

TODAY'S ANALYSIS

(20 September 2023)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- PM ADDRESSES PARLIAMENTARIANS IN THE CENTRAL HALL
 DURING THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PARLIAMENT
- GLOBAL GENDER GAP INDEX
- WOMEN RESERVATION BILL: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

HIGHLIGHT OF THE SPEECH

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi addressed the **Members of Parliament** in the **Central Hall** during the **Special Session**.

The Prime Minister began the address to the house by conveying the best wishes on the occasion of **Ganesh Chaturthi**. He noted today's occasion when the proceedings of the house will be taking place in the **new building of the Parliament**.

"We are heading to the new Parliament building with the resolve and determination to transform India into a developed nation"

MEMORIES OF THE CENTRAL HALL

- The initial years this part of the building was used as a kind of library.
- He remembered that this was the place where the Constitution took shape and transfer of power took place at the time of Independence.
- He remembered that in this Central Hall India's National Flag and National Anthem were adopted.
- After 1952 about 41 Heads of States and Governments from all over the world have addressed the Parliament of India in the Central Hall.

- Various Presidents of India addressed the Central Hall 86 times.
- He said that Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have passed about four thousand Acts in the last seven decades.
- He also talked about the Laws passed through the mechanism of the Joint Session and mentioned:
 - The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1962
 - Banking Service Commission (repeal) Bill,1978 and
 - Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002.
- On Article 370: The Prime Minister underlined with immense pride that the Constitution provided to us by our ancestors is now being implemented in Jammu & Kashmir. "Today, Jammu & Kashmir is progressing on the path of peace and development and its people do not wish to let opportunities slip out of their hands anymore".
- Prime Minister said that **the world and India** is **confident** to break into the **top three economies.** He touched upon the robustness of India's banking sector. He noted the world's enthusiasm for **India's digital infrastructure**. He said that this success is a ADDRESS:



matter of amazement, attraction and acceptance for the world. India will have to work on a big canvas. Time has gone to get entangled in small stuff.

On India's Polity: He said that amidst new aspirations, framing new laws and getting
 rid of outdated laws is the highest responsibility of the Parliamentarians.

The Prime Minister underlined that it is the expectation of every citizen and the belief of every Parliamentarian that all passed laws, discussions and messages relayed from the Parliament should encourage Indian aspirations. "Highest priority should be accorded to the roots of Indian aspirations for every reform that is introduced in the Parliament".

- On Being Atma Nirbhar: He underlined the primacy of creating Atma Nirbhar Bharat.

 He said that defying the initial apprehension, the world is talking about India's Atma Nirbhar Model. He said who will not want to be self-reliant in defence, manufacturing, energy and edible oil and in this quest party politics should not be an obstacle.
- On Sustainable Manufacturing: Emphasizing the need for India to scale new heights in the manufacturing sector, the Prime Minister highlighted the model of 'Zero Defect, Zero Effect', where Indian products should be free from any defects and the manufacturing process must have zero effect on the environment.

- On Education: The Prime Minister touched upon the openness of the New Educational Policy and said that it has been universally accepted. Referring to the photograph of the ancient Nalanda University which was put up on display during the G20 Summit, the Prime Minister informed that it was a matter of incredulity for the foreign dignitaries to realize that the institution functioned in India 1500 years ago. "We must derive inspiration from this and focus on achieving our targets in the present".
- On Sports: Touching upon the growing sporting success scripted by the youth of the nation, the Prime Minister noted the rise of sports culture in tier 2 and tier 3 cities. "It should be the pledge of the nation that on every sports podium there should be our Tricolour".
- On Social Justice: The Prime Minister said "Social Justice is our primary condition" and said that discussion on Social Justice has become very restricted and there is a need for a comprehensive look. He said Social Justice involves empowering the deprived sections with connectivity, clean water, electricity, medical treatment and other basic amenities. He stressed that imbalance in development is also against social justice and mentioned the backwardness of the eastern part of the country. "By strengthening our eastern part we have to impart the power of social justice there".

On India's Global Image & Outlook:

"The entire world is looking towards India", the Prime Minister remarked as he noted that India was considered neutral country during the Cold War era but today, today India is known as 'Vishwamitra' where India is reaching out to other nations for friendly relations while they are looking forward to a friend in India.

He mentioned that India is reaping the benefits of such a foreign policy as the nation has emerged as a stable supply chain for the world. The PM stated that the G20 Summit was a medium to fulfil the needs of the global south and expressed confidence that future generations will feel immense pride for this momentous achievement. "The seeds planted by the G20 Summit will turn into a huge Banyan Tree of trust for the world".

The Prime Minister mentioned the **Biofuel Alliance** that was formalized in the G20 Summit. He said that a huge Biofuel movement is taking place at a global level under the leadership of India.

GLOBAL GENDER GAP INDEX

India was ranked at 127 out of 146 countries in terms of gender parity — an improvement

of eight places from last year, according to the recently published annual Gender Gap

Report, 2023.

RELEASED BY: World Economic Forum.

INDIA'S PERFORMANCE IN 2021 & 2022

INDIA'S REPORT CARD

Index/sub-index	2022 (146 countries)		2021 (156 countries)	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Global Gender Gap Index	135	0.629	140	0.625
Political empowerment	48	0.267	51	0.276
Economic participation & opportunity	143	0.350	151	0.326
Educational attainment	107	0.961	114	0.962
Health and survival	146	0.937	155	0.937

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HOW IT IS CALCULATED?

Economic Participation and Opportunity

Estimated earned income

Wage equality for similar work

Professional and technical workers

Legislators, senior officials and managers

Labour force participation rate

Political Empowerment

Years with female/male head of state (last 50)

Women in ministerial positions

India's suggestion

Women in parliament

Women in local government bodies

HOW IS THE GLOBAL GENDER GAP CALCULATED?

These are the parameters taken into account when calculating Global Gender Gap Index scores

Educational Attainment

Tertiary education enrollment Primary education enrollment

Secondary education enrollment

Literacy Rate

Health and survival

Sex ratio at birth

Healthy life expectancy

THE INDEX

It benchmarks countries on their **progress towards gender parity** in four Key dimensions with Submatrices.

- Economic Participation and Opportunity
- Educational Attainment
- Health and Survival
- Political Empowerment

On each of the four sub-indices as well as on the overall index the GGG index provides scores between 0 and 1, where 1 shows full gender parity and 0 is complete imparity.

It is the longest-standing index, which tracks progress towards closing these gaps over time

since its inception in 2006. Gender parity is not recovering, according to the Global Gender

Gap Report 2023, it will take another 131 years to close the global gender gap.

THE 2023 REPORT FINDINGS

 According to the report, India had attained parity in enrolment across all levels of education.



- India had closed 64.3% of the overall gender gap. However, it underlined that India
 had reached only 36.7 % parity on economic participation & opportunity.
- On political empowerment, India has registered 25.3% parity, with women representing 15.1% of parliamentarians the highest for the country since the inaugural report in 2006.
- The index ranked **India's neighbours** Pakistan at 142, Bangladesh at 59, China at 107, Nepal at 116, Sri Lanka at 115 and Bhutan at 103.
- Iceland is the most gender-equal country in the world for the 14th consecutive year and the only one to have closed more than 90% of its gender gap.
- Overall, the Southern Asian region has achieved 63.4% gender parity, the second-lowest of the eight regions. (Middle East & North Africa is the lowest)

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WOMEN RESERVATION BILL: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The Union Cabinet cleared the Women's Reservation Bill. It is tabled as the 108th Constitutional Amendment Bill, 2023.

What are the basic provisions of this bill?

Seeks to provide a 33% quota to women in Parliament and State Legislatures. As per reports, the reservation will be extended for a period of 15 years.

Is this bill being tabled for the first time?

The Bill, stuck for **27 years**, is likely to be tabled in the ongoing special session of the Parliament in the coming days.

THE TIMELINE

1996	1998-2004	2004-2014	2015-2023
81st_amendment_bill • reserve one-third	BJP LED NDA GOVERNMENT.	INC LED UPA GOVERNMENT	BJP LED NDA GOVERNMENT.
of seats for women in Parliament and	TRIED TO GET THE BILL PASSED MULTIPLE TIMES. BUT FAILED DUE TO	IN 2008, INTRODUCED THE BILL IN THE RS. LATER REFERRED TO THE PARLIAMENTARY	IT WAS MENTIONED IN THE BJP MANIFESTO. (2014 & 2019)
STATE LEGISLATURES FOR 15 YEARS. • REFERRED TO JOINT COMMITTEE	OPPOSITION FROM COALITION PARTNERS AND OTHERS.	STANDING COMMITTEE. RS PASSED THE BILL, BUT LS COULD NOT.	Introduced as the 108th Amendment Act.



WHY THE BILL HAS NOT BEEN PASSED YET?

- Political Differences among Coalition Members & at times amongst the members of the same political party.
- Less Women parliamentarians in itself became a reason for this bill to get stranded.
- Lack of political will.
- Patriarchal Mindset.

