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**SESSION: -** (2012-2016)

**PROPOSED TOPIC: -** Women Complaint Samitti

**Submitted By:-**

**OBJECTIVE:-**

This paper presents a conceptualization of the complaining process that focuses on factors influencing women complaint strategies, and the impact of complaint strategy on complaint response. Elements of both the dissatisfaction experience and situational factors are hypothesized to influence the manner in which a complaint is presented. In turn, complaint presentation is hypothesized as a predictor of complaint success.

Through this any lady who is not comfortable to disclose her complain and don’t want to be highlighted and want her rights. She will get through this.

**INTRODUCATION:-**

**How does it work?**

Our procedures are informal and transparent. First we determine whether your complaint is eligible.

If it is, we will carry out a review to decide whether your complaint is justified. The final stage is for us to issue a Formal Decision. If we uphold your complaint we will normally make recommendations to the

Higher authority, which could include asking it to look at your complaint again or monetary compensation. We expect the authority to comply with our recommendations.

**Your personal information**

If you use our complaints procedure, you are agreeing that we can use any personal information you send us for purposes connected with your complaint. We may also give your personal information to organizations if we have to do so by law or if you have given us permission.

**How do I complain?**

The WCR samitti can accept complaints from registered or former registered members. After login to our website all the information submitted by you will not be disclosed by any one.

**What can I complaint about?**

It includes all type of complaints post by any women like domestic violence, harassment, mistreatment etc.

**TECHNOLOGY USED:-**

**Front end-** HTML

**Hyper Text Markup Language**, commonly referred to as **HTML**, is the standard markup language used to create web pages.Web browsers can read HTML files and render them into visible or audible web pages. HTML describes the structure of a website semantically along with cues for presentation, making it a markup language, rather than a programming language.

HTML elements form the building blocks of all websites. HTML allows images and objects to be embedded and can be used to create interactive forms. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items.

**Back end-** java script

**JavaScript** is a high level, dynamic; un typed, and interpreted programming language. It has been standardized in the ECMA Script language specification.Alongside HTML and CSS, it is one of the three essential technologies of World Wide Web content production; the majority of websites employ it and it is supported by all modern web browsers without plug-ins. JavaScript is prototype-based with first-class functions, making it a multi-paradigm language, supporting object-oriented,imperative, and functional programming styles.

**Data Base-**oracle

**Oracle Database** (commonly referred to as **Oracle RDBMS** or simply as **Oracle**) is an object-relational database management system produced and marketed by Oracle Corporation.

Larry Ellison and his two friends and former co-workers, Bob Miner and Ed Oates, started a consultancy called Software Development Laboratories (SDL) in 1977. SDL developed the original version of the Oracle software. The name *Oracle* comes from the code-name of a CIA-funded project Ellison had worked on while previously employed by Apex.

**BRIEF LITERATURE SURVEY:-**

The issues of work-life balance, workplace culture and maternity and childcare are clearly interrelated and affect a majority of workers at some point in their lives. These issues are particularly relevant for those facing a crisis pregnancy as they may, according to individual circumstances, inform or influence the decision-making process around such a pregnancy in terms of the options, supports or constraints facing the individual. They are also topical policy issues and have attracted public interest and debate from a wide variety of perspectives: government departments, employers, trade unions, employees, parents, childcare specialists and providers, among others. All these perspectives are included in the literature review. Outlining and critiquing literature on each of these themes provides an evidence base for further policy initiatives in these areas. It also highlights gaps in the literature, thus leading to the formulation of further research questions that must be addressed, particularly in a national context. In addition, it is the aim of this review to highlight issues within each of the themes that may have an impact on those facing a crisis pregnancy.

The following are the aims of the literature review:

• To review and critique published literature, both in Ireland and internationally, which explores the issues of work-life balance, workplace culture, and maternity/childcare issues.

• To summaries and synthesize the range of recommendations (for action and/or policy change) that are made in research reports and to relate these to the 'evidence' behind them .

• To highlight the main issues addressed in international literature in relation to this topic and to place this data within an Irish context for comparative purposes.

• To present the Crisis Pregnancy Agency (CPA) with an analysis of current research gaps - with respect to both quantitative and qualitative research findings. This involves a comparison of Irish data and research approaches with international literature.

• From the analysis of the research gaps, to outline and provide a thorough rationale for a series of research questions that need to be addressed in an Irish context and propose a methodology that is best placed to resolve these questions.

• To fully address methodological issues arising from the literature review, including limitations with respect to the reliability.

**PROBLEM FORMULATION:-**

There are many problems that are faced by women in everyday life.

Women in the Indian society generally face problems of sex discrimination, high percentage of illiteracy, female infanticide, dowry system, etc.

Female infanticide is the most common practice of killing girl child in mother’s womb in the Indian society. Women in India are considered as burden for their parents and husbands as they think that women are here only to consume money whole life without earning a little bit.

People in the middle age were considering women as key to destruction so they never allowed women to go outside and participate in the social activities like men. Still in the modern age, women have to face many more problems in their daily life and struggle a lot to establish their career. Still there are many parents who prefer to have only boy baby and allow education to boys only. Women for them are only medium to keep family happy and healthy. There are various issues and problems which women generally face in the society in India. Some of the problems are mentioned and described below:

* Selective abortion and female infanticide: It is the most common practice for years in India in which abortion of female fetus is performed in the womb of mother after the foetal sex determination and sex selective abortion by the medical professionals.
* Sexual harassment: It is the form of sexual exploitation of a girl child at home, streets, public places, transports, offices, etc by the family members, neighbors, friends or relatives.
* Dowry and Bride burning: It is another problem generally faced by women of low or middle class family during or after the marriage. Parents of boys demands a lot of money from the bride’s family to be rich in one time. Groom’s family perform bride burning in case of lack of fulfilled dowry demand. In 2005, around 6787 dowry death cases was registered in India according to the Indian National Crime Bureau reports.
* Disparity in education: The level of women education is less than men still in the modern age. Female illiteracy id higher in the rural areas. where over 63% or more women remain unlettered.
* Domestic violence: it is like endemic and widespread disease affects almost 70% of Indian women according to the women and child development official. It is performed by the husband, relative or other family member.
* Girls have no property rights like boys forever.
* Child Marriages: Early marriage of the girls by heir parents in order to be escaped from dowry. It is highly practiced in the rural India.
* Inadequate Nutrition: Inadequate nutrition in the childhood affects women in their later life especially women belonging to the lower middle class and poor families.
* Domestic violence and status in the family: It is the abuse or violence against women.
* Women are considered as inferior to men so they are not allowed to join military services.
* Status of widows: Widows are considered as worthless in the Indian society. They are treated poorly and forced to wear white clothes.

**METHODOLOGY/PLANNING OF WORK:-**

A work plan is an outline of a set of goals and processes by which a team and/or person can accomplish those goals, offering the reader a better understanding of the scope of the project. Work plans, whether used in professional or academic life, help you stay organized while working on projects. Through work plans, you break down a process into small, achievable tasks and identify the things you want to accomplish. Learn how to write a work plan so that you can be prepared for upcoming projects.

**Purpose of our project**

This paper presents a conceptualization of the complaining process that focuses on factors influencing women complaint strategies, and the impact of complaint strategy on complaint response. Elements of both the dissatisfaction experience and situational factors are hypothesized to influence the manner in which a complaint is presented. In turn, complaint presentation is hypothesized as a predictor of complaint success.

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**Measurable:-**The project will be completed