

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

The University has already conducted Three International Conferences successfully by inviting experts and participants from various parts of India and Abroad. The International conference focuses on providing platform for Teacher Educators and Student teachers to share their views of new ideas in empowering the society through holistic approach. The 'real education' must foster all-round development of students. It should also lay equal emphasis on academic excellence and skills for self-employment or gainful employment. The higher education institution has a triad missions: education, research and services to the community. The role of higher education institution in empowering the society is very indispensable. It plays significant roles in shaping the society. So Holistic education challenges teachers to think differently and to examine critically. They have to develop healthy, curious individuals who can learn what they need to know and apply it in any new context in which they find themselves and who are self-motivated and confident learners.



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TAMIL NADU TEACHERS EDUCATION UNIVERSITY

Department of Value Education

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(Adjacent to Govt.High School, Karapakkam Bus Stop: Karapakkam)
Chennai - 600 097, Tamil Nadu, INDIA.

International Conference on
"EMPOWERING SOCIETY THROUGH HOLISTIC APPROACH
IN HIGHER EDUCATION"



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Conference Monograph
29th to 31st - January 2020



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CONFERENCE MONOGRAPH

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	TITLE AND NAME
1.	Empowering Society Through ICT S. Deepa Rani ¹ Research Scholar, Department of Curriculum Planning and Evaluation, TNTEU) (Dr.K.Vijaya ² Assistant Professor, Department of Curriculum Planning and Evaluation TNTEU)
2.	Empowering Teaching Learning Process Through ICT Dr. A. Marreddy, Principal, Ekashila College of Education, Jangaon,Telangana State
3.	Empowering of Social Change Through ICT (Dr. A. Suresh John Kennedy, Principal, JP College Of Education, Ayikudi) (Dr. T. JeyaSelvaKumari, Principal, Angel College Of Education,Rajapalayam)
4.	Stress And Coping Strategies In ICT Students With English Perspective (Dr.K.Ramadas, Research scholar, Department of Education, TNTEU) (Dr.L.GeorgeStephen,Asst. professor,Dept. of Pedagogical Sciences, TNTEU)
5.	Digital Revolution In The Teaching-Learning Process (Dr.K.Saileela,Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Annamalai University.) & (Dr.S.Kalaivani,Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Annamalai University.)
6.	Teachers Using ICT To Empower Society Dr. M.Subramanian, Principal, Suraj College Of Education, T.MuruganAsst.Professor In Education, Suraj College Of Education, A.Vijay, Co - Ordinator,Suraj College Of Education,)
7.	ICT Versus Teaching Learning-An Retrosopic View (I.Kapil Kumar Assistant Professor, Sri Muthukumaran College of Education,) (Dr. P. Ganesan Professor and HOD, Department of Pedagogical Sciences, TNTEU)
8.	Women Empowerment Through Information Communication Technology Alagusundaram.B, Sudharsan College of Education, Pudukottai KR Balamurugesh, Assistant Professor, Arumugam Pillai Seethai Ammal College, Tiruppathur
9.	Empowering Students With Learning Disability Through ICT Mrs.M.AmalaJansi, Ph.D., Research scholar, Dr.M.GovindaRaju, Bharathiar University, Principal, Asst. Prof. of Computer Science Education, Sri Muthukumaran College of Edu.Loyola College of Education, Chennai-34.Chennai-122.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract

Globalization has led to greater awareness of the value of focused knowledge and advanced assistances world-wide. As a result, the public in many countries has come to demand greater quality at all levels of the education system. Frequently, the question of the eminence of teacher education is raised. Education has continuously been facing the challenge in ensuring that the quality of teaching and learning takes place effectively. One promising path for cultivating the quality of education lies in the application of a Quality Management approach as has been used in Industries, to the teaching and learning process. Information Communication Technology(ICT)plays a vital role in empowering as well as to maintain the sustainability in quality. Information and Communication Technologies are diverse set of technical tools and resources to create, disseminate, store, brings value addition and manages information. The ICT sector consists of segments as diverse as telecommunications, television and radio broadcasting, computer hardware, software and services and electronic media, for example, the internet and electronic mail.

Keywords: Information Communication Technology, Empowerment

INTRODUCTION

Information and communication technologies can be prevailing tools for advancing economic and social development through the formation of new sorts of economic activity, employment openings, improvements in health-care delivery and other services, and the extensionof networking, involvement and encouragement within society. The empowering use of

ICTs is closely connected to socio-economic growth, and this impending towards social transformation demands that everyone should have access.

DEFINITION OF ICT

Information and communication technologies (ICT) comprise a complex and heterogeneous set of goods, applications and services used to produce, distribute process and transform information. The ICT sector consists of segments as diverse as telecommunications, television and radio broadcasting, computer hardware and software, computer services and electronic media (e.g., the Internet, electronic mail, electronic commerce and computer games) as well as the content of these media.

NEED OF ICT IN EMPOWERING WOMEN IN INDIA

Towards women position in India, it is worth mentioning that there is a great disparity in the matter of economic resourcefulness between a man and a woman. Indian society is male subjugated both economically and socially and women are always dispensed with dependent role. Thus, the national consensus and Indian government must focus more on women and empowering them. Empowerment is a multi-dimensional social process that helps people gain control over their own lives. Women empowerment generally refers to the process by which women improve their power to take control over decisions on their lives, including, accessing to resources, participating in decision making and controlling over distribution of benefits. United National Development Found for Women (UNIFEM) defined the term women empowerment as;

- Acquiring knowledge and understanding of gender- relations and the ways in which these relations may be changed.
- Developing a sense of self worth
- Gaining the ability to generate choices to exercise bargaining power.
- Developing the ability to organize and influence the directions of social change, to create a more just social and economic order, nationally and internationally.

The world Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), says ICTs as vital tools for women's empowerment which states We are committed to ensuring that the Information Society enables women's empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society and in all decision-making processes. To this end, we should mainstream gender equality perspective and use ICTs as a tool to that end". ICTs bring lot of opportunities to women in the

work situations and small business. There are many possibilities for ICTs to improve women's economic activities in the field of trade, governance, education, health crafts and employment in formal as well as informal sector. Women have to be an equal beneficiary to the advantages offered by the technology and the products and process which emerge from their use. In Indian context; the urban as well as rural Indian women has been using the benefits of these programs, however in reaching to best empowerment of women there is still a long way to go. India as a developing country, enabling technologies to empower women could be a turning point in country's progress if applied it properly. But the type of use of this information varies among women. For example the urban educated women need information mainly for research, career advancement facilities, fashion and market values, art and entertainment and legal rights and provisions and the urban middle class women needs information for inexpensive educational facilities, inexpensive health and child care, legal rights and provisions against social injustice or domestic violence and dowry system and etc. Moreover, the poor urban women who are affected by globalization may need information to find job opportunities in informal sector, housing availability, access to governmental protected programs for poor people and legal provisions against sexual harassment, domestic violence and etc.

EXISTENCE GAPS AND CHALLENGES IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH ICT

Unfortunately, there are so many factors that create hurdles in empowerment of women under following discuss like;

- **Poverty:** most of the people in India are poor, they think ICT is a source of entertainment which they cannot afford, whereas there are 37% of people who are living below poverty line, empowering is very difficult task for such a huge number.
- **Knowledge gap and illiteracy,** the one resource that liberates people from poverty and empowers women is knowledge and in this issue the empowerment of women become more significant. Illiteracy which leads to unawareness of their rights in constitution is lack of selfconfidence. Education makes difference in the lives of women and increases the economic, social and political opportunities available to women. A literacy rate in India is 66% and the illiteracy rate of females above the age of 7 years is 45%. Though the government is offering free education to the girl child, the Indian scenario is pretty grim as far is education to womenfolk is concerned.

Towards computer literacy, the urban Indian enjoys the basic computer education but the rural Indian are depending on government support.

- **Early marriage;** though the government has imposed a rule of marriage after the age of 18 years for female, the practice of early marriage still rampant is around 50% in India. Therefore, in this situation the married girl has so many family responsibilities and she can't find any time to await the facilities of ICT and the television remains the only means of information.
- **Legal gaps;** However, there are a wide legal regime in India towards gender equality and women empowerment and there are so many policy makers have taken many initiatives like the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) or the Government of India (GOI) still there is a clear gap between the goals enunciated in the constitution, legislation and policies and the real situation of the women's status in India. There are various type of gender inequality in practice and the access of lower cast women or minorities to information and technologies are inadequate.

CONCLUSION

ICT can make more impacts on amplifying women's voices and publicizing experiences which can be open doors in changing the global scenario. On the other hand, ICT by itself cannot be an answer to all the problems related to gender inequality and women empowerment, women would need access to other sources of support and services. Gender equality and women empowerment aims to enhance women's participation in the digital economy and can increase national capacity and achieve greater economic independence and development. Therefore, the ICT needs more strategies towards equitable access to this technology and produce the information relevant to their concerns and perspectives are critical issues for women. It is very importance to engage women and gender advocates in the policymaking process of ICT to ensure that women, particularly rural and poor women, benefits from ICT. Further there is need to promote the enrollment of girls in ICT programs by providing incentives such as scholarships and awareness raising activities and Language access must be addressed as a serious barrier to gender equity on the international ICT policy level. Moreover, ICT policy and technology must be adopted to fit the needs of women which can be encouraged women to think and act in terms of the first premise then we will ensure that ICTs become more "women friendly" in terms of cost, access, applicability in different fields.