

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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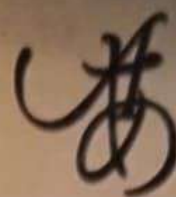
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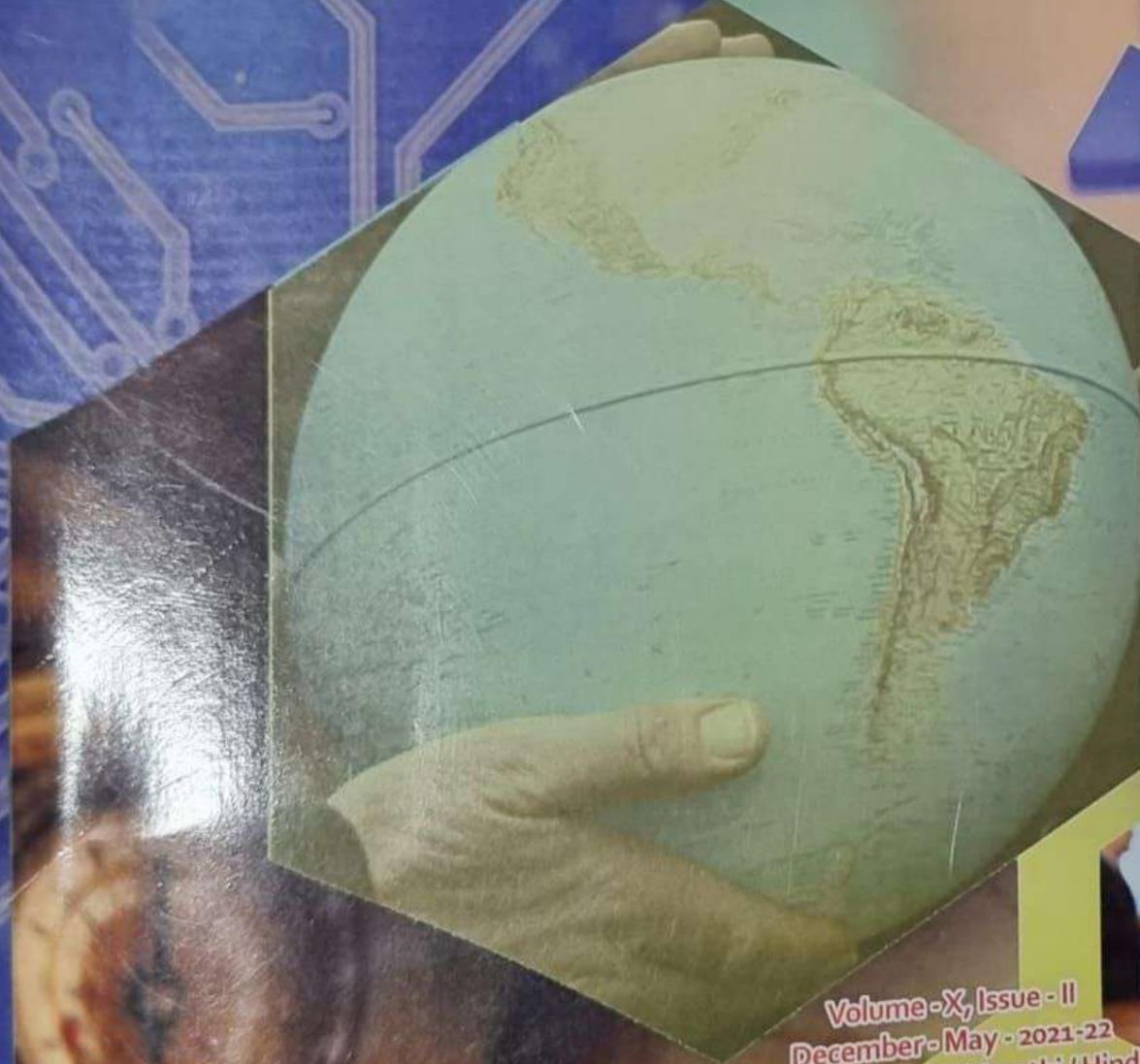


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are neither inclusive nor democratic. Including women, especially in local governments is an essential step towards creating gender equal opportunities and gender sensitive policies. Similarly Indian Constitution guarantees several rights such as the right to equality in Article 14, right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 of Constitution to all its citizens irrespective of gender. The Constitution of India establishes a parliamentary system of government, and guarantees its citizens the right to be elected, freedom of speech, freedom to assemble and form associations, and vote.

The Constitution of India attempts to get rid of gender inequalities (Fig.1) by banning discrimination supported sex and sophistication, prohibiting human trafficking and made labor, and reserving elected positions for girls. the govt. of India directed state and native governments to market equality by class and gender including equal pay and free legal aid, humane working conditions and maternity relief, rights to figure and education, and raising the quality of living. The measurement of ladies' political participation is important to spot the requirement of policy intervention to enhance the identical.

Objectives of Women Empowerment

1. To resolve the shortage of ladies in positions of power.
2. To stop patriarchy.
3. Attempt to identify the explanation. Why not enough women at the table?
4. To prevent sexism, racism and economic inequality.
5. Stop trauma-centred feminism.
6. Try and access to civil right.
7. To prevent the dearth of respect for caregiving.
8. Stop navigating career and motherhood.

Also, to strengthen the processes that promote holistic development of ladies, gender equality and gender justice through inter-sectoral convergence of programmes impacting women, forging synergy amongst various stakeholders and creating an enabling environment conducive to social change. it'll also strive to integrate gender concerns into the training curriculum of the training institutes (administrative, academic, police, legal, health, skill development, rural development etc.) moreover as prepare training modules for functionaries at various levels.

What are Women's Political Empowerment?

Political empowerment supports creating policies that may best support gender equality and agency for girls in both the general public and personal spheres. Methods that are suggested are to make social action policies that have a quota for the quantity of ladies in political affairs and parliament positions. As the country celebrates the International Women's Day on 8th

March statistics reveal that India lags behind many countries, including its neighbours Pakistan and Nepal, when it involves women's participation in politics. With only 10.8 per cent of girl's representation within the Lok Sabha and 10.3 per cent within the Rajya Sabha, India ranks 98 within the world, consistent with the information released by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), a world group that works for promoting democracy, peace and co-operation within the world. India, the world's largest democracy, has now only 59 women representatives out of 545 members in Lok Sabha, while there are 25 female MPs within the 242-member Rajya Sabha. Also covered the Share (%) of Women in the Parliament (Lok Sabha/Lower House)-India (also we can see in Fig.:1 and Chart 1). While India shares its position with Benin and Jordan, it's ranked 47 places below Pakistan and 80 places behind Nepal. With 22.2 per cent women MPs in its Lower House and 17 per cent within the Upper House, Pakistan is placed 51 while Nepal is ranked 18, with 33.3 per cent of female MPs in its parliament, in line with the IPU list released on January 31 this year. Similarly, China and Bangladesh even have a far higher representation of ladies in national politics compared to India. While the communist country is placed at 55 within the list, with 21.3 per cent women representation, Bangladesh is ranked 65th, with 18.6 per cent female participation in national politics, the information revealed. Sri Lanka and Myanmar are the sole neighbours which are placed above 100 within the list. Following its elections last April, land is ranked 122 with only 12 female members, or 5.3 per cent, within the 225—seat National Assembly. Sweden ranks two within the list while African nation comes third with 44.5 per cent women MPs in its Lower House.

Cuba had fourth highest women representation (43.2 per cent), followed by Iceland (42.9 per cent), Netherlands (40.7 per cent), Finland (40 per cent) and Norway with 39.6 per cent. Countries like Germany, Italy, Britain, France and therefore the US are ranked 19th, 53rd, 62nd, 63rd and 72nd respectively.

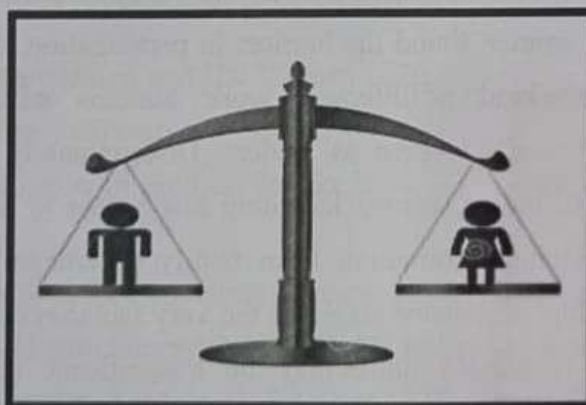


Fig.1: Gender equality

4. Women and Politics

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Abstract

Women's political engagement is a necessary condition for achieving gender equality and true democracy. It promotes women's direct participation in public decision-making and ensures more accountability to women. In India, women vote, run for public office, and join political parties at a lesser rate than men. Women having political participation is strongest in the areas of activism and voting. In India, women have served as president and prime minister, as well as chief ministers of several states. Similarly, the Indian Constitution gives many rights to all citizens, regardless of gender, including the right to equality in Article 14, the right to life, and personal liberty in Article 21. Women usually contribute in public life through joining women's organisations, community action groups, volunteer groups, and other nearer groups. Instead of participating in establishment events, they choose to participate in problem-solving activities. Gender discrimination and giving equal access to education and employment opportunities are important for sustainable development. Even when women are working, the pay disparity between women and men means they need not earn as much as men.

Keywords: Women empowerment, Politics, Gender equality, Sexual violence, Sexual violence

Introduction

True democracy is a system which in Abraham Lincoln's words, "is a government of the people, by the people and for the people". While most of the democracies have given a system which has government elected by all the sections of societies, it is debatable whether the government comprises of all the diverse sections and importantly whether the government works for all the people of the democracy. In this context, the problem of low participation of women is of special concern for democracies and without changing that true democracy can never be achieved. Women's participation in decision-making is essential for women's interests to be incorporated into governance. It has been widely experienced that governance structures which do not provide for adequate participation of women, often suffer from state interventions which

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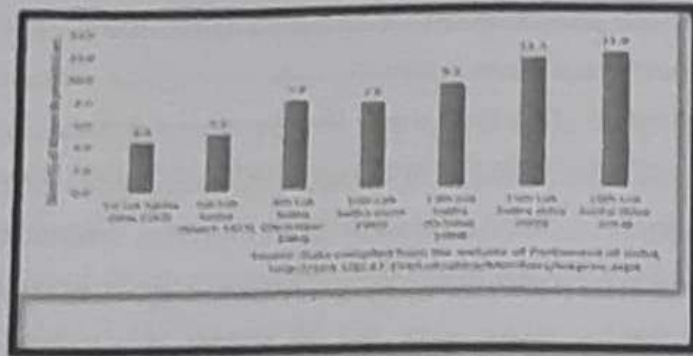


Chart 1: Share (%) of Women in the Parliament (Lok Sabha/Lower House)-India

Challenges to Womens Participation

The level and styles of women's participation in politics is basically shaped by cultural and societal barriers within the sort of violence, discrimination and illiteracy.

1. Sexual Violence

Martha Nussbaum highlighted a big barrier to women's capability of participating in politics to be the threat of violence. Sexual violence in India is exacerbated by problems with education and marriage. Women are sexually abused. Child marriage, violence and illiteracy rates have lowered Indian women's economic opportunities and contributed to sexual violence in India. A 2011 study found, "24% of Indian men have committed sexual violence at some point in their lives, 20% have forced their partners to possess sex with them 38% of men admitting they'd physically abused their partners. Widespread sexual violence is attributed to the very fact that violence within marriage isn't against the law, and sexual violence goes largely unpunished.

2. Discrimination

Although the Constitution of India removed gender inequalities among caste and gender discrimination continues to be a widespread barrier to women's political participation. A 2011 study of three,000 Indian women found the barriers in participation, specifically in running for political office, within the kind of illiteracy, work burdens within the household, discriminatory attitudes towards women as leaders. Discriminatory attitudes manifest with the limitations presented to Indian women including low access to information and resources. Women depend upon receiving information from family or village members, typically men. Women also lack leadership experience thanks to the very fact they're burdened with household duties. The burden of household duties may be a significant reason why many Indian women don't participate. Unlike men, there are fewer opportunities for girls to induce involvement in politics.

8. Government Policy and Program for Development of Rajasthan

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Abstract

Rajasthan which is also known as the "Land of Maharajas" is the largest state of India, covering an area of about 342,239 sq. km. It comprises of 33 districts and its largest city is Jaipur, which is also its capital. Being located on the western side of the country, it shares its border with Pakistan to its northwest and to the west it shares its border with Sindh. The vibrant culture and rich heritage of this princely state draw innumerable tourists from across the globe. Its major attractions include the ruins of Indus Valley Civilization, the oldest mountain range. The state which has made the vulnerable to droughts and famines. Rajasthan is the largest state in the country, spread over 3.42 lakh sq.km. The government schemes in Rajasthan covers all central sector, centrally sponsored and Rajasthan state government schemes. Rajasthan government scheme include such as agriculture and related agriculture sector in Rajasthan agriculture, marketing, animal husbandry and dairy , fisheries, Cooperative credit related , economy, finance and related , education, Medical and health, other social , women empowerment, minority affairs, youth affairs and sports, devasthan/ religious, culture, rural development, Urban development infrastructure related, good governance related, natural resource and related others games and initiatives.

Keywords: Land of Maharajas, Glory, Largest State, Schemes

Introduction

Rajasthan is India's largest state and is renowned as the "Land of Maharajas." Rajasthan is a state in northwest India. The state is divided into 33 districts, 241 tehsils, and 237 development blocks. Because desert or semi-desert encompasses 61 percent of the state's area, including 11 districts and 40 percent of the population, it is known as India's desert state. Rajasthan's economy is predominantly agricultural and rural, and the net state domestic product (NSDP) growth rate is vulnerable to significant fluctuations due to uncertainties in agriculture production, which is almost entirely dependent on rainfall.

Agriculture is one of humanity's oldest forms of subsistence. It is the foundation of not just bread and butter, but also financial development. It satisfies the basic necessities of humans by providing them with food, housing, clothing, and medicine. For numerous industries, it is also a vital source of raw materials, industrial products, and consumer items. According to the Central Statistics Office (CSO), agriculture and its related industries contributed roughly 15.35 percent of the country's Gross Value Added (GVA, formerly known as Gross Domestic Product) in 2015-16 at 2011-12 basic prices (Government of India, 2017). The "changing scenario" has given Indian agriculture fresh wings to fly in the sky of the global planet.

It did, however, introduce some new challenges, such as finding a domestic and international market for marketed surplus; establishing an integrated, regulated, and coordinated internal agricultural marketing system to provide fair marketing practices and advancement to farmers; and developing appropriate farm technologies and agro-management applications to ensure food and nutritional security; exploiting export opportunities; and satisfying diversifying global and domestic market requirements.

Statement of the Problem

Government policies and programmes are critical to the development of the agriculture sector, the creation of rural jobs, and the increase in farmer income. The effectiveness of these policies and schemes is directly proportional to farmers' awareness of them, as more informed farmers are more likely to benefit from these initiatives. The level of satisfaction among farmers in the state with these policies and schemes can be used to gauge their success, i.e. the farmer must be satisfied when he obtains a benefit from the scheme. Despite government attempts, several major challenges remain in the agriculture industry, and farmers are being denied a fair price for their produce, forcing them to live in poverty.

Objectives of the Research Work

The objectives of the study are the following:

1. To examine the current situation of the agriculture industry in Rajasthan and compare it to that of other states.
2. To look into the state government's marketing and promotional efforts to boost the agriculture sector in Rajasthan.



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- Single window clearance system: A single point interface is in place for online submission & tracking of investment applications and time-bound clearances.
- Single-window clearance system: An online submission and tracking system for investment applications and time-bound clearances has been established.
- During GRAM 2016, the Rajasthan government inked 38 memorandums of understanding (MoUs) totaling RS 4400 crores for agricultural and allied sector investment.

8. National Mission On Agriculture Extension and Technology (NMAET)

NMAET consist on 5 sub-missions:

1. Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
2. Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
3. Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
4. Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPP)
5. National e-governance plan in agriculture

9. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana/National Agriculture Development Programme (RKVY/NADP)

RKVY was launched by the Indian government in the 11th five-year plan to target a 4% growth rate in the agriculture and allied industry. During the 2015-16 academic year.

10. Kisan Mela, Minikit, and Crops Exhibition are examples of awareness programmes.

The state government runs various programmes such as Kisan Mela, Minikit, and Crops Exhibition across the state from time to time to inform farmers about new advances and trends in the agriculture sector.

11. Agency for Agricultural Technology Management (ATMA)

The country's implementation of this plan began on March 29, 2005. It was established as a registered society at the district level to carry out extension reforms with the active participation of farmers or farm communities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, NGOs, Panchayati Raj Institutions, and other stakeholders involved in agricultural development.

12. Kisan Call Centers

On January 21, 2004, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) created Kisan Call Centers. These systems are designed to respond to farmer concerns quickly and in the imperative local language.

Principal Crops of Rajasthan

Kharif (Siyalu), Rabi (Unalu), Zaid.

The Approach to the Study

The agriculture sector is a primary sector for employment in India as well as Rajasthan where more than half the population depends on it for earning a livelihood. Keeping this point in the mind, after independence, several initiatives were/are introduced by the central and state government to improve methodology and modality of agriculture sector along with its allied sectors.

Scope of the Study

The below list is illustrative of the potential for further research. In-depth study of the perception of farmers towards government policies in Agricultural Marketing in the country. A critical evaluation of the performance of the regulated market. A critical evaluation of practical strategic tools for implementation of policies effectively. Trend analysis of agricultural establishment in the country or particular state.

Conclusion

The researcher gathered data and findings using a timetable, which could lead to biases in the respondent's ideas and responses that aren't totally true. The most significant limitation of the study was respondents' illiteracy, as the majority of respondents are illiterate and unaware of rising trends and new advances in the agricultural industry. Another major issue is farmers' readiness to fill up their schedules, as most of them were not prepared to respond to questions about government plans and schemes.

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Water-Budgeting: The concept of water budgeting was introduced in Gram sabhas, where, after determining the use of water (for drinking, irrigation, livestock, and other commercial purposes), a water budget is prepared to conserve water available from various resources, and works are identified and approved in accordance with the mission's action plan.

4. Bhamashah Livestock Insurance Policy (Bhamashah Livestock Insurance Policy)

The Bhamashah Livestock Insurance policy has been created in the state to safeguard farmers and animal owners from the financial damage caused by livestock death. Livestock owners in the SC/ST and BPL categories will be eligible for a 70 percent subsidy under the scheme.

6. Mukhyamantri Beej Swavlamban Yojana (MBSY)

- Mukhyamantri Beej Swavlamban Yojana has picked three districts for the trial project: Kota, Bhilwara, and Udaipur (MBSY).
- MBSY will assist farmers in generating high-quality seeds in their own fields, reducing their reliance on outside seed suppliers.

Rajasthan's New Agriculture Policy Initiatives

- The state government of Rajasthan has delisted fruits and vegetables from the Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees, allowing farmers to sell them to anybody who is interested.
- Commodity-specific marketplaces have been notified — for coriander, Ramganjmandi; for cumin, Jodhpur & Merta.
- In the state, two Agri Export Zones have been established, each comprising five districts and focusing on spices, coriander, and cumin.
- Union Ministry of External Affairs Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) has awarded approval to 2 Mega Food Parks in Rajasthan.
- Four cold chain projects have been approved under MOFPI's 'Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition, and Preservation Infrastructure.' The Alwar project is the only one of the four that has been finished and is now open for business.

8. Contract Farming

The Rajasthan state government has amended the Rajasthan Agricultural Produce Markets (Third Amendment) Act 2005, to enable Contract Farming.

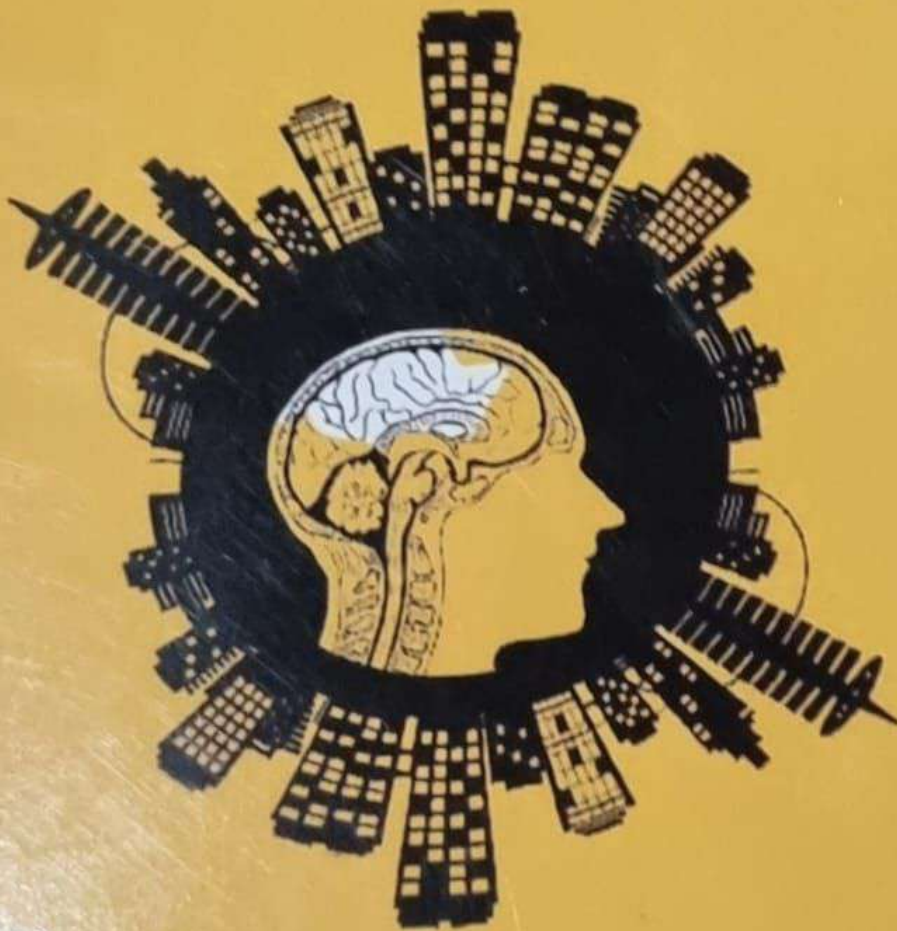
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