

## UNIT V

### ✓ WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

- ✓ Gender inequality
- ✓ Social discrimination
- ✓ Occupation
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Discrimination based on caste, creed, religion..
- ✓ Empowerment and authority of women and the improvement of their political, social, economic and health status is a highly important end in itself.

### IMPORTANCE OF FEMALE EDUCATION

- ✓ Increased Literacy – 63% globally- illiterate
- ✓ Political Representation
- ✓ Civil education, training and all around empowerment will reduce this gap.
- ✓ Later Marriage
- ✓ Underdeveloped countries-1/3 married before 18.
- ✓ Income Potential
- ✓ Primary education-increase a girl's wages later in life by 20%
- ✓ Prospering GDP
- ✓ 10% WOMEN – education -3% GDP rise
- ✓ Poverty Reduction- Earning contribution – Poverty reduce
- ✓ ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMAN
- ✓ Women – unemployed than men,
- ✓ Globally, women are paid less than men
- ✓ Violence and harassment in the world of work- affects women regardless of age, location, income or social status
- ✓ Women-less likely to be entrepreneurs-face more disadvantages starting businesses.

### BENEFIT:

- ✓ Women's rights and gender equality
- ✓ When more women work, economy-grow.

### FIRST IN INDIAN – WOMEN

- ✓ First Women President of the India National Congress Annie Besant
- ✓ First Women Chief Minister of an India State Sucheta Kripalani
- ✓ First Women Director General of Police Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya
- ✓ First Women defence Minister of India Nirmala Sitharaman
- ✓ First Woman Finance Minister of India Nirmala Sitharaman
- ✓ First Woman Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi (1966)
- ✓ First Woman IPS Officer of India Kiran Bedi (1972)

- ✓ Indian Women to climb Mount Everest Bachendri Pal (1984)
- ✓ First India Women to win Booker Prize Arundhati Roy (1997)
- ✓ First Women Nobel Prize Mother Teresa (1979)

## SOCIAL JUSTICE

- ✓ Justice requires that we give due and equal consideration to all individual
- ✓ It is not a simple matter to decide how to give each person his/her due. A number of different Principles have been put forward in this regard.
- ✓ Principle to equal treatment of equals says that all humans deserve equal rights and equal treatment.
- ✓ There could be circumstances in which we might feel that treating everybody equally would be unjust.
- ✓ Justice in such cases would mean rewarding people in proportion to the scale and quality of their effort.
- ✓ Most people would agree it would be fair and just to reward different kinds of work different if we take into account factors such as the effort required, the skills required, the possible dangers involved in that work, and so on..E.g for police, miners etc

## MINIORITYES

- ✓ Originally, the Constitution of India did not make any provision with respect to the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities
- ✓ Later, the State Reorganisation Commission made a recommendation.
- ✓ Accordingly, the 7<sup>th</sup> constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 inserted a new Article 350-B in Part XIII of the Constitution.
- ✓ Article contains the following provisions;
- ✓ There should be a special officer for linguistic minorities
- ✓ It would be the duty of the special officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities. He would report to the president and he places before each House of parliament and sent to the govt. of the states concerned.

## COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITYES

- ✓ In pursuance of the provision of Article 350-B of the Constitution, the office of the special officer for linguistic minorities was created in 1957.
- ✓ He is designated as the commissioner for linguistic minorities
- ✓ Commissioner has his headquarters at Allahabad
- ✓ He has 3 regional offices at Belgaum Chennai, and Kolkata
- ✓ Each is headed by an Assistant Commissioner

## **LIBERALISM**

### INTRODUCTION

- ✓ The idea of Liberalism rests on rationality and equal moral worth of all individuals
- ✓ Because of this liberty becomes essential because of existence of Reason to guide the actions of the individuals.
- ✓ Liberalism follows that as liberty is a basic norm, any limitation on the same has to be justified even if it is by a political authority.
- ✓ This is the Fundamental Liberal Principle.

### CONCEPTS OF LIBERTY

- ✓ Negative Liberty
- ✓ Individual as a rational agent knowing his own interest.
- ✓ Opportunity concept of Freedom
- ✓ Limits the interference of political authority
- ✓ Liberty of Moderns
- ✓ POSITIVE LIBERTY
- ✓ Need to self mastery
- ✓ Exercise concept of Freedom
- ✓ Moral law that creates necessary conditions for the practice of freedom
- ✓ Liberty of Ancients

### CLASSICAL LIBERALISM

- ✓ The advent of classical liberalism maybe seen from 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century with the coming up of the social contract tradition which was further an outcropping of Reformation and Enlightenment.
- ✓ Individuals possess reason and equal moral worth
- ✓ There is a Natural Law antecedent to political society
- ✓ The individuals possess certain natural rights which are prior to the emergence of political authority
- ✓ Inviolability of private property
- ✓ The aim and justification of the government is to protect the rights of the citizens and its existence rests on their consent
- ✓ The state is a man made institution and rests on ideals of constitutionalism and Rule of law
- ✓ State as a necessary evil or night watchman

### REORGANISATION OF STATES

- ✓ Challenge – The internal boundaries of Indian states
- ✓ During Colonial rule – State boundaries drawn either on administrative
- ✓ Convenience or simply coincided with the territories annexed by the British government or territories ruled by the princely powers

- ✓ After Nappure session of Congress in 1920 the principle was recognized as basis of reorganization of the Indian National Congress Party
- ✓ Things changed after partition – leaders thought that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration also would draw attention away from social and economic challenges that the country faced central leadership decided to postpone matters
- ✓ This decision challenged by local leaders and people
- ✓ Plicotests began in Telugu speaking areas of old Madras province The Vishalandhra Movement – gained momentum as a result of central governmental vacillation patti sbiamulie – went on an indefinite fast that led to his death after 56 days – led to unrest and violent disorders in Andhra region
- ✓ P.M announced – formation of a separate Andhra state in Dec 1952
- ✓ Formation of Andhra – struggle for making other states on linguistic lines - forced central government into appointing a states Reorganisation commission in 1953 – in its report accepted that boundaries of states should reflect boundaries of different languages – States Reorganisation Act passed in 1956 – led to creation of 14 states and 6 Union territories

## NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTIES AND STATE POLITICAL PARTIES

### Introduction

- ✓ A political party is an organized group of people who have the same ideology, or who otherwise have the same political positions, and who field candidates for elections, in an attempt to get them elected and thereby implement the party's agenda
- ✓ India has a multi-party system with recognition accorded to national and state and district level parties. The status is reviewed periodically by the Election Commission of India
- ✓ As per latest publication from Election Commission of India:
- ✓ The total number of parties registered are 2598
- ✓ National Parties are 8
- ✓ State parties are 52
- ✓ Unrecognized parties 2538
- ✓ A registered party is recognized as a national political party only if it fulfils any one of the three conditions listed below
- ✓ A Party should win 2% of seats in the Lok sabha from at least three different states
- ✓ At a general election to Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly, the party polls 6% of votes in any four or more states and in addition it wins four Lok sabha seats
- ✓ A Party gets recognition as a state party in four states
- ✓ A Party has to fulfil any of the following conditions for recognition as a state political party:
- ✓ A Party should secure at least 6% of valid votes polled in an election and win at least 2 seats in a state assembly and 1 seat in Lok sabha
- ✓ A Party should win minimum three percent of the total number of seats or a minimum of three seats in the Legislative Assembly

- ✓ A Party should win at least one seat in the Lok sabha for every 25 seats or any fraction thereof allotted to that state
- ✓ Under the liberalized criteria, one more clause that it will be eligible for recognition as state party if it secures 8% or more of the total valid votes polled in the state

#### ALLIANCES:

- ✓ India has a history of party alliances and breakdown of alliances. However, there are three party alliances regularly aligning on a national level in competing for Government positions.
- ✓ The Three alliances are:
  - ✓ -National Democratic Alliance – Centre-Right coalition led by Bhartiya Janata Party was formed in 1988 after the election.
  - ✓ United progressive Alliance- Centre-Left coalition led by Indian National Congress. This alliance was created after the 2004 General Election, with the alliance forming the Government