In contemporary society a wide spectrum of issues related to Women and human rights have attained significance. The modern age and its development paradigm consider gender justice as one of the prominent pillars on which society can build further.

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian constitution in its Preamble; Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The constitution not only grants equality to Women but also empowers the state to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of Women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws; development policies, plans and programs have aimed at Women advancement in different spheres. From the Fifth Five year plan (1974-1978) onward has been a marked shift in approach to Women’s issues from welfare to development. In recent years the empowerment of Women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of Women. The National Commission for parliament in 1990 to safeguard the right and legal entitlements (1993) to the constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayats and municipalities for Women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local levels. India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of Women. Key among them is the ratification of the conventions and Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993. The Mexico plan of action (1975), the Nairobi forward looking strategies (1985) the Beijing declaration as well as Platform for Action (1995) and the outcome Document adopted by UNGA Session on Gender Equality and development & Peace for the 21st century titled “Further actions and initiatives to important the Beijing declaration and the platform for Action” have been unreservedly endorsed by India for appropriate follow up. The policy also takes note of the commitments of the ninth five years plan and other sartorial policies relating to empowerment of Women. The Women’s movement and a widespread network of non-government organization which have strong grassroots presence, and deep insight into Women’s concerns have contributed in inspiring initiatives for the empowerment of Women. However there still exits a wide gap between the goals enunciated in the constitution, legislation, policies, plans, programs and related mechanisms on the one hand and the situational reality of the status of Women in India on the other. This has been analyzed extensively in the Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India “Towards Equality” 1974 and highlighted in the National Perspective Plan for Women, 1988-2000, The Shram Shakti report 1988 and the Platform of Action five years after-An assessment (National policy for Empowerment of Women 2001). Even in the most primitive societies, Women though dominated by men by virtue of latter’s physical strength; Women showed great versatility and adaptability. They also developed tact and diplomacy as testified in literature of all cultures. Right from “Satyug” to Tretayug to this “kalyug” literature, history and even “Bollywood” is full of Women characters, who changed the direction of the history. They played both character; of heroine and of vamp. Most popular vamp of all literature is probably “kakai”. Like politics Women empowerment also needs direction Right direction can give her potential of nature; of tigress who protects her
cubs. It is very necessary to identify her potential and give it right direction because she can possess the potential equivalent to

$$E=mc^2$$

Therefore she needs constant watch by herself.

Nature has given tigress extra potential to protect her cubs every female possesses it.

My paper tries to explore the vital role of Women in development of India; and other related issues. The pivotal role they play as home makers plays a very vital role in the development of society also; in turn the development of India and universe. In ancient days it was a saying; it is the attitude of the house makers; which can make a home or shatter a home. She possesses a life giving force. According to Global Agenda Council on Women’s empowerment 2011-2012 Women empowerment is the single solution to many challenges of the world (Economic forum 2013). From unprecedented population ageing, to increasing unemployment from global leadership, imbalances to persisting conflicts, from resource scarcity to volatile global food supplies the world faces a series of interconnected challenges. The global agenda council on women empowerment is a part of the solutions to these challenges. Inter role conflicts: Inside the House and outside it. She also faces “inter-role conflicts” (pg 149 Jha pujari 1996). Though she is very versatile neither the society nor the female world itself is prepared to give it right direction. She can play the role of wife, affectionate mother, dedicated wife, daughter in law; at the same time she can prove to be a successful professional. In that case she needs support from her home, in that case men and Women may agree to undertake new tasks and change the traditional division of labour, but relatively often they refuse to work which is not considered appropriate to their sex. (pg 261 Jha pujari Indian Women today). Even if husband is willing society still doesn’t supports it which shatters the female soul. This shattered soul effects her work. This becomes one of the reasons of harassment at work. The male world at work, tries to exploit her at workplace.

Thus the work place would be viewed as a new Combat zone in the running battle of sexes (V, Sibri Women and sexual Exploitation). Throughout the presentation the attempt has been to profile the distinctive, yet alarming dimensions of the gender confrontation and the sociological significance of this vital area and her vital role. She can play many faced role in development but there are many problems and prospects. The emphasis of this research in on the change of attitudes as a precondition for the development of society. (pg 43 Shamim Aleem 1996 Women development). In contemporary society these issues have attained significance. The modern age and its development paradigm consider gender justice as one of the prominent pillars on which any society can build on further (pg 3 Fatima Siddiqi Women and Human rights part 2). The three pillars of sustainable development Economic, Environment and social are also relevant to discussion of gender equality. (The Frederreck S. Parde center for the study of the longer range future). These dimensions have equal and inter related importance as illustrated in some simple equations. All these aspects and problems sometimes lead the revolution of Women empowerment in wrong direction Sometimes some unsocial and antinational elements provoke female world to revolt against men. The revolution takes a wrong direction and the results may be disastrous for the society.

According to the paper the solution to gender biases; and other related problems lies in regular monitoring. Women empowerment should be done in right direction. It should be done by some government agencies like Trai. Development in right direction is very necessary otherwise the basic cultural heritage of India will be shattered.
Conclusion

It will be transformed into fight between male and female.

Men and Women are the wheels of the some vehicle clash between them may lead to dismantling of the vehicle; which will lead to national instability; instability of society and cultural instability which will ruin the country.

Therefore constant analysis by institutes, constant monitoring, vigilance, observation, and analysis by government institutes, Women organizations, society, by Intellectuals, social organizations, seasoned people and experienced people is necessary. It is the duty of every female and every female organization to leave aside jealousy, for which they are very famous; to indulge in team work and indulge in retrospection; annually; and play vital role in development of India.

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