Review Article

# A Proposed Mobile Application that Promotes Women's Rights by Identifying and Assessing the Most Effective Legal Frameworks

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## I N F O

## A B S T R A C T

Creating a space where women may claim their equal, legitimate, and open-opportunity position as citizens is essential to realizing women's empowerment. This setting should encourage true equality in society and provide them with the f reedom to make autonomous decisions in their own lives. In the context of "Women & Law," specifically, this study suggests a simple strategy for empowering women. The proposed legal approach seeks to support women in tackling issues including reducing poverty that is feminized, promoting education, and preventing and ending violence against them. Education, empowerment, feminized poverty, poverty alleviation, and violence avoidance are important issues.

**Keywords**: Empowerment, Legislation, Equality, Justice

## Introduction

In India, the degree to which women are empowered depends on a wide range of factors, such as age, caste and class, social standing, educational attainment, and geographic location (urban versus rural). Health, education, economic opportunity, gender-based violence, and political engagement are just a few of the areas in which national, state, and local (Panchayat) policies promoting women's empowerment are in place. The real practice at the community level and policy advancemen ts, however, differ greatly. Women's disparities manifest in a variety of ways. They possess little education. 2011 saw a 79.3% male literacy rate and a 57.9% female literacy rate. With more than 200 deaths per lakh, the rates of maternal mortality are unacceptable. Thus are the rates of anemia and malnutrition.

In 2012, there were just 10.9% female members of Parliament and 29% female labor force participants. In India, there were about 2.40 lakh recorded cases of crimes against women in 2012. Though there has been a national policy for women in existence since 2001, those offenses have escalated within the past ten years. These crimes include those involving prostitution, underage marriages, kidnappings, acid attacks, kidnappings, torture, and dowry deaths, among other things. Women's employment rates are substantially lower than their share of the total population. They continue to be voiceless, abused, excluded, and have limited recourse to remedies. Nearly half of India is either extremely underpowered or severely disempowered.

## Empowerment

The process through which those without power take charge of their lives is increasingly recognized as empowerment. Control over resources, including money and knowledge, as well as ideology, is implied by this. Power within, with, and to is involved. According to some, empowerment is a process that involves becoming conscious of Increasing capacity results in increased involvement, effective decision-making authority, and control, which

spark revolutionary change. The capacity to influence people and accomplish one's goals is included in this. Women's lives on many levels, including those of their families, communities, markets, and states, are included in the power relations that must be considered.

Significantly, it deals with women's psychological capacity for self-expression, which is shaped by the "gender roles" that are allocated to them, particularly in a society like India where change is resisted. A significant contributing element to the deficiency in the enforcement of laws and policies aimed at tackling discrimination, economic hardships, and violence against women at the local level is the predominant patriarchal framework that dominates Indian communities and homes. As a result, women and girls face greater rates of abuse and have less access to health care, education, and mobility. They also have less decision-making power. Despite existing reservations for women, political involvement is also impeded at the state, national, and panchayat (local governing bodies) levels.

Both rural and urban India are affected by the patriarchal system, while the latter's effects are less obvious in rural regions than in urban ones. Given that a large portion of India remains rural despite the country's rapid urbanization and city expansion, this is especially concerning. Women in rural areas experience inequality at far higher rates than women in metropolitan areas, and this disparity affects all aspects of life. In addition to having less domestic violence, metropolitan women—and particularly urban educated women—have comparatively better access to economic opportunities, health care, and education. Women with some education, whether they live in an urban or rural setting, have more influence over decisions made in the family and community. Additionally, women's educational attainment is also directly affected.

## Women's Rights

Over the past few decades, women's rights policies have improved thanks to the central government's implementation of numerous progressive policies that enhance gender equality in the social, economic, and political spheres. The Ministry of Women and Child Development and the National Commission for Women, an independent body housed under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, are the two primary entities under which the Government of India (GoI) works to promote gender equality.[7] Both organizations strive to promote gender equality through state and federal legal and social policies.

The Ministry has extensively adopted regional microfinance programs to increase rural women's access to the economy. The National Commission for Women established state-level complaint and investigative cells and played a key role in bringing about legislative changes. Upon receiving reports of gender-based violence, the Grievance Cells are required to look into the allegations, offer counselling and referrals, and eventually report on the incidents. 8. India has a thriving women's rights movement, which drives constant calls for improved legislation, policies, and responsibility for its execution. The most recent example is the 2006 recognition of marital rape in India due to changes in the country's rape legislation. Women's rights advocates are currently pushing for improvements to Sections 375 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code.

Subsequently, the women's movement has brought forth numerous obstacles that have resulted in little yet noteworthy changes.[9] The 2005 Domestic Violence Act protects against domestic violence committed by women, including mothers-in-law and other female members of extended families, in addition to male abusers. The rights of women to inherit have also improved; however, there are still issues with implementation. Indian inheritance rules are still not fully realized due to social biases and a lack of enforcement. Both Muslim and Hindu personal laws, which exempt agricultural land, contain provisions about inheritance and property division. Ten In a nation where agriculture is the primary economic sector, the incapacity of women to inherit agricultural land contributes to the feminization of poverty and disregards the needs of women.[11]

## Trafficking of Women and Girls

It is difficult to accurately assess the complicated problem of human trafficking in India, which includes the trafficking of women and girls into prostitution as well as bonded labor. Numerous domestic and global non-governmental organizations have provided estimates, illustrating India's dual function as a source and a destination for victims of human trafficking. India has stepped up its anti-trafficking initiatives in response to this issue, enforcing strict national legislation and adhering to international human rights standards. Although it is also used to tackle prostitution, the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1956 (ITPA) is a key legal weapon for punishing traffickers, which has sparked discussions within India's women's movement. Many contend that the ITPA's anti-prostitution law tends to criminalize and further marginalize women who work in the sex industry. The legalization of the sex trade in India has long been supported by women's rights.

## NLP

The goal of the artificial intelligence (AI) discipline of natural language processing (NLP) is to empower computers to comprehend, interpret, and produce meaningful, contextually relevant human language. The ultimate objective of natural language processing (NLP) is to close the knowledge gap between computers and people by enabling machines to process textual input in a way that is comparable to that of humans.

The process of extracting the data involves the following steps:

- **Text Collection:** Collect legal records pertaining to women's

- **Text_Cleaning:** Eliminate superfluous elements and arrange the

- **Tokenization:** Tokenize legal text so that it may be

- **NER and Entity Linking:** NLP tools, such as NER, can be used to locate and connect items to relevant legal

- **Sentiment Analysis:** Examine the tone of legal texts to gain a deeper

- **Text Classification:** Sort legal parts according to subjects related to women's

- **Information-Extraction:** Take important information about women's rights out of legal

- **Question-Answering Systems:** Provide a method for user inquiries about the rights of

- **Models in ML/DL:** Improve sentiment analysis and entity recognition with machine

- **Verification and Enhancement:** Verify accuracy with validation, then adjust in response

- **Combination:** Include legal information in the application that is easy to



**Figure 1.Start App**

## Methodology

Based on the information obtained from the legal examination, the only solution that is strongly recommended is the use of a mobile application within the parameters of the law. Our main goal, which is to promote women's rights, is a thorough investigation to determine and evaluate the best legal frameworks. The goal of this inquiry is to greatly increase the accuracy rates in the application and enforcement of legislation pertaining to women's rights. To guarantee a strong and inclusive approach, the process includes a detailed examination of current legal frameworks, case studies, and cooperative relationships with legal experts.

the role models we provide for the women we work with and ourselves when we consider women, power, and empowerment. I would contend that we need to critically evaluate the specific practices of both our teacher preparation program and the literacy instruction we are providing at all these women's education sites I have been investigating. The way that we recognize and address women's experiences of abuse in the context of literacy instruction needs to be reevaluated. We have to think about how important all of this effort is in helping us imagine and work towards a different, equal society.
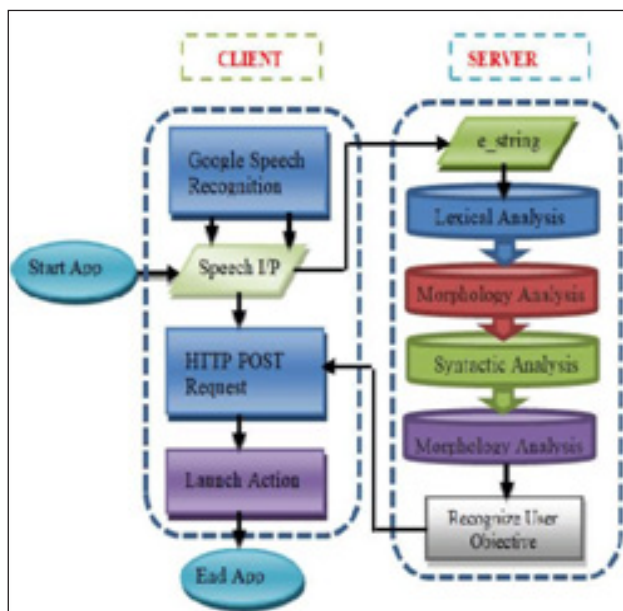


**Figure 2.UI/UX of Application**

Gender concerns, work-oriented activities, literacy and numeracy abilities, and curriculum design principles are the four components that must be integrated into training to build educational programs for women's empowerment. The impact of this training curriculum cannot yet be discussed because it can only be evaluated in terms of how it affects changes at the national level. One thing is for sure: the germ of education for the empowerment of learners has been sown. Obviously, there are a lot of issues. A deeper comprehension of these problems will enhance the program's efficacy, which will eventually support the advancement of female students as "empowered" members of their community.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the proposed mobile application aimed at promoting women's rights through the identification and assessment of effective legal frameworks represents a significant step forward in addressing the multifaceted

challenges faced by women in India. By harnessing the power of technology and legal expertise, this initiative seeks to empower women by providing them with accessible tools to navigate and assert their rights within the legal system. The stark disparities in education, employment, political representation, and protection from violence underscore the urgent need for comprehensive solutions to advance gender equality. The proposed application not only facilitates access to legal information but also serves as a platform for education, empowerment, and advocacy. By leveraging natural language processing techniques, it streamlines the process of understanding complex legal documents and facilitates informed decision-making. Moreover, the mobile application underscores the importance of collaborative efforts between legal experts, researchers, policymakers, and civil society organizations in addressing systemic barriers to women's empowerment. Through rigorous legal analysis, case studies, and engagement with stakeholders, the application aims to enhance the accuracy and efficacy of existing legal frameworks.

Crucially, the initiative recognizes the intersectional nature of gender inequality, acknowledging the varying degrees of marginalization experienced by women based on factors such as caste, class, geography, and social status. By integrating gender-sensitive approaches into training programs and curriculum design, the application seeks to address not only legal barriers but also broader socio-economic challenges hindering women's empowerment. In essence, the proposed mobile application represents a tangible commitment to advancing women's rights and fostering inclusive development. By harnessing the transformative potential of technology and legal expertise, it endeavors to create a more just and equitable society where all women can claim their rightful place as equal and empowered citizens.

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