

⑤

apple
apple
Publication

①

प्रश्नों
की
संख्या
दीजिए

Candidate
must not
write on
margin
परा.

2. Women empowerment lies in resolving the tension between paternalistic interventions and the freedom of individual choice agency and choice.

Shreya, an MBA student of IIM Calcutta, wanted to attend college fest. Shreya's favorite singer Diljit Dosanjh was invited as singer in fest and the timing of fest was from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m. Shreya took permission from her house but her father refused to let her go to attend the fest due to safety issues. There were 3 months due to her absence in college. Then college took it a serious concern and thought to empower their female students to avoid these hurdles. They started Karate class, gave pepper spray and decided to build women friendly infrastructure for girls, decided to increase security and introduce women helpline number for emergency situations to avoid any adverse situations. After these steps of college all girls attended the fest fearlessly and enjoyed their individual liberty and songs of Diljit.

प्रश्नों
की
संख्या
दीजिए

"The empowerment of all women is as for theiskey to the doorway to unlocking the potential of a nation" — Michelle Obama.

Candidate
must not
write on
margin

After the agricultural revolution in neolithic period, men got advantage due to requirement of physical strength and women's status started getting regressive. After surplus production it gave birth to mahayapada which required army again physical strength and women again got sidelined. With time gender division got deeply rooted in our custom and growing incidents of crime has taken place against women with time. In the name of personal safety women were restricted to limited opportunities which urged the demand of women empowerment so that their individual liberty could be maintained. Paternalistic intervention is when someone interferes with another person's autonomy or liberty without their consent, but with the intention of helping them and maintaining the equilibrium between women empowerment and paternalistic choice.



प्रश्नों
की
संख्या
दीजिए

Psychological bonding was used initially to justify women's discrimination and it was done in the name of religion to justify their patriarchial mindset. They interlinked religion with morality.

For e.g:- Sakumala incident. of pincers killed
Sati Pratha
Social-religious reformation was the
need of hour for bringing renaissance
in India and to eradicate these social
evils against women and to bring
individual to understand the
difference between right and wrong.
Absoluti of sati by Raja Ram Mohan Roy,
widow remarriage, women education etc.
empowered women like sati.

practices like sati
Feudal, patriarchal and parochial
society which supports narrow mindset
and self vested interest of one gender and
to support their argument and thinking
the name of women's safety: they prohibit
women to wear jeans, going out for job

**Candidate
must not
write on
margin**

(4)

honour killing etc.

For e.g.: - "Khap" which has taken the responsibility of moral policing and moral vigilantism. Stricter laws like life imprisonment, public shaming for those involved in honour killing, stricter guidelines for the maintaining rules of Khap panchayat, etc. women can realise their individual liberty along with their intact dignity. Gender stereotyping is also justified depending on their vested interests. It is the practice of assigning generalized characteristics to a group of people based on their gender.

Eg.: - Men are better suited for leadership position. Women are better caregivers. Women are weak and need help with physical tasks. These are harmful and lead to discrimination, unequal treatment and marginalization. Social and economic

It could be removed from our society by increasing female participation in labour force in every sector and to increase female labour force participation govt. needs to develop female friendly infrastruc- ture like creche facility to reduce the dropout of female labour after going into motherhood phase, sexual harassment against complaints committee etc. also due to CROWDING OUT OF WOMEN due to increasing female labour force participation in formal sector lead to contractulation and informalization and due to this female are advised not to join informal sector due to many problems like no security tenure, hardship, motherhood penalty, sexual harassment, gender wage gap etc. and they were advised to be at home and take care of children. Better structuring at informal sectors and growing female working labour opportunities in formal sector will empower women and credit linked bank

financially. And they were at odds de
Simon - de - Beauvoir said, "A woman
is not born, she is made".

She explained that a woman is born
neutral but with social conditioning
she imposes gender role and she is swayed
by Social Propaganda like this work
can be done through male child, and
women are not capable of certain things.
Women are not inferior because their
historically insignificant
contribution are they are inferior because they
are historically insignificant due to
deprivation of opportunities because of this
social propaganda they are deprived of
social liberties, for early marriage etc.

Other issue is that female literacy rate, no. of females giving higher
education are rising but these are
rising because of but it is not suitable to
transmitted to increasing female labour
force participation rate because investment

in education is seen done with the condition
of education being so that to find
a suitable job. And after marriage if a
female wants to pursue their career or
job they were generally not allowed to do
so. They are reasoned like there is no
scarcity and there is no need to do
this for every single penny
now she had to rely on her husband
or in-laws instead of education, we need to
provide skill and quality education so
that they grab opportunity to work in
quaternary sectors which are also called
as white collar job workers. When women fit
labour force participation started increasing
in quaternary sector then through spillover effect
down approach it would show positive
effect in secondary and tertiary sectors too.

Thus, so far what we have
done for women empowerment are Beti
Bachao Beti Padhao, (SHREYAS) Scholarship
for higher education for young achievers,

national nutrition policy, Ujjwala yojana etc. and this lead to the enhanced capabilities of women which further influence the institutions which affect them).

In this era of per precocious social phenomena, missing women, patriarchal norms, great gender paradox, glass ceiling we need women led empowerment instead of women empowerment for actual realisation of the ideals like equality, liberty, fraternity, social justice enshrined in our Preamble. And in Amritkal period, let's pledge to reach gender prosperity from gender poverty.

Let's pledge to reduce great gender paradox to gender parity from gender inequality.

International GAP (Gender Pay Gap) is the disparity of wages received by men and women for equal work.

② The essence of gender justice lies in equality by transcending biological differences to recognise the universal human potential for equality and empowerment.

Savitri and shayam are siblings who are the two brothers. They reside in Palampur village along with their father and mother. His father works in a private firm. His father decided that as after 10th only one child can go to school due to salary issue. Savitri gives more intellect than shayam and she even stopped 10th board exams but his father decided that shayam will pursue his education and since savitri was a girl and dowry has to be given during her marriage, she didn't pursue another education after 10th. Then she managed her studies with the help of youtube, her brother's book etc. After some time his brother lost his job. could come and her father took online tuitions. Then savitri decided to support the hardship faced by her family. During 6-7 months, Savitri's earning helps her family to survive during pandemic.

"There is no tool for development more effective than the empowerment of women" — Kofi Annan

During early time, there is a primitive culture where nomadic people live and led their life without any gender discrimination. But after agricultural revolution which requires man power and strength and seed of patriarchy has been shown, then during early Vedic period when primary economic source is pastoralism, women were not marginalised and allowed to participate in sabha and samiti but later when civilisation got evolved and agriculture became primary source again and surplus food giving rise to urbanised economy and rise of Mahajanapada which requires army against physical strength. So, in primitive time where division is based on biology later it shifted to gender and social division. So society need to transcend from biological difference to recognise full human potential which has been seen after

(4) (3)

in 21st century when economy has shifted from agriculture to knowledge based but it still consists of various challenges hindering in using full human potential thus barring gender justice.

Candidate must not write on margin

We are well aware of the fact that for development of any nation we need to use our resources optimally and if human skills are not optimally utilised then it will turn into liability. For e.g.: IMF says if labour force participation rate is equal then India's GDP will grow by 27%. For gender justice to avail first we need to break the myth of gender trap, need to eradicate gender dichotomy, missing women etc. Secondly, we need to realize the values and ideals enshrined in our preamble and constitution to avail

gender justice

for e.g.: Preamble states equality of status and opportunity and article 14 talks about equality before law and equal protection of law, articles 15, 16, 39(d)

etc. ways are there to ensure

for the actualisation of gender justice we just need to implement policies

paper, but the real empowerment should inculcate in the strata of women.

for e.g.: 73rd and 74th AA gives reservation to women in local panchayat

bodies but its realisation has not been done and it leads to SARPANCHPATI phenomena

So, to recognise the universal potential of human

transform the societal thinking through education awareness, increasing globalisation,

increasing FLPFR schemes like secondly here doesn't mean to provide

more equality

job opportunities to girls, but equally divide
 care work of household between male and
 female transcending biological division to
 make care work as gender neutral. So, that
time poverty phenomena has not been
 faced by working women.
 Women are valuable human
 resource who need to be nurtured and
 give equal opportunity as men in science
 and tech field too. Narendra Modi said
 that, "Today the country doesn't think
 about women empowerment through
 science only. Rather our aim is that
 we should empower science with the
 participation of women and give new
 momentum to science and research.
 E.g.: - WISE - KIRAN to ensure participation
 of women in the field of science and Tech
 Vigyan Jyoti scheme, etc. The
 equal opportunity and empowerment to
 seek that equality will lead nation
 towards gender justice.

Despite this, there are few challenges which become hurdle in the path to seek gender justice. Likewise, Asymmetrical presentation or underrepresentation in political legislature. Due to underrepresentation women has no role or contribution in the law making process thus, slowing down the speed of women empowerment.

E.g.: In 17th Lok Sabha election which has highest ever number of women politicians which consist of only 14% women are still underrepresented especially at higher levels. 94% judges in SC are women till levels.

Dec 2023

Other major challenge of gender division is social conformity which creates big hurdle it is of normative type. It states to change the behaviour, of opinions, or appearance to align with of social norms and another is the prevailing social norms which states women conform to which makes them subservient.

change of their opinions or behaviour tends to match those of others they believe have more inaccurate information or wisdom. e.g. for child their parents are the most authoritative source of information and if they confined gender to limited to gender roles like women can't participate in defence, Navy, etc. then slowly it goes perpetuates in the society and creates gender division.

Another challenge is precocious puberty which is the form of social phenomena and curse of tragedy of womanhood says femininity is based on biological needs of woman i.e. based on discrimination and because they are discriminated and division they happen gender dichotomy.

E.g. Carework is meant for women. Thus, govt. involvement in empowerment of women at various stages are commendable like to prevent missing. women govt. opted for medical for revealing

the gender of an unborn child is illegal under Pre conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 33% reservation in govt. jobs, entrance in medical college for women in Bihar, Karnataka etc., maternity benefit act, Dr. Wise Kiran to increase women in STEM, programme etc. to see beyond biological division to seek gender justice through empowerment.

For development of an individual to a nation their untapped human potential of women needs to be recognised through eliminating prejudice social phenomena, gender stereotyping, women stigma, glass ceiling, great gender paradox etc. and to actualise the ideals enshrined in our preamble of gender justice through equality and liberty. Thus, entering into Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav.

"I have a dream, to make society as gender parity. I have a dream to see women in quaternary sector. I have a dream that no woman face sexual harassment. I have a dream that nation have inclusive development. I have a dream that all old abusers and with women."