

# WOMEN'S AGENCY FOR GENERATING EMPLOYMENT (WAGE)

## PHILOSOPHY AND ORIGINS

The Women's Agency for Generating Employment (WAGE) was established on the occasion of the International Women's Day on 8<sup>th</sup> March 1990 and was inaugurated by the then Minister-in-Charge of Women and Child Development, Government of India Smt. Usha Sinha on 5<sup>th</sup> June 1990 in the Auditorium of India International Centre, 40 Lodi Estate, New Delhi in the presence of more than 200 women representatives from all over the world.



*5 June 1990 : The Union Deputy Minister in charge of Women and Child Development, Government of India, Hon'ble Smt. Usha Sinha, being welcomed at India International Centre, New Delhi on the occasion of the inauguration of "Women's Agency for Generating Employment (WAGE)".*

The idea behind establishing WAGE is to generate employment among women with a view to empower them in all aspects also by providing them necessary and required training support for ensuring that they become job givers rather than job seekers by becoming entrepreneurial leaders.

Between 1990 and 2016, many researches have been conducted in different areas relating to women's development and empowerment. Accordingly many publications have been brought out in the form of occasional monographs and case books.



***5 June 1990 : The Union Deputy Minister in charge of Women and Child Development, Government of India, Hon'ble Smt. Usha Sinha, delivering her inaugural speech at India International Centre, New Delhi on the occasion of the inauguration of "Women's Agency for Generating Employment (WAGE)".***

During the year 2017, the World Encyclopaedia of Women has been brought out in 45 Volumes by WAGE with the help of the editorial and information support from many organizations. The following are the volumewise details :

- Volume 1 Women Today
- Volume 2 Feminist Theology
- Volume 3 Feminine Psychology
- Volume 4 History of Feminism
- Volume 5 Feminist Theories
- Volume 6 Introduction to Women's Studies
- Volume 7 Women : Past and Present
- Volume 8 Status of Women
- Volume 9 Women's Education
- Volume 10 Crime Against Women
- Volume 11 Violence Against Women
- Volume 12 Women : Family, Marriage and Social Operation
- Volume 13 Women's Development
- Volume 14 Women : Gendering Work, Feminism and Postmodernism
- Volume 15 Women's Welfare
- Volume 16 Women's Health
- Volume 17 Women : Fertility, Contraception and Family Planning
- Volume 18 Women's Issues



- Volume 19 Policies, Programmes and Commission on Women
- Volume 20 Women's Challenges
- Volume 21 Contemporary Women's Studies
- Volume 22 Women's Empowerment
- Volume 23 Women and Entrepreneurship
- Volume 24 Women in Politics
- Volume 25 Equitable Development for Women
- Volume 26 Women in North East India
- Volume 27 Gender Sensitisation
- Volume 28 Economic Development of Women
- Volume 29 Political Socialisation of Women
- Volume 30 Indian Women Writing in English
- Volume 31 Women and Religion
- Volume 32 Exploitation of Women
- Volume 33 Women Rights and Duties
- Volume 34 Women's Movements in India
- Volume 35 Women's Equality and Development
- Volume 36 Women and Law
- Volume 37 Women and Employment
- Volume 38 Women and Social Change
- Volume 39 Working Women
- Volume 40 Future of Women
- Volume 41 Women and Rural Development
- Volume 42 Domestic Women Workers
- Volume 43 Indian Women and Globalisation
- Volume 44 Tribal Women in India
- Volume 45 Future of Women

**Price : For the entire Set : Rs. 95,500 only.**



***5 June 1990 : The UNESCO Director Dr. Miron P. Derkatch with other Foreign Diplomats attending the Inagural Function of Women's Agency for Generating Employment (WAGE).***



***5 June 1990 : Ms. Amrita Nair, Ms. Hema Prabhakaran and Ms. Tripat Tuteja registering the delegates on the occasion of the inauguration of the Women's Agency for Generating Employment (WAGE) at New Delhi.***

### **MASTERPLAN PARADIGM ENVISAGED BY WAGE (2016-2025)**

1. To create an environment through positive economic and social policies for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential.
2. To ensure de-jure and de-facto enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by women on equal basis with men in all spheres – political, economic, social, cultural and civil.
3. To allow equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic life of the nation.
4. To provide equal access to women to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office etc.
5. To strengthen legal systems aimed at elimination of all forms and types of discrimination against women.
6. To change the societal attitudes and community practices by active participation and involvement of both men and women.
7. To mainstream a gender perspective in the development process.



***5 June 1990 : Ms. Tripat Tuteja, Ms. Hema Prabhakaran and Ms. Amrita Nair registering the delegates on the occasion of the inauguration of the Women's Agency for Generating Employment (WAGE) at New Delhi.***

8. To eliminate the discrimination and all forms of violence against women and the girl child.
9. To build and strengthen partnerships with civil society, particularly women's organizations.
10. To develop gender development indices, by networking with specialized agencies.
11. To undertake gender auditing and development of evaluation mechanisms.
12. To undertake the collection of gender-disaggregated data by all primary data collecting agencies of the Central and State Governments as well as research and academic institutions in the Public and Private Sectors.
13. To design an alternative strategy of development comprising a frontal attack on poverty, unemployment and malnutrition.
14. To provide access to, and to take benefits from, the public health system that have been very uneven between the better-endowed and the more vulnerable sections of society.
15. To endorse the policy that a diverse developing society such as ours provides numerous challenges in the economic, social, political, cultural, and environmental arenas. All of these coalesce in the dominant imperative of alleviation of mass



poverty, reckoned in the multiple dimensions of livelihood security, health care, education, empowerment of the disadvantaged, and elimination of gender disparities.



***5 June 1990 : The Union Deputy Minister in charge of Women and Child Development, Government of India, Hon'ble Smt. Usha Sinha, felicitating the girl student delegate in the presence of Prof. Priya Ranjan Trivedi, Patron, WAGE at India International Centre, New Delhi on the occasion of the inauguration of "Women's Agency for Generating Employment (WAGE)".***

16. To provide universal access and enrolment of the girl child.
17. To provide universal retention of the girl children up to 14 years of age.
18. To ensure a substantial improvement in the quality of girl education to enable all the girl children to achieve essential levels of learning.
19. To advise all nations to understand that they should be judged by the well-being of their female population and through the levels of health, nutrition and education; by the civil and political liberties enjoyed by their female citizens; by the protection guaranteed to female children and by provisions made for the vulnerable and the disadvantaged.
20. To have an understanding that the women in India constitute about 595 million representing 48 percent of the total population.

21. To ensure that such a high percent of valuable human resource do not face disparities in access to and control over resources and constitute as one the most vulnerable and marginalized.
22. To ensure that women's risk of premature death and disability do not take place as it is highest during their reproductive years. Maternal mortality is not merely a health disadvantage, it is a matter of social injustice.



***5 June 1990 : The Union Deputy Minister in charge of Women and Child Development, Government of India, Hon'ble Smt. Usha Sinha, felicitating the girl student delegate at India International Centre, New Delhi on the occasion of the inauguration of "Women's Agency for Generating Employment (WAGE)".***

23. To improve the status of female as low social and economic status of girls and women limits their access to education, good nutrition, as well as money to pay for health care and family planning services.
24. To empower women and enhance their employment opportunities through the participation of women in the paid work force.
25. To promote a gender sensitive, multi-sectoral agenda for population stabilisation, that will think, plan and act locally, and support nationally.
26. To ensure under-nutrition and micronutrient deficiency do not take place as it goes beyond mere food entitlements to woman's well-being. To the extent that women are over-represented among the poor, interventions for improving women's health and nutrition are critical for poverty reduction.

27. To remove the poor female literacy rate, and gender based inequality, social discrimination and economic exploitation, occupation of girl child in domestic chores, and improve low enrolment of girls in schools, and low retention rate and high dropout rate etc.
28. Therefore, the main strategies should be for increasing female literacy in the country including providing and imparting functional literacy, universalization for elementary education and non-formal education.



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29. To strengthen the cause of National Literacy Mission or Sakshar Bharat Mission, with its objective of extending educational options to those adults who have no access to formal education, targeted female literacy as a critical instrument for women's empowerment.
30. And to generally do all that is required and is conducive to the overall development of women.

**SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF THE WOMEN'S AGENCY FOR GENERATING EMPLOYMENT (WAGE) OBSERVED ON 8<sup>th</sup> MARCH 2015 AT NEW DELHI**

The following monographs were presented and discussed between 8<sup>th</sup> March 2015 and 8<sup>th</sup> March 2016 :



1. Feminist Archaeology
2. Gender Archaeology,
3. Feminism and Architecture
4. Feminist Art Movement
5. Feminism Atheist
6. Black Feminism
7. Female Bonding
8. Bride Burning
9. Bride Kidnapping
10. Christian Feminism
11. Women's Cinema
12. Women in Computing
13. Difference Feminism
14. Gender Differences
15. Discrimination
16. Distinction, Sex and Gender
17. Domestic Violence
18. Cult of Domesticity
19. Ecofeminism
20. Feminist Economics
21. Female Education
22. Feminist Egalitarianism
23. Women in Engineering
24. Gender Neutrality in English
25. Feminist Philosophy

26. Feminist Political Ecology
27. Feminist Revisionist Mythology
28. Gender and Crime
29. Gender Archaeology
30. Gender Binary
31. Gender Differences
32. Gender Equality
33. Gender Performativity
34. Gender Sociology
35. Girl Power
36. History of Women in the Military
37. Sexual Harassment
38. Gender Identity
39. Islamic Feminism
40. Feminism in India
41. Women in Journalism and Media Professions
42. Liberal Feminism
43. Legal Rights of Women
44. Gender Mainstreaming
45. Women in Medicine
46. Feminist Movement
47. Radical Feminism
48. Reproductive Justice
49. Separatist Feminism
50. Sociology of Motherhood

51. Feminist Therapy
52. Third-Wave Feminism
53. Violence Against Women
54. Waves of Feminism
55. Womanism
56. Women's Health
57. Women and Skill Development
58. Women and Politics
59. Women and Social Service
60. Women and Entrepreneurship

***Further information and Contact :***  
**Women's Agency for Generating Employment (WAGE)**  
A 42-43, Paryavaran Complex, South of Saket  
New Delhi – 110030  
Tel.: 011-40543739, 011-41096948  
Email : wage@ecology.edu