

Gender Related Articles from Major Newspapers (April 8 - 14, 2019) & Gender Related Latest Journal Articles

NEWSPAPERS

Violence against Women

The Indian Express - April 11, 2019

- [Fifteen ways to commit 'crimes' against women, By – Archanaa Seker](#)

Rape

The Daily Star - April 9, 2019

- [Against the archaic definition of 'Rape'](#)

Marriage

Live Mint - April 10, 2019

- [Legislation seeks to bring absconding NRI husbands to book, By – Rajana Kumari](#)

Times of India - April 9, 2019

- [Lawfully yours – Legal Implications of marriage in India, By – Vageshwari Deswal](#)

Women and Law

Feminism in India - April 12, 2019

- [Restitution of Conjugal Rights : Legal intrusion in to the lives and bodies of women, By – Shraddha Upadhayay](#)

Times of India - April 12, 2019

- [Should we respect such values that safeguard assault against women?](#)

Gender Equality / Gender Gap

The Indian Express - April 12, 2019

- [How to be a woman, and a sharp cop in India, By – Ankita Dwivedi Johri](#)

Masculinity

Youth Ki Awaaz - April 9, 2019

- [How to Tackle Fragile Masculinity, By – Neha Rana](#)

Women Rights

The Pioneer - April 8, 2019

- [A Ticket for Women, By – Rinku Ghosh](#)

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Business Standard - April 11, 2019

- [World must work harder to secure sexual, reproductive rights for all : UNFPA](#)

Maternal Death

Hindustan Times - April 12, 2019

- [Mother of all worries : 31% increase in maternal mortality rate in 4 years, By – Sadaguru Pandit](#)

Times of India - April 11, 2019

- [32% women in UP still deliver at home, BY – Shailvee](#)

Sharda

The Indian Express - April 8, 2019

- [Women outlive men, maternal deaths a concern : WHO report](#)

Informal Workers

Mumbai Mirror - April 11, 2019

- [Right to Work, By – Indira Hirway](#)

Economic Times - April 11, 2019

- [Why India Inc should disclose gender pay gap, By – Kiran Kabtta Somvanshi](#)

Financial Express - April 10, 2019

- [India's social protection needs to be reshaped to address increased poverty vulnerability](#)

Business Standard - April 9, 2019

- [Domestic migrant workers express disappointment over not being able to cast their vote](#)

Financial Express - April 9, 2019

- [Why India can't afford to ignore rising economic inequality? Here's what can be done | Oxfam Exclusive, By – Eram Tafsir](#)

Northeast Now - April 9, 2019'

- [Who will stand for rights of construction workers?, By – Kishor Kumar Kalita](#)

Gig Economy

Live Mint - April 12, 2019

- [Delhi, and not Bengaluru, is the place to be for gig economy workers, By – Salman S.H & Varsha Bansal](#)

Unpaid Work

The Statesman - April 11, 2019

- [The Vicious Cycle of Unpaid Work, By – Sonica Aron](#)

Child Abuse

Deccan Chronicle - April 9, 2019

- [High time to act!, By – Elizabeth Thomas](#)

Child Marriage

Daily Monitor - April 11, 2019

- [What are we not doing to end the culture of child marriages?, By – Matilda Natukunda](#)

NREGA

The Telegraph - April 14, 2019

- [Veil on job data spurs poser : How deep is the crisis?, By – Basant Kumar Mohanty](#)

JOURNALS

Economic and Political Weekly - Vol.54, No.15, April 15, 2019

- [Prevalence of Undernourishment in Indian States : Explorations based on NSS 68th Round Data, Written by](#)

ABSTRACT

Prevalence of undernourishment, a measure developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization, is a key indicator for global hunger and food insecurity targets. The FAO has developed a sound conceptual model for estimating the prevalence of dietary energy deficiency. However, the estimation methodology of the prevalence of undernourishment has been a subject of much debate. Important modifications are suggested in the estimation of the distribution of average calorie intake and average minimum dietary energy requirements. Using the latest available data and the revised methodology, it is shown that about 472 million people in India, a staggering 39% of the population, were undernourished in 2011–12.

**Indian Journal of Economics and Development - Vol.7, No.4,
April, 2019**

- [Women Agency in India : What Really Matters?, Written by – Neha Verma and Et.al.,](#)

ABSTRACT

Objective: The study seeks to discuss the factors affecting the agency of Indian married women within the household, using unit level Indian Human Development Survey (IHDS) – II data (2011-12). There are individual and societal level factors that favourably or unfavourably affect women's autonomy. The effects of age at the time of gauna, gender composition of children, purdah system, caste, religion, type of residence and exogamy on women autonomy are assessed after controlling for education level, wealth status, employment status and literacy status of parents, husband and in-laws.

Statistical Analysis: Ordinal logistic regression technique has been used to study the impact on decision making ability in the household and mobility of women.

Findings/Application: The results point to the significant differences among religious groups, however, the caste groups do not reveal any significant differences with respect to women autonomy. Education and employment status turn out to be favourable factors for women agency though education level fails to make significant impact on the bargaining power of women in the household.

**Indian Journal of Economics and Development - Vol.7, No.4,
April, 2019**

- [Employment, Wages and Social Security : a study of Informal Labour in India with special reference to Punjab, Written by – Pushpak Sharma](#)

ABSTRACT

Methods/Statistical analysis: This study is a comparative analysis of India and Punjab. The study is based on secondary time series data and collected data was calculated by simple percentages, Annual Average Growth Rate (AAGR). The data has been taken from the report published on Employment- Unemployment survey, 2016 by Labour Bureau of India.

Findings: The level of informality has been more in the rural areas for both India and Punjab in case of casual labour. The situation of casual female workers seemed to be more vulnerable than another activity status. The condition of informal labour poses a great challenge for the government to formulate a decent policy for them. Self-employed are more in rural India than in urban India whereas the situation is opposite for Punjab. The urban areas of Punjab have more self-employed than rural parts of Punjab. Females and casual labour both again were the worst sufferer as more than half of the total casual labour and females earned less than Rs. 5,000 p.m. only. Informal workers have the least access to social security benefits.

**Indian Journal of Economics and Development - Vol.7, No.4,
April, 2019**

- [An analysis of the relationship between problems of working women and their socio-economic conditions in](#)

Tiruppurcity, Written by – P.Kanakarni

ABSTRACT

Methods/ Statistical Analysis: This study is based on primary data collected from working women in both organised and unorganised sectors. For the analysis purpose, problems of working women in this study have been categorised into five groups. To find out the causes for problems faced by working women in the work place, their socio-economic factors viz age group, education and income of the respondents are related with their nature of problems by using chi square test.

Findings: Despite the sector in which women are working, still they are victims of multiple forms of oppression. Poor working conditions, physical problem and lack of monetary benefits are associated with the women working in unorganised sector whereas mental problem is mainly associated with organised sector. The physical problem and sexual harassment are observed in both organised and unorganised sector but the percentage is more in organised sector. In terms of socio –economic conditions the mental problems, physical problems and sexual harassment are associated with age group on the other side lack of monetary benefits and poor working conditions are associated with income of the respondents

Indian Journal of Economics and Development - Vol.7, No.4, April, 2019

- [A large number of people outside the tax net : a study on the street vendors in Kolkata, By – Sayan Banerjee & Partha Pratim Ghosh](#)

ABSTRACT

Methods/Statistical analysis: The study is prepared using primary data. The methodology followed is by conducting survey of 200 street hawkers from 8 prominent street hawker markets of Kolkata by way of predefined questionnaires which included quantitative questions. The statistical tool used to analyse the data are pie charts, histograms and arithmetic mean. The primary assumption taken is that the data is uniformly distributed thus arithmetic mean could be applied appropriately.

Findings: The study addresses the issue of government revenue loss due to the power conferred by the Income Tax Act to the persons earning income from Business and Profession. The street hawkers are perceived to have very low income but to the contrary of popular believe a significant section of the street hawkers earn more than basic exemption limit of Income Tax. However these street hawkers never pay taxes or file return thus these incomes are never reported consequently leading to huge revenue losses to the government.

Mainstream Weekly - April 6, 2019

- [Gender Discrimination and Violence against Women : Connecting the Dots of Declining Child Sex Ratio \(CSR\) in India, Written by – Bijayalaxmi Nanda and Et.al.,](#)

India Weekly - April 8, 2019

- [MGNREGA : Wages remain below the minimum wages, yearly hikes too little since 2017, Written by – Prasanna Mohanty](#)

Some Recent Publications – Related to Gender

UNFPA Publication – April 2019

- [State of World Population 2019](#)

ICAN-UNDP Report 2019

- [INVISIBLE WOMEN : Gendered Dimensions of Return, Rehabilitation and Reintegration from Violent Extremism](#)

ILO Publication 2019

- [The Future of Work in the Health Sector](#)

This is a quick listing, and not a comprehensive one, designed to give ISST researchers easy access to these published articles.