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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

INTRODUCTION-1

Women Empowerment is made up of two words women and empowerment. Empowerment means to give power or authority to someone. So, Women Empowerment means power in the hands of women. It signifies that women should be given equal opportunity in every field such as education, profession, and lifestyle, among others. It involves things like education, awareness, literacy, and training to help them improve their position.

Women Empowerment is the process that creates power in women to live a happy and respectable life in a society. Women are empowered when they are able to access opportunities in a variety of fields such as in education, profession, lifestyle, etc., without any limitations and restrictions. It includes raising their status through education, awareness, literacy and training. It also includes the authority to take decisions. When a woman makes a crucial decision, she feels empowered.

Women's empowerment is the most crucial point for the overall development of a country. Suppose, in a family, there is one earning person, while in another family, both men and women are earning, then who will have a better lifestyle. The answer is simple, the family where both men and women are earning money. Thus, the country where men and women work together develops at a faster rate.

Role of women in nation-building, society, family, peace and development is significant. UNICEF says gender equality means "that women and men, and girls and boys. enjoy similar rights, resources, opportunities and protections." She should be able to express them freely. Individual empowerment means to posses the self-confidence to articulate and assert the power to negotiate and choose.

India's overall sex ratio —

women per thousand men —

Is now at a level seen in developed countries. For every 1,000 men, India has 1,020 women. As per the World Economic Forum's gender gap ranking, India stands at rank 108 out of 149 countries. In Indian society from a long time back, the social structure has been such that the women are neglected in many areas like education, health, decision-making areas, financial independence, etc.

Need for Women Empowerment

History says that women were ill-treated. The Sati Pratha in the ancient times to the girl child abortion in the present scenario, women continue facing such violence. Not only this, heinous crimes against women such as rape, acid











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attack, dowry system, honour killing, domestic violence, etc., are still happening in India.

Out of the total population, 50% of the population should consist of women. However, due to female foeticide practices, girl child numbers are decreasing sharply in India. It has also impacted the sex ratio in India. The literacy rate in girls is very low. Most of the girls are not even provided with primary education. Moreover, they are married early and made to raise children and shoulder only household work. They are not allowed to go out and are dominated by their husbands. Women are taken for granted by men as they are considered their property. Even at the workplace, women are discriminated against. They are paid less for the same work as compared to their male counterparts.

Important Points or Suggestions

- X There is a wide range of approaches and methods to empower women. Individuals and the government must work together to achieve this.
- K Girls' education should be made obligatory so that they do not become illiterate and unable to support themselves.
- **Women**, regardless of gender, must be given equal chances in all fields.
- X Women empowerment may also be achieved through government sponsored programmes as well as on an individual level.
- On a personal level, we should begin to appreciate women and provide them with chances equal to males.
- We should promote and encourage them to pursue jobs, further education, and entrepreneurial endeavours, among other things.
- X To empower women, the government has implemented programmes such as the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana, Mahila Shakti Kendra, Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana, and others

Women In Education

The role of women in the education system can play a big part in society. The factors like cultural, social, political and technological changes in the world have revolutionized the education and social life of women. If schools for female raise human capital, economic growth and productivity as that of male schooling, the women's disadvantage in education is economically wasteful. Studies have shown that the rate of economic growth from women's education matches with those from men's education.













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"Yatra Naryastu Pujyante Ramante Tatra Deity," according to Manusmriti, "where women are respected, God reside there.



CONCLUSION

For overall wellbeing and growth of a nation, scoring high on gender equality is the most crucial aspect. Countries with less disparity in gender equality have progressed a lot. The government of India has also started taking steps to ensure gender equality. Women empowerment lies not in drinking, smoking or reaching to Mars alone, but, it lies in possessing the right to choose a life of our own, without getting judged and bashed for crossing our limits as a women and not maintaining the expected decorum of the society.

Women empowerment lies in treating us as humans, not labelling us as women. We represent us, not the family we come from, not the society, not our husband and children.

> A woman represents herself, not the whole nation. "The freedom to choose her life, be it an e ngineer, actor, house wife, a prostitute or a NASA scientist, or anything else and not be frowned upon by the society just because she is a woman, is what I call women empowerment."

















WHITE COLLAR CRIMES IN INDIA INTRODUCTION

White collar criminality has become a global phenomenon with the advance of commerce and technology. Like any other country, India is equally in the grip of white collar criminality. The reason for enormous increase in white collar crime in recent decades is to be found in the fast developing economy and industrial growth of this developing country. The Santhanam Committee Report in its findings gave a vivid picture of white collar crimes committed by persons of respectability such as businessmen, industrialists, contractors and suppliers as also the corrupt public officials.

Our generation is witnessing a wave of economic crimes as never before. It looks impossible to come out of them. In such conditions many questions arise before us. The most important of those is, whether there was ever a fear of these economic crimes of such a great intensity that it will become impossible for us to deal with them? If yes, why we have not felt alarm of this fear? In order to get the logical answer to these questions, it is important to understand the concept of white collar crimes given by E. H. Sutherland, who terms these economic crimes as Socio-economic crimes because this class of crimes affect the entire society.

Corruption, fraud, and bribery are some of the most common white collar crimes in India as well as all over the world. The Business Standard published a report titled 'The changing dynamics of white collar crime in India' stating that in the last 10 years, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has found a total of 6,533 cases of corruption out of which 517 cases were registered in the past two years.

Statistics showed that 4,000 crores worth of trading was carried out using fake or duplicate PAN cards.

Advancement in commerce and technology has invited unprecedented growth in one of the types of white collar crimes, known as cybercrime. Cybercrimes are increasing because there is only a little risk of being caught or apprehended. India's rank on Transparency International's corruption perception index (CPI) has improved over the years.

India is a developing country and white collar crimes are becoming a major cause for its under development along with poverty, health, etc. The trend of white collar crimes in India poses a threat to the economic development of the









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