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Test - Essay - 01.

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Section A

1. India's Missing Women

Chitra, mother of 2 year girl live her life very happily. Her Happiness multiply by knowing that she again pregnant. But her happiness lived for very short period. Her family members force her to determine sex of child

After knowing that she again has girl child, family members force her to abort the child. During termination of pregnancy Chitra died due to severe complications.

From above incidence, it highlight that Indian women 'missing' from society. It has multitarous impact on our society. In this essay we will discuss about 'from where' an 'why' Indian women are missing. Then we discussed about 'what' is impact of it. Then we will conclude with 'steps taken'

by government and future possible solutions.

Throwing Light on - from 'Where' and 'Why'

In ancient India, Vedic scripture has evidence of women participation in sabha and samiti which are important deliberative bodies. Also Gautam Buddha allowed them to take part in Sangha - considered as earliest example of Deliberative Democracy.

Growing patriarchy, settled life style women slowly disappeared from social and political life. Growing practice of child marriage, Purdah system confined them to four wall of house.

In social perspective, confinement to household life further missed Indian women. Growing practice of Dowry, exploitation of women, concern of safety of women increased the practice of

Feticide, infanticide. UNICEF report highlight that nearly 11 million girl child are missing from India since 2001.

Even not killed, then neglect toward their nutrition, education. Girl child did not get adequate focus on their nutritional requirement. Result of that 52% of Indian women are anaemic.

Literacy rate difference between men and women is 16% as per 2011 census. Also ASER finding highlight that parents send their boys to private schools while girls to government's school.

This affected the women's presence in Economic sphere. Due to lack of skill, quality education female labour force participation rate decline to historic 19% low. Within this also over 80% of women engaged in agriculture and informal sector which enjoy very little social safety.
In higher management

of companies affair especially at director, senior management women are missing. Main reason behind this considered as 'glass ceiling' effect - hidden impact of patriarchy.

Next important sphere from where Indian women are missing - is Political. Preamble promise ideal of equality, justice - social, economic and political. Despite this, women's representation did not cross 20% in Parliament and many state legislatures.

73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment provided 33% reservation for women. Women constitute 40% of the elected representatives at local bodies. However their influence in these bodies is missing due to prevalent 'Sarpanch pati' culture.

Connected to politics, is international politics. Indian women missing from senior diplomats position.

Most of senior diplomats are male.

Main reason is low representation, passing percentage of women in UPSC examination

Green international politics increasingly debated about women, Gender, climate change and solutions in interconnected manner but in this debate also Indian women are missing.

Then we move to the Science and Technology field. Here again

Indian women are missing. Percentage of Indian women in top research institutes like IISER, IISc below 30%.

Main reason behind this is lack of STEM skill and quality of higher education.

Result of that, Indian women are missing from Research and Development platform and participation

in 'inclusive innovation'. Also growing digitization of research, economy, but due to digital divide, women are missing from high domain like

Artificial intelligence, Internet of Things etc.

After discussing 'from where' and 'why' then we move to discuss about 'what' is impact of India's missing women.

'WHAT' is impact: Multidimensional impact on India.

Neglect of needs of women in health and education reflected in India's high Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate. India's IMR - near to 30 and MMR - 128 far away from sustainable Goal Target

Women's nutritional status reflected in nutrition of children - 38% children in India - stunted and 21% are wasted. Also overall 15% population is undernourished.

In Education domain, women's illiteracy transfer to next generation. As per ASER report, 88% of dropout childrens' mother

are illiterate against 40% of their father.
Main impact on the literacy and neglect of high education negt of girl child.

Neglect, missing from political domain resulted in low gender sensitive debate in legislative matter. Year by year Gender Budgeting is neglected by Parliament hardly taken note of it. Also low number in administration, judiciary of women did not resulted in highest intervention from Indian parliament.

Missing from international politics missed the 'gender lenses' on international events. Indian focus on the atrocities of ISIS on Yazidi community girls. Human trafficking, organised crime especially prostitution has some what mild.

Missing of Indian women in economic sphere affected the growth prospect of Indian economy. As per World Bank, equitable representation

of women in economy can enhance Indian economic growth rate by over 3%. For inclusive growth, we required economic empowerment of women. But due to this our ~~etc~~ inclusive growth prospect also affected.

Next impact in science and Technology domain. Due to missing of women in Research and development, women sensitive research, innovation is missing. In spite of feminization of agriculture, innovative gender sensitive tools not find adequate attention.

Then we move to the steps taken by government:

Initiatives: Teaching child to old age women.

Government ~~has~~ made the strong PCPNDT (prevention of misuse) Act to prevent, take strong actions against violator of law, to prevent sex selective abortion. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao scheme

formulated with objective to prevent sex selection abortion, empowerment of girl child through education.

SABLA, Integrated Child Development

Schemes formulated to take care of nutritional requirement girl child. SABLA also want to inculcate leadership role among girls.

For skilling, entrepreneurship promotion formulated schemes like PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, MUDRA Yojana and Stand-up India. Main purpose behind is to empower women economically

Information Technology Act amended to provide security in digital world. Plethora of amendments in IPC, CrPC for strict action against violence against women.

Various state government providing old age pensions for women for active and healthy ageing experience for women. Also legislative action like Maintenance of Parents and Senior Citizens

Act formulated with same purpose.

In spite of these more required to be done for 'increasing presence' of women in multiple domain.

What can be done - a future course of Action.

For political empowerment required enactment of Women Reservation Bill to increase women representation in legislative bodies. To shift from 'inclusion' to 'empowerment' in local bodies we have to partner with NGOs for capacity building of women.

More representation in administration, judiciary is required. For this affirmative action in form of reservation is required to increase their representation in these bodies.

For social empowerment we should focus on education component. Required to spread awareness among women about their legal, constitutional

rights. For this National commission on women and state commission should take more responsibility. Also partnership of men is also required to become them as equal partner in empowerment of women.

For economic empowerment, we should utilise potential of SHGs. Focus should be on increasing entrepreneurship among SHGs. For this backward and forward linkages for technology and market is required. Next we should spread microfinance. Participate women in design, implement microfinance schemes for better outcome.

Due to feminisation of old age, we required to invest in geriatric health care, recreational activities for active and healthy ageing for old age women.

India has set lofty target of \$5 trillion economy, Faster, sust sustainable and includive society,

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harnessing demographic dividend and

superpower of 21st century. These

target can only be realised when our half of population also participated in this goals.

For this we required New National Women Empowerment Policy

align with SDGs with quantifiable targets to be achieved by 2030.

So we should design policy with implementation and monitoring mechanism

to achieved our goal 'Women-led growth' and 'Women-led empowerment'

Section B:

4. Wars are poor chisels for carving out peaceful tomorrow.

1939 year in Human history has marked with beginning of Second World War. What initiated by Nazi Germany for 'Aryan Supremacy', 'Axis power' hegemony on world end with destroy of Europe. Over 30-40 million people died, most of them are young population - flowers of Europe. Collapse of Europe's supremacy over world colonies, take over by U.S.A. in economic domain, almost ended the European Hegemony.

Above facts highlight that despite wars are fought for some objective but it is not suitable to bring sustainable peace for future. In this essay we will discuss through historic analysis of war, their aims and their multidimensional impact.

Next we will discuss that why war-continued to be strategy for resolving conflict. Then we will conclude with alternatives for the solving conflict and building better future.

History of War: Their impacts.

Indus valley civilization flourish in Indian subcontinent between 3000-1500 B.C. It was known for urbanisation, planned city planning, cleanliness, trade and bronze architectures. But as per assumptions of Aryan Invasion Theory - invasion of Aryan destroyed IVC. It resulted in ruin of IVC. Decline of urban civilization, foreign trade and ruralization of it.

Indian subcontinent did not observe such material advances till the advent of Buddhism in 6th century BC.

Ancient Greece known for their Direct, Deliberative democracy in their ancient city-state period responsible for enrichment of political philosophy especially emergence of Socrates, Plato, Aristotle. But Peloponnesian war brings common win of all subjects in ancient Greece.

What begins with war for self power enhancement led to destruction of model direct democracy. It was replaced with corrupt monarchies in which king advance their self interest at the expenditure of subjects.

Next we move to Eighteenth Century India. Weakening of Mughal Empire led to virtual anarchy in Indian subcontinent. Each Indian state want to protect their own interest. Indian

states fought with each other and brings common ruin of all. This perpetual conflict build the stage for East India Company's supremacy over Indian subcontinent.

What begins as Battle of Plassy in 1757 subsequently led to lost of Indian independence for next 200 years. This resulted in ruin of local economy, Drain of Wealth, neglect of building modern Industries. India left behind in race of modern Industrial revolution.

Then we move to the First World War. Years between 1890-1914 known as 'Belle epoch' means golden period for prosperity. 'Globalization' in 1890-1914 was comparable to present globalisation. But beginning of First

World War with objective of establishing democracy, principle of self-determination led to destruction of Europe. Nearly 15 million people died. European countries follow policies of protectionism which resulted in economic depression of 1929.

From ashes of First World War emerge Nazism, Fascism and ultimately Second World War. Second World War known for 'war crime against humanity' in which over 30 million Jews are exterminated in 'Holocaust'.

Then we discussed about recent 'War on terrorism' in 2001. 'War on terror' fought by U.S and her allies to protect human rights, eradicate terrorism. But 'War of On terror' led to growing insurgency.

in Afghanistan, Iraq. Now both countries facing the brunt of civil war.

Result of civil war is atrocities against women, minorities. Due to diversion of resources countries facing the problem of hunger, malnutrition, destruction of health infrastructure and complete absence of Rule of Law.

So war brings ruin and not peace. It affected social, political, economic, cultural spheres. Then why human, nations resort to war?

WAR: still policy to resolve conflict.

Social scientist put especially feminist theorist put blame on Human nature. As per them mens upbringing as atomistic, aggressive means that men more inclined toward violent

means to resolve the conflicts.

Radical feminist put it as

"Men Make War, because War Make them Men"

But political scientist discussed the idea 'Power'. Humans are interested in power - power over vulnerable. So to enhance self power people want to war. So as per analysis on 'War on terror' U.S. want to enhance her hegemony on Middle East.

Economist put the blame on 'scarcity of Resources'. Resource scarcity

enhance conflict, as resources are the means to satisfy the needs of human. As per M. Klare in his book "Resource War" growing war are fought for ensuring Resource security.

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So from this debate emerge
 quest for 'energy security' 'food
security' 'economic security'. So as per
 economist Resource are scarce war
 going to continue as a tool to
 resolve conflict.

Some forward philosophical
justification for war. As per such
 justification war is essential for
survival of fittest - Darwinian principle
 applied to social structure. War
 as per them is tool for prosperity,
 elimination of undesirable elements.

Still, moralist, blame the
 phenomenon of misconception and
misperception. Human are morally good
 but due to lack of dialogue, communication
 exchange of views, it hampers the
critical debate and effective

understanding of each others perspective.

Despite above reason which indicate effectiveness of war, but we have to search for alternative ways for resolving conflict, as Kofi Annan said

"In first time of human history, we share common destiny..... we can master it only if we commonly face it".

"Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism"

We should focus on collaboration on less conflicting but most pressing issues like socio-economic sphere. We should build institutions, empower them for eradication of poverty, Hunger. FAO, UNICEF, World Food Programme's success is testimony of it.

Next we should focus on strengthening international organisations

especially United Nation Organisation.
 We required to reform this body to
 make it 'democratic' 'representative' and
'responsive' to needs of global peace.

Most power tool for
 perpetual tool is value base education.
 We should inculcate values like 'love',
 'peace', 'compassion', 'tolerance' in the
 mind of students. Nelson Mandela

Rightly said that

'Education is most powerful
 weapon which you can use
 to change the world'.

New weapon in our hand is
Social media. In the globalized,
interconnected world we should build
 world public opinion especially on
 burning topics like Climate change,
One health approach, peaceful resolution
 of conflict and Human Rights.

Globalisation highlighted the concept of "World is Flat" "Borderless World". World experiencing the time in which many problem of which any individual nation can not in isolation tackle it.

We required to inculcate the ancient Indian wisdom of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" in which our moral responsibility should be toward humanity as whole.