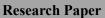
Quest Journals Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Science Volume 12 ~ Issue 5 (2024) pp: 23-25 ISSN(Online):2321-9467 www.questjournals.org





# Harnessing Technology for Women Empowerment in Jammu and Kashmir

Neeraj Panjgotra Jammu- 181102

#### Abstract:

This research paper explores the intersection of Technology and Women Empowerment in Jammu and Kashmir, examining the opportunities, challenges, and strategies involved in leveraging technology to advance gender equality. Through a comprehensive review of existing literature and case studies, the paper investigates how various forms of technology, including digital tools, internet access, mobile devices, and artificial intelligence, can empower women economically, socially, and politically. It analyses the barriers that hinder women's access to and utilization of technology, such as digital literacy gaps, online harassment, and gender biases in the tech industry. Drawing upon empirical evidence and expert insights, the paper identifies key strategies for promoting women's participation and leadership in the tech sector, enhancing digital literacy and skills training, fostering inclusive tech innovation, and ensuring equitable access to digital resources. By synthesizing theoretical frameworks and practical interventions, this paper aims to inform policymakers, practitioners, and researchers on effective approaches to harnessing technology for women's empowerment in the 21st century.

**Keywords:** Education Empowerment, Economic Empowerment, Healthcare Empowerment, Digital Literacy and Training, Social Empowerment

## *Received 28 Apr., 2024; Revised 03 May, 2024; Accepted 05 May, 2024* © *The author(s) 2024. Published with open access at www.questjournals.org*

The present day Technology serves as a powerful catalyst for women's empowerment across various domains, including education, economics, healthcare, and social activism. By leveraging digital innovation, women can overcome traditional barriers, access new opportunities, and participate more fully in all aspects of society. However, realizing the full potential of technology in women empowerment requires concerted efforts to address digital divides, promote digital literacy, and create inclusive digital spaces. Ultimately, by harnessing the transformative power of technology, we can build a more equitable and inclusive world where women are empowered to fulfil their potential and contribute to positive societal change.

**Education Empowerment:** One of the primary ways Technology can empower women in Jammu and Kashmir is by improving access to education. Through online platforms and digital learning resources, women, especially those in remote areas, can access quality education without geographical constraints. Initiatives such as virtual classrooms, online tutorials, and e-libraries can bridge the gap in educational opportunities and empower women with knowledge and skills to pursue higher studies and professional careers. It is a key enabler in bridging the gender gap in educational opportunities. Through e-learning platforms, online courses, and digital resources, women around the globe can now acquire knowledge and skills regardless of geographical constraints or traditional barriers. Courses like digital graphics, background development course, Interior Designing, Financial Modelling, Jewellery Designing help women to change their lives and fulfil their dreams.

**Economic Empowerment:** Empowering women economically is crucial for achieving gender equality and fostering inclusive growth. Technology plays a pivotal role in expanding economic opportunities for women by providing avenues for entrepreneurship, remote work, and financial inclusion. E-commerce platforms enable women entrepreneurs to showcase their products and services to a global audience, while digital payment systems facilitate financial transactions and empower women to participate more actively in the formal economy. Additionally, technology-driven initiatives such as microfinance and digital banking empower women with greater control over their financial assets and decision-making autonomy. Digital platforms for skill development, such as vocational training programs and online marketplaces, can enable women to explore new avenues for income generation. Initiatives promoting digital literacy and e-commerce can empower women artisans, entrepreneurs, and small-scale businesses to reach wider markets and enhance their financial

independence. Small-scale businesses such as bakery, beauty salon, event management, yoga classes, catering, fashion design enhance women empowerment in rural areas also. Women from rural areas of Jammu and Kashmir sells pashmina shawls, wood carving, carpets online all over country.

**Healthcare Empowerment:** Improving healthcare access is another crucial aspect of women's empowerment in Jammu and Kashmir, where geographical barriers often limit the availability of medical services. Telemedicine and mobile health applications can provide women with remote access to healthcare professionals, allowing them to seek medical advice and consultation from the comfort of their homes. Furthermore, digital health records and awareness campaigns on women's health issues can empower women to make informed decisions about their well-being. Moreover, mobile health applications provide women with valuable resources for managing their reproductive health, accessing maternal care, and promoting overall wellness. By leveraging technology, women can make informed healthcare choices and take proactive measures to safeguard their health and well-being.

**Digital Literacy and Training:** Launching digital literacy programs targeting women of all ages, including those from rural and marginalized communities, to equip them with basic computer skills, internet navigation, and online safety practices. Collaborating with local educational institutions, NGOs, and community centres to offer vocational training courses in digital skills such as coding, graphic design, and digital marketing, enabling women to access employment opportunities in the rapidly growing tech sector. Establishing women-centric technology hubs or innovation centres where women can receive advanced training, mentorship, and support to pursue careers in fields such as artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, and software development.

**Social Empowerment:** Technology serves as a powerful tool for amplifying women's voices and fostering social change. Social media platforms provide women with a platform to share their stories, connect with likeminded individuals, and advocate for gender equality and women's rights. Digital activism campaigns harness the power of social media to raise awareness about pressing issues such as gender-based violence, workplace discrimination, and reproductive rights. Furthermore, online communities offer a supportive space for women to seek advice, mentorship, and solidarity, thereby fostering a sense of belonging and empowerment in virtual spaces.

**Women in Governance and Leadership:** Implementing measures to promote women's participation and leadership in the technology sector, including initiatives to increase representation of women in decision-making roles within tech companies, government agencies, and academic institutions. Establishing mentorship programs and networking opportunities for aspiring women technologists, entrepreneurs, and leaders to connect with established professionals and gain access to resources and support for their career advancement. Encouraging the adoption of gender-inclusive policies and practices within the technology industry, such as flexible work arrangements, parental leave policies, and diversity and inclusion training, to create a more supportive and equitable work environment for women.

**Cultural Sensitivity and Localization:** Developing technology solutions and digital content that are culturally sensitive and responsive to the unique needs and preferences of women in Jammu and Kashmir, including considerations related to language, religion, and socio-cultural norms. Collaborating with local women's organizations, community leaders, and religious institutions to ensure that technology-based interventions respect and uphold the cultural rights and identities of women in the region. Conducting research and consultations with women from diverse backgrounds to understand their perspectives and priorities regarding the use of technology for empowerment and to co-create solutions that are relevant and meaningful to their lived experiences.

### Challenges and Barriers faced by women in digital platform:

Women often face gender biases in digital learning and work environments, leading to fewer opportunities for advancement and recognition compared to their male counterparts. In many parts of the world, women have less access to digital tools and resources, hindering their ability to participate fully in digital learning and work. Societal norms and expectations may discourage women from pursuing careers in technology-related fields, limiting their involvement in digital learning and work. Balancing professional responsibilities with caregiving duties can be particularly challenging for women, affecting their ability to fully engage in digital learning and work activities. Women often have fewer mentors and support networks in digital fields, making it harder for them to navigate challenges and advance in their careers.

### Some Vocational Training Programme for Women provided by Government:

Women Training under Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship takes care of providing skill training to women in the country which aims at stimulating employment opportunities among women of various socioeconomic levels and different age groups.

- 1. Industrial skill training under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)
- 2. Instructor skill training under Craft Instructors Training Scheme (CITS)
- 3. Demand-driven Short-term courses

- 4. Special programs for training the Instructors of ITIs
- 5. Tailor-made courses as per industry's demand

#### **Bibliography:**

- Anjum, D. (2011). A Study of Handicrafts Industry in J & K, A Journal of Advances in Management, IT & Social Sciences. 1 (4). 2330
- [2]. Bhat BA (2006) Impact of Turmoil on Tourist Industry of Jammu and Kashmir. International Journal of Marketing, Financial services and Management Research 1: 124-126.
- [3]. Bhat FA, Yasmin E (2013) An Evaluation of Handicraft Sector of J&K-A Case study of District Budgam. European Academic Journal 1: 367-381
- [4]. Ghouse SM (2012) Indian Handicrafts Industry: Problems and strategies. International Journal of Management Research and Review 2: 1183-1199.
- [5]. Mosedale, S. (2005). Assessing women's empowerment: Towards a conceptual framework. Journal International Development, 17, 243–57. https://doi.org/10.1002/jid.1212
- [6]. Rajahonka, M., & Kaija, V. (2019). Women managers and entrepreneurs and digitalization: On the verge of a new era or a nervous breakdown? Technology Innovation Management Review 9(6), 14-24. https://doi.org/10.22215/timreview/1246
- [7]. Sharma S (2010) Role of handicrafts industry in production, employment and export promotion: A case study of J&K state. Kashmir journal of social sciences 4: 43-61.
- [8]. Shah, M. R. (2016). An Assessment of Handicraft Sector of J&K with Reference to Central Kashmir. Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review. 6 (5).
- [9]. Tiwari SA, Sheikh SA (2014) Skill Development and Vocational Training in the Handicraft Sector in Jammu and Kashmir. Annual Research Journal of Symbiosis Centre for Management Studies, Pune 2: 138-155.