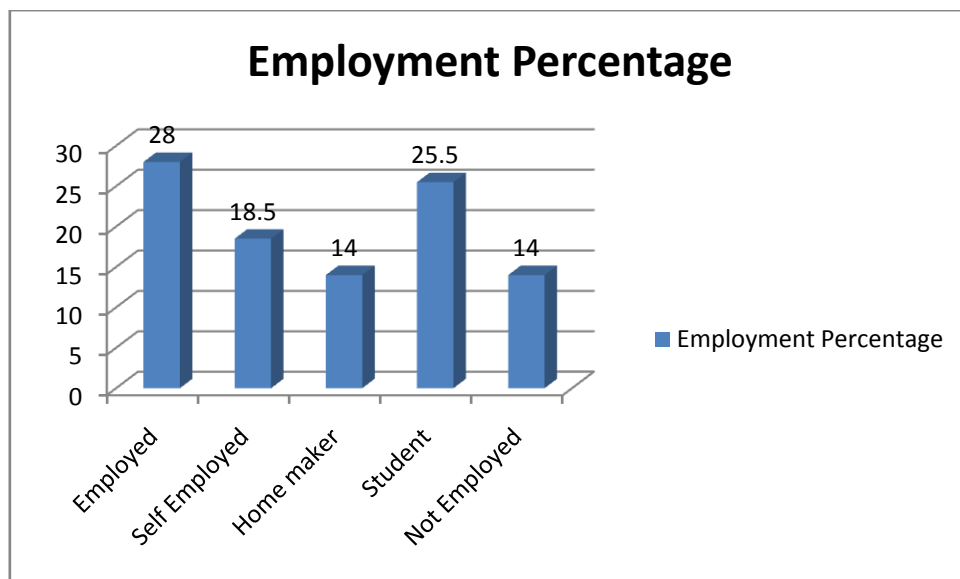| S.No.	Highest Qualification	Frequency	%
01	Secondary School	24	12
02	Diploma	14	7
03	Graduation	56	28
04	Post Graduation	88	44
05	Doctorate	18	9

Figure 3

Highest Qualification

It can be observed from table 3 that majority of the respondents were post-graduated with the highest percentage of 44 while 28% respondents were graduated.

Table: 4

Current employment Status

S.No.	Current Employment Status	Frequency	%
01	Employed	56	28
02	Self Employed	37	18.5
03	Home maker	28	14
04	Student	51	25.5
05	Not Employed	28	14

Figure: 4 : Current employment Status

Source: Primary Source

It can be observed from Table 4 that majority of the respondents i.e. 28% were employed while 25.5% of the respondents were studying and 18.5% respondents were self-employed.

Table: 5

Regression Analysis

	Rural area	Urban Area
R^2	0.409	0.413
F	36.608*	38.912*
Constant	0.304	0.367
Increased Employment	0.196*	0.006
Economic improvement	0.006	0.290*
Improved social status	0.296*	0.198***
Women Empowerments	0.294*	0.196***

Table 5 shows that the Increased Employment, Economic improvement, improved social status and women empowermentvariable explain 44.2% (rural) and 43.1% (urban) variance of social change among women.

Conclusion

In the new years, women empowerment has been taken forward through execution of various ICT related projects. There are other efforts in addition to various efforts for more traceable relationships of women. The main concern is to make women economically and socially strong. The evaluation clearly showed that the use of ICT has greatly benefited women.

ICT has had a huge impact in providing information to present day technology and its inspirations. This study estimated that ICT (Information and Communication Technology) in different districts like social, cognitive, mental, political, mechanical and rational as well as considering some inside and outside factors to a lesser extent attract a woman. does.

A large proportion of women in construction status do not progress towards ICT considering a variety of endpoints such as infrastructural, social, social and economic. Anyway, a more significant proportion of women do not progress towards ICT, apparently as a result of frustration, activity of checks like PC scheme, structural, social, social and phonetic etc. So we should focus on this suitable strategy to overcome such barriers which helps in women empowerment in a better way.

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