

**MANIDHANAHEYAM FREE IAS ACADEMY – TNPSC GROUP II & IIA
UNIT - III**

Women Empowerment

1. What are the constitutional provisions for women? and law enforcement detail.

Constitutional Provisions:

1. Article 14
2. Article 15
3. Article 15(3)
4. Article 16(2)
5. Article 23
6. Article 39(d)
7. Article 39(e)
8. Section 42
9. Article 46
10. Article 51A (e)
11. Article 243 D
12. Article 243 T
13. Article 325

Legal protection for women:

1. Married Women's Property Act - 1874
2. Labor Contribution Act - 1923
3. Indian Succession Act - 1925
4. Dowry Prevention Act - 1961
5. Misrepresentation of Women (Prohibition) Act - 1986
6. Suppression of Conspiracy Act - 1987
7. National Commission for Women Act - 1990
8. Hindu Succession Act 1956, Amendment - 2005
9. Prevention of Violence against Women Act - 1986
10. Prevention of Immorality Act - 1956
11. Family Marriage Prevention Act - 2005
12. Child Marriage Prohibition Act – 2006

2. Explain the rights of women

Women's rights:

1. Fundamental Human Rights formulated by the United Nations
2. Women's rights include the right to live free from violence, slavery and discrimination

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3. Right to education
4. Right to hold property
5. Right to vote
6. Right to equal pay
7. Right to life
8. Living with independent self-respect
9. Choose your own options and decide for yourself
10. Right to Equal Opportunity
11. Equality in social, religious and public practice
12. Right to Employment
13. Right to express one's views
14. Right to safe working environment
15. Social, economic and political equality

3. Describe and write about women empowerment and its importance.

Empowerment of women:

Empowerment of women (creating an environment in which they can make their own decisions in terms of their self-interest and social welfare).

Importance of women empowerment:

1. Underemployment and unemployment

- i. Women make up 50% of the world's population
- ii. But most of the women worldwide are unemployed which affects the global economy.

2. Competitiveness

- i. Men and women are equally intelligent
- ii. In the current context women are involved in moderate socio-economic activities than men.

3. Talented people

Women are equally talented as men, so in today's society, they are developing in higher education, medicine and scientific fields.

4. Overall social development

The advancement of women not only improves their family situation but also contributes to the welfare of the society.

5. Economic interest

It makes them independent and self-reliant and increases social and economic welfare.

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6. Recovery from domestic violence

Empowering women puts them in a position to recover from domestic violence. Educated women are victims of domestic violence.

7. Corruption free administration

When women get educated, their awareness of corruption, exploitation etc. is reduced.

8. Poverty free society

When the income of the man in the family situation is insufficient, the income of the woman helps to alleviate poverty.

National development

- i. The role of women entrepreneurs in national development is immense
- ii. Women achieve in all fields like medicine, social service, and engineering through their unique skills and improve national development.

What is the status of women in society?

Status of women in society

1. Gender Diversity Index Value : 0.563 (2014)
2. Gender Diversity Index Score : 127 (2014)
3. Maternal Mortality Rate : 174 / 1 Lakh (2015)
4. Women in Parliament : 12.2% (2014)
5. Secondary education above 25 years : 27% (2014)
6. Women in the Workplace: 29% (2013)
7. Global Gender Inequality Index Value : 0.664 (2015)
8. Global Gender Inequality Index Score : 108 (2015)

4. Discuss how empowering women can eradicate poverty.

Empowerment of women

- i. Almost 50% of the country's population is female
- ii. Women need political, social and economic empowerment.

Women empowerment and poverty alleviation

1. Poverty alleviation

Improving their status in the country will help alleviate poverty

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2. Cost of food and health

They use their income for food and health expenses. Men spend most of their income on personal needs.

3. Improvement of physical health

Improving the health of women significantly contributes to the overall health of the family and the newborns. This will reduce household expenses.

4. Educated women

They contribute more to their children's education.

5. Economic development

- iii. Agricultural production would increase by 4% if women engaged in agriculture were given the same credit support as men.
- iv. Wage inequality between men and women has a serious impact on poverty.

6. Capacity building

- i. A large number of women participate in child production and home-based industries.
- ii. Improving their skills will reduce their economic dependence on their husbands.

7. Political development

Increasing women's proper representation in grassroots decision-making can make a big difference in government poverty alleviation programs.

Government schemes

What is domestic violence? What are the causes, effects, prevention method laws?

Domestic violence

Exercising power or control over a close family member/relative, scolding, beating (physical, psychological, sexual assault)

5. Write about the changes in the status of Indian women.

1. Political situation

1951 – 24 people

2011 – 66 people (only 12%)

2. Sex ratio

2001

2011 – 940 / 1000

Tamil Nadu – 995 / 1000

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3. Educational level

1951 –

2011 – 65.46%

4. Economic status

Entrepreneurs

Problems

5. Child sex ratio

914 / 1000

6. Maternal Mortality Rate

IFR = 2.22

MMR = 100 / Lakh (Target)

IMR = 23 / 100

7. Commuter status

Increase

Problems

8. Offenses against women

Increase

Laws

9. Social status

Progress

10. Family status

Main result

11. Marital status

Husband's right to choose

12. Gender Inequality Index

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6. National Commission for Women

- i. Brought by an Act of Parliament.
- ii. 1992 – Appearance
- iii. **Objective:** To advise the government on women's issues and crime prevention
- iv. Present President : Mrs. Lalitha Kumara Mangalam

Organization:

- i. Chairman – 1
- ii. Members – 5 (talented in various fields)

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- iii. Secretary – 1 (Appointed by Central Government)
- iv. Headquarters - New Delhi

Activities

- i. The functions of the Commission are defined under Section 10 of the National Commission for Women Act 1990.
- ii. Study of all the protections in favor of women in the Constitution and by-laws
- iii. Submission of thesis once a year to Central Govt
- iv. Making necessary recommendations for the protection of women to the Central and State Governments
- v. Article of the Constitution, Hearing of Cases on Recommendations
- vi. Restoring the rights of women from activities affecting their rights
- vii. Calculating progress levels for women
- viii. Measuring Socio-Economic Development of Women

7. Women Empowerment Schemes Govt

1. Organization of Hostels for Women and Girls – 1969

Establishing a shelter for women and girls affected by family problems or dangerous situations for their modern livelihood.

2. Rural Women and Child Development Scheme - 1982

- i. To uplift the socio-economic status of rural women
- ii. Meeting their self-reliant financial needs

3. Support to Training and Employment Schemes for Women – 1986

Bringing women together in small groups to provide them with the necessary training, credit and develop their skills

4. Rakshtriya Mahila Goksh - 1993

Enhancing women's participation in socio-economic programs by providing necessary loans and special incentives to women

5. Swayam Sita – 2001

Building a strong foundation through self-employment and setting up self-help groups

6. Suwadar - 1995

Encouraging women to think, act and decide their own lives

7. Support to training and employment programs for women: 2003 – 04

Empowerment of women thereby establishing their self-reliance policy and income generation activities

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8. Ujjwala – 2007

It is a 5-pronged program namely prevention, recovery, rehabilitation, rehabilitation and resettlement

9. Nirbhaya – 2016

8. Health related programs

1. Kimkshari Shakti Yojana – 2000

2. Indira Gandhi Madridwa Sahya Yojana – 2000

- i. A scheme to provide subsidized benefits to pregnant women and lactating mothers
- ii. Rs 4000, payable in 3 installments.

3. Adolescent Women Development Program - 2010

Improving physical, artistic and multi-level performance of girls aged 11 to 18 years

4. Janani Suraksha Yojana – 2005

Reducing maternal mortality

9. Educational programs

1. Mahila Samakya Scheme - 1989

2. Balikka Samrityojana – 1997

3. SSA – 2001, RMSA – 2010

4. Kasturiba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya – 2004

- i. Establishment of boarding schools for SC/ST backward/minority community girls at higher primary level.
- ii. It is implemented in rural and urban areas where the female education rate is below 30%.

5. Dhanalakshmi Scheme - 2008

Educating girls and preventing child marriages

6. Saksar Bharat - 2009

Bringing all persons aged 15 and above under the National Literacy Movement, with a major contribution to women.

7. Peti Bachol - Petipadov - 2015

Let's teach children, child labor rescue.

9. What are the recommendations for women empowerment?**1. Economically**

- i. Providing basic livelihood education to women
- ii. Providing tax breaks and credit facilities to women entrepreneurs
- iii. Equal pay for equal work – 39%
- iv. Encouraging successful women entrepreneurs by popularizing their careers
- v. Establishment of property rights for women in practice - Art 300A
- vi. Establishing economic awareness camps among women
- vii. Grant of special offer and subsidy

2. At political level - (Art – 325)

- i. Immediate implementation of 33% reservation in Parliament - Women's Reservation Bill
- ii. Setting a role model for women in politics
- iii. Press, television, non-governmental organizations strive to improve the political status of women
- iv. Creating political awareness among women
- v. Contributing to women's full suffrage - Art 325

3. At the community level

- i. Bringing uniform civil system throughout the country - Art 44
- ii. Abolition of religious and legal rituals
- iii. Avoiding domestic violence
- iv. Changing norms that keep women down
- v. Changing the male dominated society
- vi. To create awareness about the injustice done to women

10. Explain the Women's Reservation Bill and its importance.**Women's Reservation Bill – 2010**

- i. It is the 118th Constitution Amendment Bill
- ii. Objective : To provide 33% reservation for women in the Parliament (M) Assembly of this Act
- iii. One-time reservation for three consecutive general elections.
- iv. Bill tabled in Rajya Sabha on March 9, 2010
 - 1951 M.P 24 people
 - 2019 M.P - 19% (66 people)

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- v. In February 2014, no votes were recorded in favor of this in the Lok Sabha.
- vi. Once approved by the Lok Sabha, it will be implemented in more than half of India's states and enacted into law by the President.

Significance of the Bill

- i. Atrocities against women have been happening since time immemorial.
- ii. The number of women in Parliament is below 10%.
- iii. The Bill is considered as a milestone in the empowerment of women.
- iv. Development of representation of women by women.
- v. Guidance for women education, employment, entrepreneurship

11. Write about National Policy on Empowerment of Women – 2001.

Empowerment of women:

- i. Gender equality is clearly addressed in the Preamble of the Constitution of India, Fundamental Rights (R) Duties, Ethical Principles of the State.
- ii. Democratic policy, laws, development programs and activities are all about the advancement of women.
- iii. In the Fifth Five Year Plan, the status of 'Women's Welfare has changed to Women's Progress' is growing.

Reasons (SC / ST Minorities and Backward Classes):

- i. The status of women in many sectors remains poor even today.
- ii. Their education, health etc. are lagging behind other areas.
- iii. Therefore, welfare-based empowerment of such poor women is essential

Objectives of National Policy:

- i. Women's advancement, empowerment for development
- ii. Coordinating people from all departments to achieve objectives
- iii. Identifying the talents of women and creating an enabling environment for them
- iv. Giving equal opportunity to women in all fields
- v. Right to participate in decision making
- vi. Providing equal opportunity in all fields like education, employment, health, medicine, science etc
- vii. Facilitating equal pay for men
- viii. Strengthening pro-women legislation
- ix. Eliminating gender disparities

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- x. Building a women-oriented society

12. Write about Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Ministry of Women and Child Development:

- i. It came into existence in 2006 as a separate ministry.
- ii. Chairperson – Smt. Maneka Gandhi

Activities:

- i. Emphasizes holistic development of women and children.
- ii. It empowers the specified committee to enact and amend plans, policies, and procedures.
- iii. Guides and coordinates government and non-government organizations working for the development of women and children.

Autonomous institutions:

- i. National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development
- ii. National Commission for Women - 1992
- iii. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
- iv. Central Adoption Resource Agency
- v. Central Social Welfare Board - 1953
- vi. Rakshtriya Mahila Goksh

13. How women were empowered through five year plans?

1. First Five Year Plan 1951 – 56

Central Social Welfare Organization was set up in 1953 for the welfare of women.

2. Second Five Year Plan: 1956 – 61

An organization for women called Mahila Mandal was formed.

3. Third, Fourth and Five Year Plan: 1961 – 74

Emphasis was given to women education, child welfare, child nutrition.

4. Fifth Five Year Plan 1974 – 78

From the standpoint of women's welfare, the concept of women's progress was developed.

5. Sixth Five Year Plan: 1980 – 85

Emphasis was given to women's health, education and employment.

6. Seventh Five Year Plan: 1985 – 90

Efforts were made to involve women in national development.

7. Eighth Five Year Plan: 1992 – 97

From women's advancement to women's empowerment, the fund was increased from Rs 4 crore in the first plan period to Rs 2000 crore.

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8. Ninth Five Year Plan: 1997 – 2002

30% reservation was given in all government schemes.

9. Tenth Five Year Plan: 2002 – 2007

Policies and programs were formulated to empower women.

10. Eleventh Five Year Plan: 2007 – 2012

Emphasis was placed on prevention of violence against women, economic empowerment, political participation, physical health etc.

14. Write about Gender Inequality Index.

Gender Inequality Index

- i. To measure gender disparities, it was introduced in the 2010 Human Resources Development Report, which marks the 20th anniversary of the United Nations Development Programme.
- ii. An index used to measure the overall loss of gender inequality in a country.

Opportunity cost – parameters

- i. Reproductive health
- ii. Empowerment
- iii. Participation in the labor market

CGI – Indicators

1. Reproductive Health Goals

- i. Maternal Mortality Rate, MMR = 100 / 1 lakh
- ii. Adult Fertility Rate, TFR = 2.1 / 1000
- iii. It is calculated with this.

2. Indicators of empowerment

- i. Shares of seats in Parliament for each gender
- ii. 951 – 24 people attainment levels of higher education
- iii. It is calculated with this. 2011 – 66

3. Calculating labor market participation

Labor market participation can be determined by counting the number of women participating in the workforce.

Gender gap index

- i. Refers to not being treated equally on the basis of gender.
- ii. It is a socioeconomic index
- iii. Gender Inequality Index in India – 2021

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15. Explain the importance of female education.

Unparalleled importance of women's education:

1. Increased literacy:

- i. Almost 63% of the world's illiterate youth are women.
- ii. Therefore education should be provided to all children. Only then backward countries will progress.

2. Human Trafficking:

- i. Most victims of human trafficking are illiterate women and those from poor families
- ii. The UN's intervention program explains that providing young girls with the basic skills and opportunities they need can significantly reduce human trafficking.

3. Political representation:

- i. Women are voters all over the world. Their political involvement is restricted.
- ii. The UN Women's Leadership and Participation Study recommends that civic education and civic training break down barriers to all forms of development and progress.

4. Growing children:

- i. Children of literate mothers are compared with children of illiterate mothers.
- ii. The United Nations Educational Initiative for Women has suggested that children of educated people are more likely to live more than 5 years.

5. Delayed marriage:

- i. One in three girls in underdeveloped countries are married before the age of 18.
- ii. In countries where girls have 7 or more years of schooling, marriage is delayed by 4 years.
- iii. It is recommended by the UN Population Fund.

6. Income potential:

- i. According to UNESCO, education increases a woman's earning potential.

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- ii. Even a girl's primary education can increase her earnings by 20%.

7. Enhancement of GDP:

- i. When girls and boys are given educational opportunities, GDP rises.
ii. A 10% increase in female education increases GDP by an average of 3%.

8. Poverty Reduction:

- i. If women are given rights and equal opportunities in education they will also participate in economic activities.
ii. This will increase their earning capacity and lead to reduction in poverty level.

