

Research Paper



From marginalization to leadership: analysis of women's empowerment strategies

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ABSTRACT

Women's empowerment is a difficult challenge for women to grasp and explore their identities and capitalize their strengths in multiple life domains. This is despite major progress not only in education, workplace and in legislative reform, but women continue to face systemic barriers based on patriarchy, economic disparities and lack of resources. In this paper, the empowerment of women within the Indian context education, workforce engagement, political representation and safety examined. It draws on secondary data available as national surveys and international reports to review state programs such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (Save the Girl Child, Educate the Girl Child), Stand Up India and reservation policies to assess them. While vital legal and institutional reforms have been made in India, cultural norms and economic disparities have been ingrained, which do not favour the genuine empowerment in the country. This paper ends by recommending a holistic system that emphasizes legal rights awareness, financial inclusion, gender-sensitive educational practices and protection law implementation for sustainable empowerment.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Women empowerment is the concept that women have more control over their actions and lives. This is a multidimensional process. It's economic, social, political, psychological and legal process. Conversations about gender equality gained momentum in recent years as a necessary part of sustainable development. This is not just fairness, empowering women is critical to economic growth and to society's

wellbeing too. [1] Although constitutional guarantees and liberal state reforms exist in regard to women's rights, women in India face tremendous inequality. Female literacy and school attainment rose, but challenges remain such as the gender gap in employment, wages, property rights and leadership roles. [2] Cultural norms and inadequate support for institutions that allow women to be active are barriers to women's rights. And that sheds light on the state of affairs for women's empowerment of power currently in India education, work, political participation and legislative protection. The aim is to assess government policies and their efficacy at closing the gender gap.

1.1. Objectives of the Study

- To understand the socio-economic and legal implications of women empowerment in India.
- To examine the role of education, employment and legal reforms to empower.
- To study existing government policy and evaluate its appropriateness.

This study is on secondary data including a literature review and data from national and international reports, governmental initiatives, government documents and research studies.

2. RELATED WORK

The debate on women's empowerment has developed with the new notions of gender justice, economic expansion, political representation and human rights. Sen [3] emphasises that women's abilities and freedom are crucial in a conceptual development of empowerment with educational and health programmes playing a key role in promoting women's autonomy. For Kabeer, [4] empowerment is understood as the capacity to make strategic choices in a situation in which they have for much of the past been denied and the three different categories include resources (conditions), agency (process) and achievements (outcomes). That education itself is the bedrock of empowerment is a consistent reality.

According to world bank, [5] girls' education not only raises their potential income but it also substantially lowers the probability of an early marriage. This is evidence that educating girls is correlated with improved health outcomes and better fertility control, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has documented. [6] The National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), [7] despite high dropout rates, poverty, early marriage and restrictions of society indicates progress in female literacy and secondary education access. Studies have revealed that financial inclusion, self-help groups (SHGs), [8] and microfinance programs are beneficial to women's confidence and decision-making. At the same time, it has been found in some studies that micro-financing by itself does not guarantee empowerment. [9] Political empowerment has followed the path there with a constitutionally established provision of one-third of local governance seats reserved for women. [10] Nevertheless, Buch [11] Cautioned that many female leaders are still proxies for male family kin and without the training or support they need. India has also enhanced women's legislative empowerment in several areas. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act and Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act. While these legal frameworks exist low levels of implementation and limited knowledge of legal protections remain serious obstacles. [12] Gender-based and religious oppression combine to make equality and empowerment increasingly complex with women marginalized in its most extreme form being more often targeted for discriminatory practices. [13] In summary, education, employment, legislation and political participation are all progress on this journey but a global one lacks a definitive solution.

3. METHODOLOGY

To critically evaluate the strategy and achievements of women empowerment in India, this study adopts a descriptive and analytical research approach using secondary data analysis. It seeks to trace the development of socio-economic, legal and political paradigms that led to the rise of women from marginalization to power positions, at the same time revealing continuance gaps and issues [14].

3.1. Data Sources Include

Government Reports: National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), Census of India, Ministry of Women and Child Development, NITI Aayog reports, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reports, etc.

International Agency Reports: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank, UN Women, Global Gender Gap Reports by the World Economic Forum. These papers include Peer-reviewed journal articles, books, working papers, gender-targeted studies and empirical reviews in Economic and Political Weekly, International Journal of Gender Studies and Gender and Development.

Policies: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Stand Up India, MUDRA Yojana, Maternity Benefit Act, POSH Act (2013), 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments of India. It establishes a broad literature review and trends. It looking for patterns, common areas and comparative studies to analyze the effectiveness of various strategies for different demographic groups. The studies look at several indicators of women's empowerment literacy, labour market participation, maternal health, political representation and crime critically and analytically interrogate implementation difficulties, social stigmas and administrative failures which still hinder goals of empowerment in India. While there are limitations in my use of secondary data, such as the fact that some were potentially taking time to identify and the lack of grassroots insights, the credible sources I drew from lent credence to the reliability of the findings. Thus, this approach nurtures sensitive analysis of the recent development of women's rights and empowerment in India and maps a way forward toward progressive gender equality and justice.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This article examines national-level information on women's empowerment in India. Data show several new advances but also persistent gender gaps that prevent full empowerment.

4.1. Education and Literacy

Education has a powerful role to play in instilling social change and economic empowerment especially for women. India has made great progress in improving literacy and access to education in different fields in the last three decades. [15] Government initiatives such as the National Policy on Education, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Right to Education Act and the National Education Policy have significantly increased literacy rates and women's access to higher education [16]. The statistical information summarized in Table 1 has been further interpreted in Figure 1.

Table 1. Comparative Table on Education and Literacy in India

Year / Source	Overall Literacy (%) (Age 7+)	Male Literacy (%)	Female Literacy (%)
1991 (Census)	52.21	64.13	39.29
2001 (Census)	64.83	75.85	54.16
2011 (Census)	74.04	82.14	65.46
2023-24 (PLFS / MOSPI)	80.90%	87.20%	74.60%

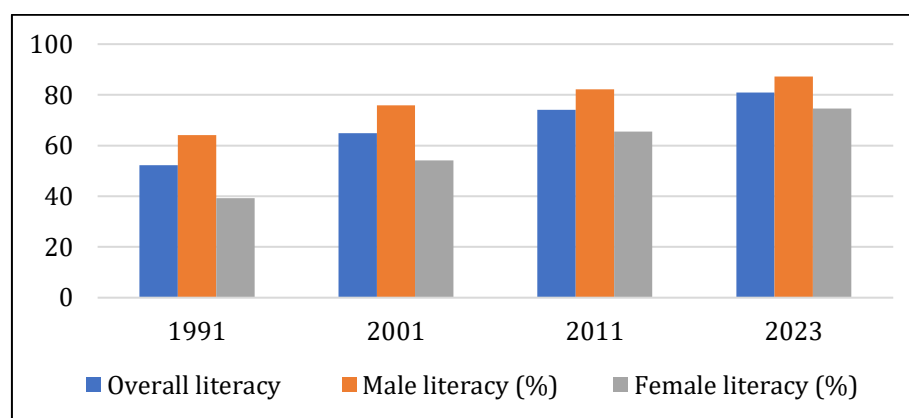


Figure 1. Comparative Table on Education and Literacy in India

The annual literacy rate for India has risen over the last 30 years, [Table 1](#) and [Figure 1](#) show. Total literacy in percentage terms increased from 52.21% in 1991 to 80.9% and male literacy increased from 64.13% to 87.2%, female literacy from 39.29% to 74.6%. That is a reflection of the drastic reduction in gender literacy gap, which was aided by such initiatives like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, as well as raising the profile of girls on education. NFHS-5 (2019-21) echoes these advances, with 71.5% of girls achieving literacy, the majority of which is in rural and marginalised areas. According to AISHE (2020-21 and 2021-22) records on higher education women make up 49% of total enrolments suggesting that the gender gap is narrowing, though in science and science-related work women still have gaps. The Periodic Labour Force Survey (2023-24) confirms a high literacy rate of 80.9%, which suggests progress as a nation towards universal literacy continues. But ongoing rural-urban disparities and state levels of inequality require far better, gender sensitive reforms, better infrastructure and retention of girls in secondary and university at all levels.

4.2. Economic Participation and Employment

The participation in the financial sphere is one dimension of women's empowerment and economic empowerment and is related with their opportunity and the level of their potential in relation to earning potential, the input of resources and the type of decision processes of the labour market. India continues to slow progress in the integration of women into labour force, particularly over the past 30 years. Even with great advances made in education and by policy-oriented measures to raise gender equality overall female labor-force participation rate (FLFPR) is behind that of men and is below the global average. [\[17\]](#) These long-term patterns are also well understood through frequent job availability surveys (PLFS), the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI). Following chart shows major trends in female labour force participation and wage differences for the period 1993-94 to 2022-23. The trends shown in [Table 2](#), the same data are graphically represented in [Figure 2](#).

Table 2. Economic Participation and Employment of Women in India

Indicator	Value
Female Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	37.00%
Female Worker Population Ratio (WPR)	35.90%
Female employment - Self-employed	19.70%
Female employment - Casual (wage) labour	6.80%
Female employment - Regular wage/salaried	5.30%
Share of women in informal (non-agriculture) enterprises	61.00%
Formal salaried employment among women	15.90%
Gender wage gap (Women earn less than men)	28.00%

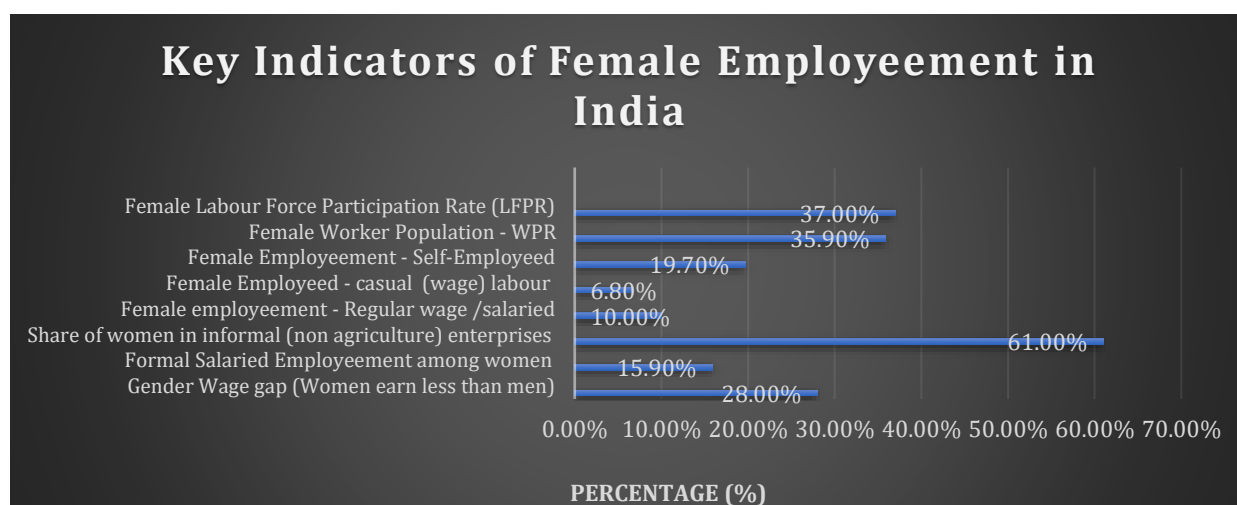


Figure 2. Economic Participation and Employment of Women in India

India's labour force participation profile for women has been quite varied. Certainly, as shown in Table 2 and Figure 2, India's landscape of women's labor participation over the last 30 years remains hardly changed. For example, in 1993-94, only 33.3% of women were in the labor force, and by 2022-23 it has only subtly increased to 37.0%. The slowness of this progress reveals a longstanding gender gap. Rural women contribute significantly to the workforce, accounting for about 61% of female employment, mostly agriculture and informal sectors. Women in urban areas are often employed at small businesses in informal services or at home. Yet, bad childcare options and social rules still limit women's ability to hold onto job opportunities in the formal sector. That gender wage gap still persists with women receiving 28% less than their male counterparts. Such differential is a testament to entrenched inequalities, which are often caused by occupational segregation and the devaluing of women's assets. In order to stimulate economic empowerment, it is necessary to open more formal jobs and with more gender-sensitive labour policies improve vocational training.

4.3. Health and Safety

The health and safety of women are the building blocks of their political participation and is a key to their participation and involvement in society. Access to medical care and safety from violence are essential for enhancing women's independent quality of life. India is one country with relatively promising progress in maternal health services. A growing number of women are giving birth in healthcare facilities. From the NFHS-5 undertaken between 2019 and 2021, there are signs to be hopeful on declining fertility rates, with optimal reproductive choices increased institutional births, increased access to healthcare. Analyzing key indicators such as institutional delivery rates, fertility rates, prevalence of anaemia and reported crime rate shows both the progress we have made and the challenges that persist that affect women's health and safety [18].

Table 3. Health and Safety of Women in India

Indicator	Value
Institutional deliveries (percentage of births in health facilities)	88.60%
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	2.0 children per woman
Prevalence of anaemia among women aged 15-49 years	57.00%
Reported number of crimes against women	445,256 cases
Crime rate against women (per 1 lakh women)	66.4 per 1-lakh women

As illustrated in Table 3, institutional deliveries are at an impressive 88.6% and reflect substantial improvements in maternal care. This progress is partly due to schemes such as the Janani Suraksha Yojana as well as access to health care. The total fertility rate of 2.0 confirms that women are close to replacement fertility, which reflects greater reproductive autonomy and more informed family planning choices. But obstacles still remain. One statistic 57% of women aged 15-49 suffer from anemia negatively affects not only their maternal health but also their overall well-being. This underscores the critical need for better programmes in food supply and access to supplements, especially in rural and underserved regions. Safety is also an issue, 445,000 crimes against women were reported in 2022 or 66.4 cases per 100,000 women. The incidence of domestic violence, sexual assaults and dowry abuse underscores the prevalence of the violence inflicted on women in both physical locations and digital environments.

4.4. Participation in Politics and Leadership:

One of the cornerstones to women's empowerment is their participation in politics, which would be vital for fair governance and decision-making. When women are represented at political institutions, it speaks to issues of gender justice but also reinforces democracy by integrating women and diverse perspectives into decision-making. The Indian Constitution has evolved immensely following the adoption of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in 1992 granting women 33% of the positions in Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies. This was due to the reform that resulted in over 1.45 million women representatives being elected to local elected bodies in a country with the largest number of women elected at the local level of government in the world. [19] Recently the Women's Reservation Bill

(106th Amendment Act, 2023) was proposed to guarantee 33% reservation to women in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies to make sure they have more of a head start at the top of the hierarchy. This will still be an ongoing endeavour, however. Table 4 shows the trends, achievements and gaps on women's political representation at different levels. Figure 3 offers a visual depiction of the data presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Political Participation and Leadership of Women in India

Indicator	Value
Estimated number of elected women representatives (EWRs) in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)	46%
Reservation for women in Panchayats / Municipalities (minimum)	33% (one-third)
Representation of women in the 17th Lok Sabha (2019-24)	14.4% (78 women out of 543 seats)
Representation of women in the 18th Lok Sabha (2024-29)	13.6% (74 women out of 543 seats)
Legislation for reservation of women in Lok Sabha & State Assemblies	33% proposed

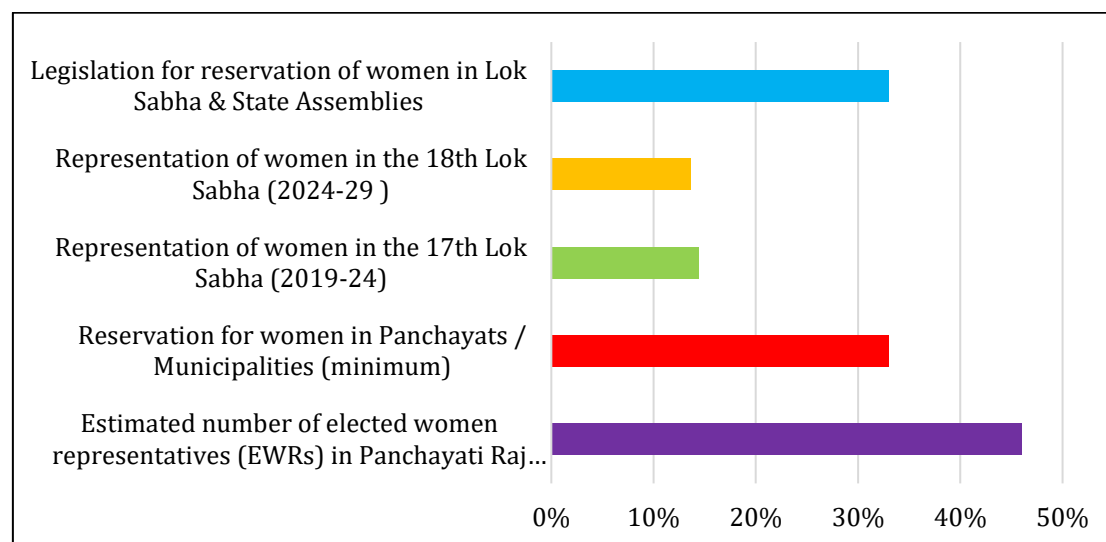


Figure 3. Political Participation and Leadership of Women in India

Table 4 and Figure 3 present a different pattern of women's participation in politics in India. At the local level 73rd and 74th Amendments have institutionalized a one-third reservation with approximately 1.45 million women elected to the positions of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipal authorities. This is significant progress in providing inclusive local governance and for females' inclusion in decision-making. But there is still lack of women's involvement in higher political institutions. Women accounted for 14.4% of MPs in the 17th Lok Sabha and declined to 13.6% in the 18th Lok Sabha. This indicates continuing challenges ranging from patriarchal culture to fragile political coalitions to budget caps that are blocking women from advancing and maintaining their right to participate in state and national politics. Women's Reservation Act (2023) aims at getting one-third of the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies representation. But real empowerment also means improved leadership training, financial assistance and sex-recognized political party reforms. This speaks volumes of local achievements in gender empowerment with no real women in the government more than a few strident women at every level at the local to country level.

4.5. Legal Rights and Protection

The Indian legal environment has laid a solid foundation for women's rights and gender equality. Important laws include women's protection against sexual harassment at work as one of the rights of employees and establishment of Internal Complaints Committees. Furthermore, the Protection of Women

from Domestic Violence Act (2005) protects all women from various forms of abuse, whether physical, emotional or financial. Also, the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act (2017) pushed up paid maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks in a positive move for working mothers. So too are important other Acts, such as the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (2006) and the Dowry Prohibition Act (1961), intended to combat negative social practices that threaten women's dignity and dignity's sake. But implementing these progressive laws in any meaningful way is often a bit off balance. Despite extensive reporting, a number of workplaces do not have effective Internal Complaints Committees nor when they do exist, they do not follow the requirements of the POSH Act. Fear of retaliation, social stigma and a general lack of awareness keep many women from reporting abuse. This shows that as much as the laws are in place to realize real empowerment will need mechanisms to enforce it and provide for accountability in order to access justice. [20] Overall, India is making progress in women's education, health and legal protection. Still, for real gender empowerment to happen that requires a more general, systemic transformation of society and institutions anchored in a gender-sensitive approach.

4.6. Discussion

Results reveal that as much progress as women empowerment in India, development is not uniform across the social and regional areas. From feminist and policy perspectives, enduring discrepancies emerge and a bottom-up narrative emerges that describes how to obtain actual empowerment.

4.6.1. Learning: Power and Capability vs. Structural Inequality

Although enrolment rates have increased, NFHS and AISHE data indicates that despite advances many girls from rural areas still face barriers to education. Dropout due to poverty and social constraints highlight that having access to an education is not equal to being empowered. For example, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) focus on girls from disadvantaged backgrounds and offer them safe residential schooling. Yet with no gender-responsive teaching and mentoring, these girls lack long-term empowerment. It does underscore the need for more inclusive and intersectional reforms in schools [21].

4.6.2. Economic Empowerment: from Microfinance to Entrepreneurship

Few women find jobs but some community-based campaigns are promoting economic participation. **Case study - Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA), Gujarat:** SEWA train women to labor independently and collectively. Their members are reported to become more self-reliant as well as being more involved in family and community leadership and this speaks of SEWA's importance to enable socio-economic empowerment of women [22].

Case Study - Lijjat Papad: In 1959, it was founded as a small cooperative Shri Mahila Griha Udyog Lijjat Papad and has grown into a large organization with thousands of women who have the possibility of earning a living, making a living and gaining leadership skills [23].

4.6.3. Access vs. Agency: Health and Safety

Although positive progress has been made in maternal health, including in the form of higher rates of institutional deliveries and lower maternal mortality, high levels of anemia and gender-based violence reflect shortcomings in a service delivery model premised solely on the notion of women's agency.

Case Study - ASHA Workers: Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have a vital role in maternal and child health and their influence during the pandemic, specifically during COVID-19 pandemic is becoming increasingly important. Despite their value they are frequently underpaid and undervalued, highlighting the conflicting dynamics of women's empowerment in low-income care work [24].

4.6.4. Political Empowerment: Presence vs. Participation:

Reservation of women in local governance and women's visibility in politics in India.

Case Study- Kudumbashree- Kerala:

Kudumbashree: Microfinance, Entrepreneurship & Local Governance Kudumbashree bridges microfinance, entrepreneurship and local governance and has been a vehicle for the socio-economic empowerment of women. Nonetheless, the use of proxies and lack of training remain major stumbling blocks to women's full political empowerment [25].

4.6.5. The Law vs. Action: Legal Empowerment

Enforcement is still insufficient despite strong laws such as the POSH Act (2013) and the Domestic Violence Act (2005). The lack of use of the Nirbhaya Fund and limited impact of One-Stop Crisis Centres speaks to the disparity between words and actions to the extent that governance needs to take more gender dimensions into account [26].

4.6.6. Critical Insights

1. Empowerment means not only making resources available, but also having control over actions and decisions.
2. Future strategies must incorporate intersectional aspects such as caste, class, region and culture.
3. Institutions should encourage women to create instead of oppose the empowerment of women in-turn and not hindering it. They should promote women's empowerment, not thwart the empowerment through inefficient and bad execution.
4. When addressing a single issue, it has emerged that collective action is more empowering than single issue focused measures.

Ultimately, the journey of women in India from marginalized to leadership is imperfect, but could be much further. Real empowerment is empowerment of education, economic empowerment, political power, legal rights, where empowerment demands a holistic integrated approach.

4.7. Policy Review and Conclusions

India has taken considerable strides over the last few decades to create a number of laws and institutional frameworks regarding women's empowerment. Such initiatives include critical areas like education, health, vocational training, career development, financial inclusion, protection from violence and active participation in politics. However, the delivery of women's empowerment interventions has often failed in practice, as a result of bad implementation, inadequate recognition, bureaucratic obstacles and cultural constraints despite the high ideals of these policies.

4.7.1. Policy Review

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP): It was initiated to reduce child sex ratio and improve the education of girls. Although it brought national attention to gender equity, 78% of the budget went to awareness rather than actual education or health system benefits (CAG, 2021). It is one of these challenges to grassroots adoption and wastage in public finances [27].

National Policy for Women (Draft, 2016): It aims to promote digital inclusion, enable skills training, urban empowerment through the construction of digital infrastructure and prevent violence. However, it has yet to be ratified. Thus, its potential will be limited in its effect on women's welfare [28].

Stand-Up India/MUDRA Yojana: Programmes that seek to financially help women entrepreneurs. But RBI figures show that women are only around 20 percent of beneficiaries [29].

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY): Successfully awarded more than 90 million women access to LPG, resulting in major health benefits and less indoor pollution. Yet it is the high prices of fuel that result in low refill rates which limits sustainability [30].

POSH Act (2013): The Act requires the setting up of Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs) in workplaces in respect of sexual harassment. There is, however, an unfortunate fact that we only have data till 2020. More than 50% of unorganised and private sector workplaces fail to comply based on a 2020 study published in the journal and shows poor enforcement and low awareness.

Women's Reservation Bill (2023): This bill guarantees 33% reservation for women in Parliament and State Assemblies. It has been enacted but the implementation is postponed until after delimitation in 2029, pushing back its impact on political representation.

4.7.2. Specific Suggestions

Effective Implementation of Laws and Schemes: For the sake of enforcement, penalties for infraction are a way to protect women's freedoms in society as well as enforce the POSH Act or other laws where the law is non-enforceable. A unified and active ICC system needs to be created to encompass formal as well as informal sectors.

Move to a Rights-Based Policy: Let women own property and land, digital tools and credit facilities on their own terms through such means as this as a means of giving them rights to ownership. This should encourage long-term economic and social self-sufficiency in the long run.

Enable Gender Responsive Budgeting: Strengthen gender budgeting cells at ministries level and measure the gender impact on all policies to ensure equitable governance.

Skills Investment, Digital Literacy, and Leadership: Adolescent girls deserve targeted training in STEM and digital education. Establish digital literacy and online safety training programs for teachers and create district-level leadership academies for elected representatives, SHG leaders and early-stage entrepreneurs.

Reinforce Retention and Education: Increase the number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), hostels and transport in rural areas. Teach gender education and menstrual health in educational settings.

Increase Safety and Legal Awareness: One-Stop Crisis Centres such places will be open at all times to provide legal aid and counseling. A further step forward is to build up such places where people will know if there are police officers or not which would benefit everyone involved and have access to the same protection under any given law. Use mobile legal clinics and public campaigns to reach women and increase awareness of women's rights.

Support Women's Collectives and Cooperatives: Mimic successful models such as SEWA, Kudumbashree and Lijjat Papad. Facilitate market platforms for SHGs and women entrepreneurs to build market structures that support platforms for SHGs and women entrepreneurs and drive their reach by providing them with support in order to give them the opportunity to improve their digital footprint and sales potential through Direct-to-Consumer sales to increase income generation to improve their opportunity.

Leverage Technology: Utilize platforms such as Mahila e-Haat for health, finance and grievance redressal. Use AI and data analytics to focus on gender gaps to target them best.

Include Gender Across All Diversified Sectors: Mainstream women's empowerment initiatives in agriculture, infrastructure, urban planning to address the disproportionate burden women in rural areas experience as a result of climate change.

Fast-track Women's Reservation: Initiatives for the acceleration of implementation of the Women's Reservation Act and capacity building programs that teach women to lead at the state and national level. While India has very strong frameworks for women's empowerment, these alone are not enough to bring about anything of substance. Real change will require cultural change as well as structural change that deals with patriarchy and inequality.

5. CONCLUSION

The journey that women in India charted from marginalisation to leadership is an optimistic, if still incomplete one. This research has examined empowerment with respect to education, occupations, health, participation in politics and policy interventions. So long after there have been notable accomplishments like increased literacy, expanded access to higher education, economic inclusion and improved representation in governance. The reality is that women's autonomy still faces the forces of patriarchy, socio-economic inequality and uneven enforcement of policies. Projects like Lijjat Papad and Kudumbashree show us that empowerment through knowledge and agency empowers women with the ability to effect broader social change. These narratives highlight the fact that empowerment is an ongoing and participatory process, which is situated in women's life context and not a top-down process. India has strong laws and policies but the failure to have them in practice, to inform the public and to monitor their effectiveness, is limiting its strength. True empowerment involves a movement away from welfare to rights-based solutions, to active participation not just passive representation, not to passive inclusion without structural fairness. In India as it faces demographic and digital transitions, it has a unique chance to put women on the map to lead the development and governance. Empowered women have the potential to build their communities and strengthen the country. So women's empowerment is not just a social issue, but a national one to create a truly empowered nation.

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Author Contributions Statement

Dr. Navnath Waghchaure conceptualized the study, designed the methodology and supervised data collection. Dr. Jayashri Jadhav conducted data analysis and drafted the manuscript. Both authors reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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C : Conceptualization

M : Methodology

So : Software

Va : Validation

Fo : Formal analysis

I : Investigation

R : Resources

D : Data Curation

O : Writing - Original Draft

E : Writing - Review & Editing

Vi : Visualization

Su : Supervision

P : Project administration

Fu : Funding acquisition

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest to manuscript.

Informed Consent

Informed consent was obtained from all participants prior to data collection. Participants were fully informed about the purpose of the study, procedures and their right to withdraw at any time without penalty. All procedures adhered to the ethical standards of research involving human subjects.

Ethical Approval

The study protocol was reviewed and approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee of KTHM College, Nashik.

Data Availability

The datasets generated and analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

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