

**STRUGGLES AND STABILIZE WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN THE
PATRIARCHAL SOCIETY IN VAL WOOD'S '*NO PLACE FOR
WOMEN*' AND CHEAN BHAGAT'S '*ONE INDIAN GIRL*'**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of
Bachelor of Arts degree in English

By

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
SATHYABAMA**

**INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**

**Accredited with Grade "A" by NAAC
JEPPIAAR NAGAR, RAJIV GANDHI SALAI,
CHENNAI - 600 119**

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of **KOWSHIKA. K** (38010008) who have done the Project work. She has carried out the project entitled "**Struggles and Stabilize Women's Rights in the Patriarchal Society in Val Wood's *No Place For Women* and Chetan Bhagat's *One Indian Girl***" under my supervision from June 2020 to April 2021.

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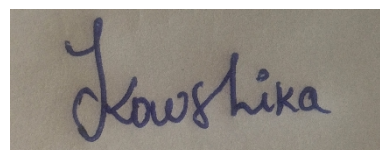
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DECLARATION

I **KOWSIKA K** hereby declare that the Project Report entitled '**STRUGGLES AND STABILIZE WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN THE PATRIARCHAL SOCIETY IN VAL WOOD'S 'NO PLACE FOR WOMEN' AND CHEAN BHAGAT'S 'ONE INDIAN GIRL'**' done by me under the guidance of **Dr. J. Amutha Monica**, is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Arts degree in **Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology**

DATE: 05 - 04 - 2021

PLACE: CHENNAI

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in blue ink. The signature is written in a cursive style and reads 'Kowsika'.

SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

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ABSTRACT

Chetan Bhagat, the author of ten novels, states that he is not looking for any prizes and awards. His novels are always based on realities, youth's problem and urban middle class Indians. In his novels, the first purpose that hooked up the researcher to study this novel changed into Chetan Bhagat, the writer of the '*One Indian Girl*', and absolutely a well-known writer most of the Indian teens who has launched many bestsellers till date. Speaking of his new book, Bhagat tells that a lot of women will 'relate to' *One Indian Girl*. "Young women are told that you can do anything in life. And they do... society does provide the opportunity. While we do have the institutions for them to be successful, we don't know what to do with successful women." Chetan wishes to discuss, through *One Indian Girl* how society has not evolved to handle empowered women. But *One Indian Girl*'s trailer drew unanimous flak upon its release. The trailer seemed to take an approach that was completely different from the perspective that Bhagat just mentions about empowered women.

Chetan responded to the question about said flak by claiming that the trailer was sarcastic. When asked about how whether the book's premise merely scratches the surface on the many women's rights issues, Bhagat said that the book, "May not be the most gruesome feminism issue, but it affects a lot of women. In Val wood's *No place for a girl*, When Lucy's dad and mother are killed in a coach crash, her kindly uncle steps in to seem to be after the little female – to the initial apprehension of his wife and her son.

However, Lucy's sweet, spirited allure slowly wins over her new family, and as she overcomes the trauma of her childhood, she grows up stimulated to come to be a doctor, just like her father. But examining medicinal drug in London takes Lucy a long way from her home in Hull and the human beings she loves, and she has to fight to be regularly occurring in a man's world with the darkish clouds of the First World War gathering on

the horizon, an even greater venture approaches. Can a lady find her area on the front line

of battle? Will Lucy be in a position to comply with her dreams – and find out love – in a world shattered through war?

KEY WORDS: Female and feminism, women empower, patriarchal society,

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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

Indian English Literature is the work written by the writers in English and whose native or co-native could be the language of India. It is referred as Indo-Anglian Literature. Pulp fiction has been given least concern for literary readers. They are study just to derive satisfaction and to kill time. Serious readers might not discover time to study such stuff and they would frequently sell off it or do not hassle to read it due to its bad literary individual in comparison to classical novels. Being a storeroom of several myths and stories, India too has a wealthy way of life of literature. Indian English literature enjoys a top class reputation with its severe readership and patronage throughout the globe. Eminent writers like Nobel laureate Tagore, Salman Rushdie, Sasi Tharoor, Arundathi Roy, Chetan Bhagat etc., Have made fantastic contributions in elevating the reputation of Indian English literature internationally. However, Indian English Literature nonetheless remained inside the arms of intelligent readers who positioned their heart and soul to severe reading. A major part of population didn't hassle to read the thoughts presented through the ones writers in an adorned fashion of writing.

It changed into Chetan Bhagat posted his first title Five Point Someone. This novel created vibrant changes inside the direction of Indian pulp fiction. Bhagat's manner of telling testimonies interested the readers, especially it regarded attractive to kids. Since the book of Five Point Someone, Bhagat has so far launched six books and they all went on to turn out to be national first-class sellers. Actually his works published as signatures of change in Indian English literature. His writing fashion is less difficult with short and crisp sentences, yet it has the best to grab the attention of readers. When we analyze Chetan Bhagat's works, what we can

see are the disillusionment and problems faced through youngsters and their love affairs. Present day critics tagged his works as weird given that they use everyday language for his writings. One of the famous Indian author's book you must read is Chetan Bhagat.

His novels are well known for young urban middle-class Indians. Chetan Bhagat has centered the hobby of the youth and has written about their aspirations. His novels contacts an emotional chord of the third generation. This shows the ambition of the youth blended with fears and tinged with fears. His men and girls study morality within the heart. Therefore, they take lifestyles for pleasure. Many of the younger Indian readers are inspired by using his humorous manner of depicting stories. He is also an accurate columnist and he writes many columns for many leading newspapers. According to Chetan Bhagat, novels are the device of leisure through which he expresses his perspectives and critiques about the society and the country wide development. All his views are addressed through columns of newspapers. His column writing factors out the happenings within us are triggered.

Chetan Bhagat born in New Delhi in a middle class Punjabi own family on 22, April 1974, His father is an army man and his mother a Government employee. Major a part of his training become done at Delhi. He had performed at Delhi. He studied in army public faculty of Dhaulakaun. Then he chose to do mechanical Engineering at the Indian Institute of generation IIT, Delhi. After pursuing engineering he took over as a control programmer which become offered by using the Indian institute of management IIM in Ahmadabad. Later he got married to Arusha Suryanarayanan in 1998. She was his fellow pupil at IIM. He went to Hong Kong and labored as an investment banker. He went all along with his circle of relatives and worked there for 11 years. Later he shifted to Mumbai and started writing. The novels of Chetan Bhagat have numbers in the title which is related to one another.

His works are *Five Point Someone* (2004), *One Night @ the Call Center* (2005), *The 3 Mistakes of My Life* (2008), *2 States* (2009), *Revolution 2020* (2011), *Half Girlfriend* (2014) *One Indian Girl* (2016) and *The Girl in Room 105* (2018) and three non-fiction titles— *What Young India Wants* (2012) *Making India Awesome* (2015) and *India Positive* (2019). Now he is leading a satisfied lifestyles with and his twin son's Ishaan and Shyam. Chetan Bhagat is a health conscious character. Very few authors have managed to this sort of wide audience as Chetan Bhagat. He is a phenomenon writer, whose writing has affected absolutely everyone life. An Indian publishing shall now be divided into pre and put up Chetan Bhagat's work. He has created those kinds of landmarks. Chetan Bhagat projects his reader's viewpoints in his writings. Chetan Bhagat strongly believes that the language must be colloquial which is like a famous fiction and need to be like communicate with the people on the streets. His first novel took him to the height of popularity.

In *Five Point Someone* Chetan Bhagat makes a speciality of the lives of three pals of IIT Delhi, Harikumar, Alok Gupta and Ran Oberai. The trio lives suffers ridicule of three teachers in addition to the classmates. They dislike the teaching method. The college students are requested to mug the subjects with a purpose to score precise grades. Chetan Bhagat places emphasis at the observational teaching. He believes this method should assist the students in getting rid of mugging. It should help them to understand the things in a natural manner. Bhagat is honest in his method to existence. He listens to the voice of his soul, which ultimately comes out victorious. Here the characters are freethinkers, genuine lovers of existence, harbingers of innovative ideas, of liberty and precursors of the teenagers-calling-approach. Chetan Bhagat himself wrote script for this film. The film is noted for the special look of Bollywood celebrity Salman Khan. His next novel is content with a superb theme about the cricket, which is called as *The 3 Mistakes of My Life*. This is a novel of the darkish passion. It records

the sexual audacity of the girl's protagonist. It unites the 3 friends to preserve the country wide expertise. Unlike different writers, Bhagat advises the youngsters not to observe every word of their dad and mom and the boss blindly. Revolutionary spirit of Bhagat for this reason appears in his comment. This is a message to the children for taking selection in my opinion for their personal welfare and for the humanity as well. Bhagat keeps humanity far above caste, religion etc. This virtue of Bhagat's outlook distinguishes him from different thinkers of his age in addition to of the ancient instances. He finds best a human being within the human beings of all religions. One extra thing, which distinguishes him from others, is his treatment of love. His guys do now not chase girls. The ladies are the chaser and the men are the chased in his novels. His fourth novel is named as 2 States. This novel shares about his very own existence revel in on something he has gone through. It is an autobiographical detail of Chetan.

The simple which means of literature is the reflection of society. The shape of literature reflects the actual incidents of the writers, the character and every now and then the entire community. The intention of literature is to represent the society as its miles. In Conations Call Center, it is observed that the creator, Chetan Bhagat is an writer of today's era and his five novels treated the real photograph of a campus life and grading system, the real aim of existence and how to live a very good lifestyles on this fast growing world, He also says approximately how love is a remedy for all of the problems and difficulties and ultimately the way to fight against the issues to lead an amazing and wholesome life. Chetan Bhagat may not be an another Vikram Seth, Salman Rushdie or Arundhati Roy, however he have an proper declare to being one of the voices of a technology of center elegance Indian. In all the 5 novels of Chetan Bhagat, the readers can examine how the center class young people dealing with the alternatives and frustrations. All the 5 novels are echoes of the young generation troubles. The novel ironically unfolds a number of the bitter truths of human life which is now more influenced by passion rather that feelings and ambitions. Chetan

Bhagat is more colorful on this novel due to his growing adulthood and polishing sensibility.

The writer has the power to show the characters which represents the complete society in one way or the alternative. In phrases of the plot, the story is sudden with twist and turns. There are more than a few surprises which preserve the pages turning. Chetan's books have remained bestsellers due to the fact their release. Five out of his 8 novels had been already adapted into a success Bollywood movies and the others are in manner of being adapted as well. The New York Times referred to as him the 'the biggest selling English language novelist in India's history'. Time magazine named him amongst the '100 most influential human beings within the world' and Fast Company, USA, indexed him as one of the world's '100 most creative people in business'. Chetan writes columns for main English and Hindi newspapers, focusing on teens and national improvement issues. He is also a motivational speaker and screenplay writer. Chetan quit his international funding banking career in 2009 to commit his complete time to writing and make change happen inside the country. Chetan Bhagat is an famous Indian writer is known nicely for his well-known novels regarding Indian youth (mostly), his novels turned to be more interesting ,made many human beings study (About 10 million) them within the technology where human beings have turned out to be lazy to examine books and that they have given him a superb fame.

When Chetan Bhagat begins writing, the publishing industry targeted on literary books and that books are seen by experts for having certain language. That kind of books were published and awarded like Booker prize. Chetan Bhagat is the novelist whose writings are always based on country urban side. He uses one-of-a-kind strategies in his writings to write about the India. He writes to unfastened India from the conservative attitudes of the people and false mythology. He hopes his writings to dissolve obstacles between human beings of different backgrounds, cultures, groups and unique spaces. The writers of the country tried their fine to

explore the struggles and the challenges of latest generation but Chetan Bhagat is chiefly one of the writers whose novels are the representation of such problems. Chetan Bhagat is an Indian English writer who carved himself among the readers. As Ludwig Wittgenstein says, 'The limits of my language suggest the bounds of my world.' It was Chetan Bhagat who explored the limitless opportunities of the words with his simple language. His works asserted that language is not an abstract construction of the learned or dictionary makers, however it's miles something arising out of humanity and relationships. English is a worldwide language which has end up element and parcel of our life. Chetan Bhagat who is an adolescents icon some of the authors of Indian pulp fiction has won the love of humans as his intensions are to create awareness most of the human beings about social issue through his simple language. Chetan Bhagat's literary features is itself identifying him as the writer who must be studied and judged well and just can't be not noted as demeaning. Author of ten novels, he made an open statement that he's not seeking for Booker prize and said that he wants to attain as many human beings as he can books, films or different media of entertainment. His literary challenge is for different motives. He aspires to attain the human realities. It is a false impression if each person says that his books are written completely from the male point of view, however he portrays the emotions of males and females in broader compass who in turn conflict for identity in achieving their goals. Reviewers call Chetan Bhagat's fiction as trash literature due to its simple English. The easy that means of literature is the mirrored image of society. The researcher observes in novels, the varieties of literature replicate the real incidents of the writers, the person and on occasion the complete community. The goal of literature is to symbolize the society as it's far. In this connection it's far located that the writer, Chetan Bhagat is an creator of today's generation and his five novels dealt with the actual photograph of a campus lifestyles and grading system, the actual purpose of existence and how to stay a good lifestyles on this fast developing world, how to improve our errors and mistakes, love is remedy of all the issues and difficulties and eventually the way to fight towards

corruption and lead an amazing and wholesome lifestyles In this novel, An Indian Girl, I made out that Chetan Bhagat is quite closely concerned with sharing testimonies out of banking line, IIMS, IIT's and all that. The chief attention of the story is pleasure of bodily desires, no depend what stage one can also slump to and no count any distinction or clear thinking to be maintained to make sure who is going to be your associate who will be sharing a bed with you. Firstly a Bengali boy Debu – a worker in a commercial company. When Debu learn that Radhika is earning way a ways higher than him, he begins feeling insecure, leaves her in-between and runs away. It used to be partially due to Radhika's insistence to make-up his mind for marrying her and exceptionally because of a set-back to the male ego how can a female surpass him in economic positive aspects and particularly at that time when they might also get married – though a farfetched dream, still, at least Radhika was once thinking so. Debu and Radhika, being the kids of an advanced generation and that too in an overseas land, who have been living collectively in relationship before/without getting married. Debu ought to in no way ever anticipate his girl pal to have gone beyond his expectations of earning money and this was something that he should now not digest and, so, ditches her.

Val Wood, additionally recognized as Valerie Wood is a British creator of historical romance novels. She has written over 20 novels, all set in and around the town of Kingston upon Hull published by Trans world. She was born in Castleford and lives in Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire. Since prevailing the Catherine Cookson Prize for Fiction for her first novel, The Hungry Tide, Val Wood has turned out to be one of the most famous authors in the UK. Born in the mining town of Castleford, Val got here to East Yorkshire as an infant and has lived in Hull and rural Holderness, the place many of her novels are set. She now lives in the market town of Beverley. When she is not writing, Val is busy promoting libraries and aiding many charities. When she is not writing, Wood volunteers for a number of charities together with Hull and District Talking Magazine where she has been a

reader and editor for 28 years. Wood is also a client of Home Start and Friends of Hull Memory Clinic and has spoken at a range of events to increase cognizance of dementia issues. Dementia is a problem shut to Wood's heart after losing her husband Peter to dementia in 2009. In 2016 Val was once announced as the Vice President of HERIB and in 2017 Val used to be awarded an Honorary Doctorate from The University of Hull. There he moreover met a south Indian girl with whom he fell in love and later love affair transformed into marriage. The marriage with the lady named Anusha Suryanarayan furnished him the plot for his novel, Individualism is an ideology that gives increased magnitude on the moral proper without a doubt worth of a man or lady to promote his dreams and pastimes by potential of his very own inclinations with no exterior coercion. Man or woman want to be given more desire over social crew and state. It now no longer chooses any exterior restrictions. Upon individual's through society hobbies. The individualist tries to analyze and locate out what his or her private hobbies are on a non-public basis except following the pastimes of a social structure. He follows increased than one philosophies specially based totally on his personal pastimes that he finds useful. People in India felt themselves in the identical country of affairs in post present day technology striving to wreck away from hooked up traditions and customs. There are gorgeous writers in India trying to portray things in a precise manner bringing forth anger and frustration of human beings closer to the device. The location in three is no scope for liberty and individuality.

CHAPTER II

THEMATIC ANALYSIS

The selection of themes/patterns is mostly dependent on the studies query which underscores the interest of the researcher. Thematic Analysis is thus a method which helps perceive and analysis repeated patterns or themes in the data for which codes ought to be categorized first. Thematic analysis is a technique of reading qualitative statistics. It is normally implemented to a fixed of texts, such as interview transcripts. The researcher closely examines the records to identify commonplace themes – topics, ideas and styles of meaning that arise repeatedly.

Theme of the literature is a main or big idea, which the author is trying to explain in his writing of poem, novel, story, play or drama. Theme is usually universal in nature. It is an idea or any message which is extracted from any literary or literature work of the subject. The theme of the work is explained through the action of the characters or any situation of the story goes... for example: the adventure of huckleberry's Finn. The themes are divided into two types one is major theme and minor theme. The major theme of the novels is an idea which the author always repeats l'm his work. The minor theme are an idea which appears in an author's work briefly and explains the theme briefly under the topic, minor themes are love, friendship etc... Theme of the story is all about what the author mentioned about the plot and what the story is about is called Theme of the literature. Theme is important because to take a story into another level of excellence, Theme will change the normal novel into an extraordinary one, it makes the novel better, deeper and more meaningful. Theme is the thing which unites all the element of the novel together and makes the novel well executed and realistic way, character and the story are normal and simple in novel but the theme of the novel forces the readers to think about their lives, themselves, and they will think about themselves and views the situations in other cases

and compares the story to their life. Theme reflects the life of the people and their hearts.

The novel can be analyzed on various themes, The Main theme of the novel is feminism. The main theme of the novel is love. It shouldn't come as a surprise that the number one spot on our listing is going to the subject matter of love. One of the most famous subjects covered not simplest in books, however in movies and tune as well, love is a universal, multi-faceted subject that's been explored in some of ways during the records of literature. First love, lost love, forbidden love, unrequited love; the love between partners, among dad and mom and children, among siblings, between friends; the energy of love to overcome all...You name it – if it's got something to do with love, it is a topic it's been explored in multiple books. Love is absolutely complicated theme to analyze, Love and Its Challenges: Highlighting love as a subject matter regularly shows that characters will experience challenges in their relationships.

Mirror characters or replicate relationships can be a high-quality method for displaying love. Love can now and again blind someone to logic or fact and have an effect on them to make terrible decisions. Romantic love isn't the only form of love that's explored in each novel. They also touch on kindness, compassion, and forgiveness, all of which might be platonic varieties of love. This thematic net makes sense, on account that love is often related to these subjects in actual life. An important subject matter in Love, which is clear from the outlet pages, is the difficulty of violence in opposition to women. Here, the focus isn't so much at the nature of love or the concept of love. Pierre Revered is meant to have said "There is not any love, there are simplest proofs of love." One may say that Love explores what these 'proofs' might be composed in. Thus love is likewise explored as something that crosses the bounds of lifestyles and death. Love is ostensibly absent from this novel till it's very last pages, even though its presence is suggested by a few characters' actions. Love theme as lust, possession, infatuation, envy, delusion, self-interest, romance, and even hatred.

The theme love has been a major one in the history of literature. Love is a thrilling challenge in literature because love, in contrast to different themes, has many twists and turns and lots of different endings. Love has been found in early works of literature, such as Greek and Roman mythology, and has continued through Victorian and modern times. Love is particular in that it is a constant: whilst it is going on via extraordinary many years and one of a kind centuries, the elements stay the same. In addition, love is utilized in literature in a way to complement other themes, which include violence or sadness. It is useful as it gives common ground to in any other case UN relatable individuals. Many times, literature famous love in an unrealistic manner, typically portraying a glad ending, however it has been stated that this occurs as the writer desires to showcase to the reader what love would appear to be in a super world.

It has been said that early medieval writers and poets used the term "love" to suggest "moral, moral and social phenomena which were deeply linked with friendship". In twelfth century, love is seen more as a bond among the genders and an emotional force. It has been recommended that with the aid of this time, writers had been the use of love as a way of displaying freedom from enemies of that point and to reveal that there was now an "enjoyment class" who could enjoy the pleasures of love. There is perhaps no other subject in global literature as prevalent, provocative, diverse and perennially compelling as that of love or its absence. A part of the human experience in its numerous forms, love is likewise a key if highly complicated component of what writers and critics have attempted to specify for his or her readers. Exploring different kinds and situation of love in literary works can for this reason serve to outline what it method as a subject matter within precise cultural and genres in addition to in our lives. But a distinction should first be made among the phrase love's commonplace usage and its deeper, more excessive and summary meanings with which we are primarily involved here.

Among the most not unusual kinds of love depicted in literature is that between circle of relatives members. Marriage, a familiar ending of many comedic plays, tends either to be the culmination of romantic love or remember of convenience, such as cash and social status, frequently through parental, political, or financial arrangements. The theme of love is underpins lots of the issues. Love can be a force for proper that inspires human beings to sacrifice themselves for others, or a toxic force that drives humans to madness or violence. The love varies significantly from one romance to another. It is helpful to differentiate sharply right here among two types of topic: the one, whether or not borrowed from classical antiquity (inclusive o or of a great deal more recent origin, finishing tragically; the opposite finishing with marriage, Reconciliation, or the reunion of separated lovers. It is noteworthy that "romance," as applied to a love affair in actual life, has in modern-day English the connotation of a glad ending. This is also authentic of maximum Old French love romances in verse: the tragic finishing is uncommon and is typically connected with the subject matter of the lover who, finding his or her accomplice dead, joins the cherished in death, either through suicide or from grief.

Radhika started out her job teaching at Goldman Sachs. One night she was added to Debu through Avinash, her batch mate from IIMA. The two begin dating, in the end starting a stay in relationship. She applies to Distressed Debt in Goldman and will turn out to be involved in a grueling schedule. One 12 months later, Radhika decides to form a future with Debu, to which he is skeptical. Furthermore, when Radhika gets a bonus of 150,000 greenbacks for the preceding 12 months and tells Debu, he does not now react as Radhika expects. The two bicker for a prolonged time, with Debu calling off the relationship due to being pressurized through Radhika about marriage, and attempting however to be a handy girl as a housewife for his partner. One month later, Radhika tries to make amends with the aid of quitting her job and proposing to Debu, which backfires when she finds Debu with some other woman. Facing depression, she opts for a cross to

Hong Kong, thereby lowering all ties with New York. In the Hong Kong GS office, she adapts nicely and even receives a giant funding deal in the Philippines. During her trips to a luxury hotel in the Philippines, she recognizes her boss's boss Neel Gupta who is 20 years older than her and finds him very attractive. After signing the deal with the motel owner, after the celebratory dinner, Radhika and Neel quit and sound asleep collectively with the aid of the ability of the beach. After the preliminary hiccup (on how to go about this, he is married with children), Neel and Radhika proceed with their passionate affair each time they have an enterprise day out together. After about a year, Radhika comes to her senses when she does not see a future with Neel. She desires to resign, and Neel tells her, leave me, then again no longer the organization. So, she leaves for the London Goldman Sachs workplace after breaking up with Neel.

Studying medicine in London takes Lucy far from her home in Hull and the people she loves, and she has to battle to be accepted in a man's world. With the dark clouds of the First World War gathering on the horizon, an even greater challenge approaches. Can a woman find her place on the front line of battle? Will Lucy be able to follow her dreams – and find love – in a world shattered by war?

Throughout most of Western history, women had been constrained to the domestic sphere, whilst public lifestyles used to be reserved for men. In medieval Europe, girls have been denied the proper to private property, to study, or to take phase in public life. At provide up of the nineteenth century in France, they were nevertheless compelled to cowl their heads in public, and, in aspects of Germany, a husband on the other hand had the appropriate to promote his wife. Even as late as the early 20th century, girls ought to neither vote nor keep non-compulsory office in Europe and in most of the United States (where numerous territories and states granted women's suffrage long in the past than the federal government did so). Women had been averted from conducting industrial company barring a male representative, be it father, brother, husband, prison agent, or even son.

Married girls ought to now not exercise manipulate over their very personal teens barring the permission of their husbands. Moreover, female had little or no get proper of entry to education and were barred from most professions. In some parts of the world, such restrictions on women proceed today.

There is scant proof of early organized protest in opposition to such circumscribed status. In the third century BCE, Roman woman crammed the Capitoline Hill and blocked each entrance to the Forum when Consul Marcus Porcius Cato resisted tries to repeal legal guidelines limiting women's use of steeply-priced goods. "If they are successful now, what will they now not attempt?" Cato cried. "As soon as they commence to be your equals, they will have grown to be your superiors." That rebellion proved exceptional, however. For most of recorded history, completely remote voices spoke out towards the inferior recognition of women, presaging the arguments to come. In late 14th- and early 15th-century France, the first feminist philosopher, Christine de Pisan, challenged prevailing attitudes toward female with a daring name for woman education. Her mantle used to be taken up later in the century by using Laura Cereta, a 15th-century Venetian woman who published *Epistolae familiares* (1488; "Personal Letters"; Eng. trans. *Collected Letters of a Renaissance Feminist*), a extent of letters dealing with a panoply of women's complaints, from denial of education and marital oppression to the frivolity of women's attire.

The protection of lady had come to be a literary subgenre with the aid of the stop of the sixteenth century, when *Il merito delle Donne* (1600; the worth of Women), a feminist broadside via any other Venetian author, Moderata Fonte, was once published posthumously. Defenders of the fame quo painted female as superficial and inherently immoral, while the emerging feminists produced lengthy lists of female of courage and accomplishment and proclaimed that female would be the intellectual equals of guys if they had been given equal get admission to education.

The so-called “debate about women” did not gain England till the late 16th century, when pamphleteers and polemicists joined conflict over the genuine nature of womanhood. After a collection of satiric portions mocking female used to be once published, the first feminist pamphleteer in England, writing as Jane Anger, answered with *Jane Anger, Her Protection for Women* (1589). This volley of opinion endured for higher than a century, till each and every other English author, Mary Astell, issued a greater reasoned rejoinder in *A Serious Proposal to the Ladies* (1694, 1697). The two-volume work counseled that ladies inclined neither towards marriage nor a non-secular vocation set up secular convents the vicinity they may additionally live, study, and teach. The feminist voices of the Renaissance in no way coalesced into a coherent philosophy or movement. This befell solely with the Enlightenment, when women started to demand that the new reformist rhetoric about liberty, equality, and natural rights be utilized to each sexes. Initially, Enlightenment philosophers focused on the inequities of social classification and caste to the exclusion of gender. Swiss-born French logician Jean-Jacques Rousseau, for example, portrayed women as stupid and frivolous creatures, born to be subordinate to men. In addition, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, which defined French citizenship after the revolution of 1789, pointedly failed to handle the crook reputation of women.

Female intellectuals of the Enlightenment have been fast to thing out this lack of inclusivity and the constrained scope of reformist rhetoric. Olympe de Gouges, a referred to playwright, published *Declaration des droits de la femme ET de la citoyenne* declaring girl to be no longer completely man’s equal but his partner. The following year Mary Wollstonecraft’s *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792), the seminal English-language feminist work, was once published in England. Challenging the questioning that ladies exist solely to please men, she proposed that female and guys be given equal possibilities in education,

work, and politics. Women, she wrote, are as naturally rational as men. If they are silly, it is solely due to the truth society trains them to be irrelevant.

The Age of Enlightenment turned into a generation of political ferment marked with the resource of revolutions in France, Germany, and Italy and the upward jostle of abolitionism. In the United States, feminist activism took root when female abolitionists sought to follow the principles of freedom and equality to their personal social and political situations. Their work introduced them in contact with female abolitionists in England who have been accomplishing the equal conclusions. By the mid-19th century, troubles surrounding feminism had brought to the tumult of social change, with thoughts being exchanged across Europe and North America. In the first feminist article she dared sign with her personal name, Louise Otto, a German, constructed on the work of Charles Fourier, a French social theorist, quoting his dictum that "by the function which female hold in a land, you can see whether or not the air of a USA is thick with soiled fog or free and clear

"Feminism is a very extensive topic and I couldn't have dealt with each and every element of it in a constrained page frame. So I've protected the things I've considered in my life going on to determined, opinionated, unbiased women." The book takes you to its story through its chief persona Radhika. Radhika worked in New York, had a boyfriend went for a stay in relationship. But her boyfriend didn't marry her because he thinks about her that she is a professional female and she can't be an accurate wife. But the fundamental query is one Indian lady fulfills feministic approach? , One Indian Girl in no way set out to be a feminist book. Feminist is a skewed phrase for this novel. I felt this book has been written like a blockbuster movie plot because there are more movie scenes than common Bhagat writings. Bhagat has tried to take on a massive variety of girls issues like corrosion of a woman's success, career ladies being compelled to figure out between employment and residence, all are very pertinent.

Only in the closing few pages that you can see the actual feminism in the e book when Radhika eventually takes manipulate of all include her life. The main story starts off with the wedding scene of the protagonist Radhika Mehta. Everyone was once very comfortable and both families have decided to stay in the Goa Marriott hotel. All of unexpected Goa's C M came there for an event. Hotel workforce has decreased the no of rooms booked be Mehta's family. At this Radhika advised relocation for the boy's side but everybody has denied and all the household said: that we have to compromise then Radhika said: "Do now not use this girl's facet and "boy's aspect logic with me again. I don't like it". We will have to adjust because they are the boy's side. Is it correct? But in India it's like a subculture to count on all the adjustment from a lady's side. And here the writer tried to make you apprehend the girl factor of view. The novel rotates approximately ambition, career, relations - love - heartbreak, marriage from the girl's perspective. The book is fairly delightful and the modernist perspective to it is excellently done. The novel delineates the significance of female points of views. This is an excellent book and I would virtually advise this to each person who loves to examine women's problems and modern views. Is she a feminist? She can have many boyfriends some of married have sex with them and damage up with them. She goes to other countries and then after agrees to an arranged marriage and then cancels it, as she is female so she can do all these things. Is she feminist? I don't assume so. So it can be stated that the novel is no longer based upon an absolutely feministic approach however it is based totally upon a humanistic approach.

The story has the typical relation of enjoyment of movie as the description of Punjabi wedding ceremony sex talks, Sex on extraordinary beach, Locations in New York, Hong Kong and London break-up etc. You can say it's a traditional Bollywood type of masala scriptwriting in this book. Author has used simple characters and a contact of peculiarity; this is why I love analyzing what he writes. Radhika is supposed to be an envoy of the

current Indian woman. The names of the novel propose the articulacy of the novel and also the simplicity of its theme material of everyday Indian girls.

The first chapter of this book had me absorbed. It starts off with a 4 year historic girl, Lucy who survives a train crash that kills her parents, after first going to stay with her Uncle and aunt in London, they all pass to the residence Lucy shared with her parents in Hull. Her kindly uncle has a stepson named Oswald, who at first dislikes Lucy. The housekeeper introduces Lucy to her family and robust friendships are forged. This is when I thought this story was once simply my cup of tea and I seemed ahead to discovering what befell Lucy. Unfortunately, the story slowed and even began to bore me, just a slow account of Lucy reading and returning domestic at some point of holidays, it did not enhance at some stage in the long and difficult years of combat hostilities one, though I did think that part was once properly researched. Overall I have to say I was disillusioned with this promising book. I examine this e book as am interested by using the function of female in the war. The first area deals with Lucy's life after she is orphaned and she goes to stay with her uncle. This section introduces us to all the essential characters but it dragged a bit and I would have desired it to be shorter with greater time spent on Lucy education to be a doctor. The 2d phase was an awful lot greater and gives a suitable insight into the battle female had to grow to be a doctor, as properly as the function of nurses in the First World War. Overall a proper study that introduced my expertise of females in the war. When Lucy was once very small she and her dad and mom were in an accident where her mom and father were killed. On recovering from her accidents Lucy finds that her Uncle and Aunt have come to take her home. She quickly bounces back and grows to love her new household .Lucy decides from a younger age that she will emerge as a health practitioner like her late father. As she grows up she finds that she ought to fight to turn out to be a lady health practitioner in a man's world. Her years of hard work pay off and eventually she is qualified. Then when the first information of horrible casualties reach England after the early battles of

the First World War Lucy decides that is where she is wanted most. The fields of Flanders and France are full of almost unimaginable horrors and Lucy and the other medical doctors and nurses out there are overwhelmed at instances.

In this novel, Chetan himself may want to now not follow feminism whilst elaborating Radhika's first encounter with intercourse, he focuses on lady anatomy. Using phrases like 'grabbed my breasts,' 'kissed my nipples,' 'kissed my collarbone,' 'kissed my chin and then my lips,' 'his fingers on my thighs,' 'touched between my legs,' 'there is a man in me.' Writer himself needs to balance it by mentioning male anatomy. In today's society, ladies are continuously over-sexualized and objectified when it comes to the print or electronic media or glamour industry. Our stylish contemporary way of life has malformed into a hyper sexualized society where glamorizes the sexual objectification of ladies in several approaches are practiced and that is in general about in breasts and bras, dirty talks, oral sex etc. It is unacceptable the equalization of females leads our society to a number of crimes in opposition to women. It is time to see this objectification as a serious trouble of gender crisis and rethink about the portrayal of women through more than a few mass media. We are dwelling in that society where men have each and every proper choice to choose women. Radhika's concern all through intercourse highlights the heights of the presence of plague like gender biases. "Wow, you are wet," he said. I wasn't simply wet. I was once soaked. The appropriate woman in me wondered if he would judge me for it Good. I bet that didn't make me the shy and coy woman all Indian girls are. Maybe it even made me appear like a slut. However, I would as an alternative be a spent and completed slut than a proper but pissed off Indian girl." It is a very daring comment by means of the girl protagonist of Chetan Bhagat however additionally shouting loudly about sexual oppressions performed to the woman for the sake of their unique identity i.e., their gender. Due to this oppression of the society, ladies face a lot of issues such as lack of recognition and information about sexual education, excessive ratio of

sexually transmitted diseases, undesirable pregnancies, blocked communication in all sexual things to do and with sexual partners, abortion, adopting or parenting or family planning pregnancy, dangerous abortions, sexually transmitted contamination (STI), HIV/AIDS, and sexual violence, the costs of which are already growing at a traumatic rate. Bhattacharya, Prober C. spreads light on it,

A Discourse of Gender-Crisis in Chetan Bhagat's One Indian Girl extensive picture is that the important hassle of sex-selective abortions is to be found in the northern- western vicinity of India (mainly in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan). These states are additionally ones which, in general, have greater women than male mortality at some point of childhood. The explanations for these regional differences have usually been in terms of differing cultural and social traditions. As referred to in Indian J Psychiatry. Titled 'Adolescent intercourse education in India: Current perspectives', we locate the ratio of lady energetic participation is very much less due to this growing gender biased way of life existing in Indian Societies no count number which religion or caste they belong to. "The complex emotional nation in which youth discover themselves in, stigma surrounding things of a sexual nature in the Indian society and sizable gender crisis faced makes it an increasing number of difficult for youth to reap the knowledge they need. Through what is termed "family life education" (FLE), we can hope to teach the roles and responsibilities of men and ladies towards each other in all relationships in familial and social contexts, hence endowing the knowledge critical to hold sexual fitness as they navigate via the vulnerabilities of life. According to Heather Corinna, "Addresses cultural inequalities of sex and gender which have an effect on sexuality, such as the outcomes of commodifying women's bodies, the glorification of sexual violence, objectification, other minorities and sexuality in the media, financial divides, the increased sexual burdens some organizations bear, the larger fees of sexual abuse and rape among some groups, as nicely as the hazardous results of patriarchy upon men,

male sexuality, identification and relationships. Acknowledges the truth of sexual and different interpersonal abuse and violence and works to counter and stop these abuses amongst all sexes and genders, as nicely as recognizing that many women have survived these abuses and that this needs be a consideration with sexuality training and grasp of human sexuality. "Due to the gender based totally inequalities present in our society, ladies face a lot of difficulties in the course of their lives and even for the duration of sex such as virginity protocols, being a proper sexual object to satisfy her man in the course of sex, how to make a man happy, youthful girl for elder man.

CHAPTER - III

PATRIARCHAL SOCIETY

Patriarchal describes a conventional structure in which guys have power over women. Society is the entirety of family members of a community. A patriarchal society consists of a male-dominated electrical energy structure all via equipped society and in character relationships. Power is associated to privilege. In a gadget in which guys have greater electrical electricity than women, guys have some stage of privilege to which lady are no longer entitled. The concept of patriarchy has been central to many feminist theories. It is and strive to grant an explanation for the stratification of electrical energy and privilege with the beneficial resource of gender that can be determined via many purpose measures. A patriarchy, from the ancient Greek patriarchs, used to be as soon as a society the place electrical power was once held with the aid of skill of and passed down by way of the elder males. When current day historians and sociologists describe a "patriarchal society," they advocate that men hold the positions of electricity and have greater privilege: head of the family unit, leaders of social groups, boss in the workplace, and heads of government. In patriarchy, there is moreover a hierarchy amongst the men. In regular patriarchy, the elder guys had power over the younger generations of men. In modern patriarchy, some guys maintain extra electricity (and privilege) with the beneficial resource of virtue of the position of authority, and this hierarchy of strength (and privilege) is seen acceptable. The time duration comes from pater or father. Father or father-figures maintain the authority in a patriarchy. Traditional patriarchal societies are, usually, also patrilineal titles and property are inherited via male lines.

Feminist theorists have increased the definition of patriarchal society to describe a systemic bias towards women. As second-wave feminists examined society at some stage in the 1960s, they did observe households

headed by using girls and lady leaders. They were, of course, worried with whether or not this used to be uncommon. More significant, however, was the way society perceives women in energy as an exception to a mutually held view of women's "role" in society. Rather than saying that person guys oppressed women, most feminists saw that oppression of female came from the underlying bias of a patriarchal society. The Chetan Bhagat is a present day Indian writer pre-occupied with the fluid patterns of post-colonial life, swept as it is through socio- political troubles ranging from corruption and cricket to education, gender-equality and questions of race, color and language. He has frequently been in the eye of the storm in critical controversies and ideological debates. The one thing universally conventional about Chetan Bhagat is his special appeal to youthful professionals in various fields.

Have a catchiness that pull the reader in, with their journalistic ring and suggestions of a stunt headline. Combined with this is the ever existing first man or female narration of incidents that leads the reader alongside on waves of friendly confidential chat peppered with socio commentary that has varied political and ideological overtones. In this, Chetan Bhagat emerges as an ideologue in the guise of a novelist. This is what makes his non-fictional works *What Young India Wants* (2012) and *Making India Awesome* (2015) the ideational key to his fictional works.

In this, Chetan Bhagat emerges as an ideologue in the guise of a novelist. This is what makes his non-fictional works *What Young India Wants* (2012) and *Making India Awesome* (2015) the ideational key to his fictional works. He is a writer who fictionalizes actuality to lend it a new urgency and immediacy to provoke the reader to meditate and debate on the troubles implied in the slices of life presented in the novels. It is this that has led to the controversies surrounding his latest work *One Indian Girl*. The feminist factors in this novel have been the state of affairs of a lot debate. The creator himself agrees that the novel could be regarded 'feminist'. But some reviewer's sense that the piece is now no longer feminist enough because

the protagonist Radhika Mehta, it is suggested settles down with Brijesh, the bridegroom arranged for her with the aid of her parents. This is viewed as a forced compromise with tradition, however Bhagat has, in the ultimate pages, brought Radhika Mehta weighing the professionals and cons of the three guys in her lifestyles and deciding in favor of Brijesh Gulati. In this she is thoroughly human as well as feminist in her own way. This paper seeks to analyze how some distance the work is rooted in the feminist ideology as successfully tapped for fictional purposes.

“Hi, I am Radhika Mehta and I am getting married this week. I work at Goldman Sachs, a funding bank. Thank you for reading my story. However, let me warn you. You may not like me too much. One, I make a lot of money. Two, I have an opinion on everything. Three, I have had a boyfriend before. Okay, possibly two. Now if I was a guy, you would be okay with all of this. But when you think about that I am a girl, these three matters don’t in reality make me too likeable, do they? (One Indian Girl, 7) This honestly is the presentation of the puzzle of the novel. There is a contrast constructed up between what Radhika Mehta without a doubt is and what people the ‘reader’, would assume her to be. Radhika Mehta does now no longer sense the reader may additionally moreover like her, because of the three “three disqualifications”. She makes a lot of money, an awful lot more than what common boys can make, she has her very own opinions on the entirety (in other words she is a free thinking individual) finally she has had boyfriends. With this she presumes that she has some boyish “mannish” attributes and the question is how a long way such a lady is likeable. The whole novel reveals a query of the likability or otherwise of the chief protagonist. Radhika Mehta is a first-rate scholar; she is very amazing at drafting corporation deals, amalgamation, liquidations, and resurrections through sale of distressed assets. She works in a funding bank, Goldman Sachs. She is very famous with colleagues and bosses and her expert efficiency receives her high scores, a handsome earnings and generous incentives. But all through the novel her basic femininity and her

standard idea set, the 'mini-me' within her presents her a feeling of unconscious guilt over her achievements, which are some distance beyond traditional gender expectations on women. Consciously selecting to play 2nd fiddle to their male counter parts. Her two love affairs (?) lead to sexual consummation and sensual harmony. Both the relationships are sensually cathartic but intellectually and in essence abortive. Debu is no longer in a position to digest her greater earnings and expert success. He feels inadequate. His feminism is solely a facade for conservative male chauvinism that confines women to domestic roles like baby bearing and rearing, hospitality and consolation. What he wishes is a mother- figure a consoler and an outlet for his libidinous urges. He can't stomach an intellectual equal and an out performer as a wife. She tries to patch up with him. This wound Radhika Mehta's feminine pride as the following episode shows what do you want, Radhika?' Neel said. I saved silent. 'A future? I am twenty years older', he said. 'You said age doesn't be counted in love. She is appreciated as a working automaton that has all the makings of a girl to satisfy men but she is supposed have no maternal instincts or any depth of femininity that finds fulfilment solely in motherhood and the propagation of lifestyles in each it's biological and cultural manifestations Radhika Mehta feels insulted and so strikes to London. It is then that Brijesh enters her life and the marriage is arranged. It is a holiday spot wedding ceremony in pictures Goa and here, Radhika Mehta has a unique experience. The two preceding fanatics come up with gives of marriage. Debu claims he is her first love and he has now no longer been in a position to discover her equal among the women he has encountered. Neel, on other hand has divorced his spouse due to the fact Radhika Mehta is non-pareil as a lady and companion. He offers her, temptations of family existence and has charted a flight for their flight into a new life. Brijesh on the other hand is equipped to accept her for what she is. Not basically that, he is geared up to wait. He really comes in advance to shield her. Thus the novel information Radhika's emotional odyssey through the US, Slanglai, and London and then Goa. The narration looks episodic but the unifying figure of the

protagonist and her evolution lends the novel a concord of form and thematic coherence. Feminist troubles are at the back of all the episodes. The novel successfully exposes the false notions of male cupidity and Radhika is portrayed as a suitable rounded character extraordinarily feminine in her impulses, instincts and emotional nature and feminist in her ideological orientation. She can't be taken in via potential of mere cant and can see through male hypocrisy. Through some of her actions can also seem aberrant, she in no way loses her feminine roots and her ultimate choice of Brijesh as life partner is genuinely right. But some critics have puzzled how Radhika who is so profitable in her specialist life could have sunk into sensuality with Debu and Neel. The reply is to be observed in the psychological impact of loneliness and dislocation. In her youthful bravado, Radhika takes liquor and liquor has an unhinging effect on the moral journey and the immediacy of the sensory provocation makes her succumb to the call of the flesh. And the experience of security which her two lovers supply her makes her proceed the relationship.

The first chapter of this book had me absorbed. It starts off with a 4 year historic girl, Lucy who survives a train crash that kills her parents, after first going to stay with her Uncle and aunt in London, they all pass to the residence Lucy shared with her parents in Hull. Her kindly uncle has a stepson named Oswald, who at first dislikes Lucy. The housekeeper introduces Lucy to her family and robust friendships are forged. This is when I idea this story was once simply my cup of tea and I seemed ahead to discovering out what befell to Lucy. Unfortunately, the story slowed and even began to bore me, just a slow account of Lucy reading and returning domestic at some point of holidays, it did not enhance at some stage in the long and difficult years of combat hostilities one, though I did think that part was once properly researched. Overall I have to say I was disillusioned with this promising book. I examine this e book as am interested by using the function of female in the war. The first area deals with Lucy's life after she is orphaned and she goes to stay with her uncle. This section introduces us to

all the essential characters but it dragged a bit and I would desired it to be shorter with greater time spent on Lucy education to be a doctor. The 2d phase was an awful lot greater fascinating and gives a suitable insight into the battle female had to grow to be a doctor, as properly as the function of nurses in the First World War. Overall a proper study that introduced to my expertise of female in the war. When Lucy was once very small she and her dad and mom were in an accident where her mom and father were killed. On recovering from her accidents Lucy finds that her Uncle and Aunt have come to take her home. She quickly bounces back and grows to love her new household .Lucy decides from a younger age that she will emerge as a health practitioner like her late father. As she grows up she finds that she ought to fight to turn out to be a lady health practitioner in a man's world. Her years of hard work pay off and eventually she is qualified. Then when the first information of horrible casualties reach England after the early battles of the First World War Lucy decides that is where she is wanted most. The fields of Flanders and France are full of almost unimaginable horrors and Lucy and the other medical doctors and nurses out there are overwhelmed at instances.

Women's empowerment in India is heavily structured on many distinctive variables that encompass geographical area (urban/rural), educational status, social fame (caste and class), and age. Policies on women's empowerment exist at the national, state, and nearby tiers in many sectors, inclusive of health, education, monetary opportunities, gender-based violence, and political participation. However, there are widespread gaps between coverage developments and actual practice at the neighborhood level. One key factor for the hole in implementation of legal guidelines and policies to tackle discrimination, economic disadvantages, and violence towards girls at the community level is the largely patriarchal structure that governs the community and households in much of India. As such, women and ladies have restrained mobility, get admission to education, access to health facilities, and lower decision-making power, and ride higher

quotes of violence. Political participation is also hindered at the Panchayat (local governing bodies) degree and at the country and countrywide levels, despite present reservations for women. The have an effect on of the patriarchal shape can be considered in rural and city India, though women's empowerment in rural India is a lot less seen than in urban areas. This is of unique concern, when you consider that a lot of India is rural despite the high price of urbanization and expansion of cities. Rural women, as opposed to women in urban settings, face inequality at plenty greater rates, and in all spheres of life. Urban female and, in particular, urban skilled girls revel in surprisingly higher access to economic opportunities, health and education, and experience less domestic violence. Women (both urban and rural) who have some stage of training have greater decision-making energy in the household and the community. Furthermore, the level of women's education also has a direct implication on maternal mortality rates, and nutrition and fitness indicators among children. Among rural women, there are in addition divisions that prevent women's empowerment. The most notable ones are training stages and caste and type divisions. Women from decrease castes (the scheduled castes, different backward castes, and tribal communities) are especially inclined to maternal mortality and toddler mortality. They are regularly unable to get admission to health and educational services, lack decision-making power, and face higher ranges of violence. Among women of lower caste and class, some level of training has proven to have an effective influence on women's empowerment indicators. Social divisions among urban ladies additionally have a comparable have an impact on empowerment indicators. Upper type and skilled ladies have better access to health, education, and monetary opportunities, whereas decrease class, much less trained ladies in urban settings revel in these rights significantly less. Due to rapid urbanization and lack of monetary possibilities in different components of the country, cities also house sprawling slum areas. Slums are casual sprawls, and most times lack simple offerings such as smooth water, sanitation, and fitness facilities. Additionally, slum dwellers frequently work in unorganized and casual sectors, making them prone to raids by way

of the state, abuse via employers, and different varieties of insecurity. Women and kids in slums are among the most prone to violence and abuse, and are disadvantaged of their primary human rights. As a result of a shiny women's motion in the ultimate 50 years, policies to advance human rights for female in India are giant and forward-thinking, such as the Domestic Violence Act (2005), and the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution that grant reservations for women to enter politics at the Panchayat level. There are more than one countrywide and kingdom degree governmental and non-governmental mechanisms such as the Women's Commission to increase these policies, and the implementation of these policies is decentralized to country and district-level authorities and companies that encompass nearby non-governmental organizations. The policy/practice hole in India cuts across all sectors and initiatives as a result of rampant corruption and lack of excellent governance practices. State-level governments declare a lack of resources, and the assets they do receive are fantastically susceptible to corruption. Financial corruption hinders the government's capability to invest in social capital, together with initiatives to advance women's empowerment. Since the 1990's India has put in vicinity tactics and legislative acts such as the Right to Information Act (2005) for information disclosure to make bigger transparency and hold government officers accountable. Mistrust of political institutions and leaders stays excessive in the society with corruption and graft allegations frequently masking media headlines.

In addition to corruption and insufficient resources for implementation of initiatives at the community level, women's empowerment in India is negatively impacted through the pervasive discrimination of women in the household and the community. Discrimination in opposition to women in most parts of India (particularly the north) emerges from the social and spiritual construct of women's function and their status. As such, in many parts of India, ladies are regarded to be less than men, occupying a lower reputation in the household and community, which consequentially restricts

equal probability in girls and girls' get right of entry to education, economic possibilities, and mobility. Discrimination also limits women's picks and freedom. These choices are similarly based on structural elements like caste and class.

Empowerment for female in India requires a crosscutting approach and one which addresses the diversity of social constructions that govern women's lives. Identity politics in India is a very critical political instrument, which is both used and abused at some stage in political and social institutions. There are several social movements fighting for the rights of the marginalized, such as the Dalit rights movement, the tribal rights movement, etc. These moves have finished many gains in assuring representation of the traditionally marginalized communities into mainstream society. Women's rights within these moves are largely unarticulated and therefore fortify inequalities inside the very constructions from which they are annoying inclusion.

Empowerment approaches for female consequently is not only about imparting services, however additionally about recognizing their lived realities of a couple of layers of discrimination that hinder their get right of entry to services. Similarly, get admission to schooling for girls in some of the northern states like Uttar Pradesh and Punjab does now not only count on proximity of schools. Access to education is part of a large structural concern, together with the practice of son preference, which creates inherent discriminatory practices. Education initiatives consequently can't count entirely on constructing educational infrastructure, however also want to tackle some of the root motives of discrimination against girls and girls which have an effect on the choices made by way of parents. Women's security, decision-making power, and mobility are three indications for women's empowerment. In India, and extra so for rural and much less educated women, these three symptoms are substantially low. Data from the NFHS-3 survey on women's decision-making strength shows that solely about one third of the women interviewed took choices on their very own concerning

household issues and their health. Decision-making electricity amongst employed urban women was higher than amongst rural and less skilled women. The survey additionally observed that older married women had greater decision-making energy than the youthful married women. Younger women and women journey an additional layer of discrimination as an end result of their age. Data on women's mobility in India shows the lack of preferences ladies have, and that city and educated girls have more mobility alternatives than rural women. The facts suggests that about half of the female interviewed had the freedom to go to the market or a health facility alone. Seventy-nine percentage of urban ladies from the very best training brackets and only about forty percentage of rural female except training had been allowed to go to the market alone. Mobility restrictions for female are established upon how the household and community view women's rights. They also, however, are intrinsically based on the prevailing ranges of violence towards ladies in the family and the community. Abuse and violence in the direction of women is predominantly perpetrated within the household, and marital violence is among the most accepted by both men and women. Wife beating, slapping, rape, dowry related deaths, feudal violence towards tribal and decrease caste women, trafficking, sexual abuse, and road violence permeate the Indian social fabric, and create one of the most serious limitations in achieving women's empowerment. The hole in policy and practice in women's empowerment is most seen when it comes to the level and sorts of violence female face in India. Despite the policies, laws⁶, and initiatives by means of civil society institutions, violence in opposition to female in India is full-size and the consequences for perpetrators not often healthy the crime. Enforcement of laws and sentencing of perpetrators are long and hard processes, and the gaps in these methods are further widened by way of corruption. Another gap in enforcing laws and insurance policies on violence in opposition to women is the inaccessibility of statistics on victims' rights amongst rural and less trained women. Additionally, social stigma and the fear of abandonment by way of the household play a big

position in female and girls' potential or inability to get entry to legal guidelines and insurance policies to tackle sexual and physical violence.

Women empowerment ability empowering women with all their rights they have in the family, society, school, college and United States in reality like a man. It is to make them in a position so that they can make personal impartial selections for their non-public development. The status of girls in the Indian society is nevertheless backward because of gender inequality. Women additionally are given equal rights like men to simply empower them. They ought to no longer be treated as inclined gender of the society as they occupy nearly half of the populace of the united states of the United States so they are half of power of the country. Women have extra persistence and effort; they can greatly improve their country. Lucy decides from a youthful age that she will emerge as a physician like her late father. As she grows up she finds that she wants to battle to emerge as a woman fitness practitioner in a man's world. Her years of difficult work pay off and in the quit she is certified. Then when the first information of horrible casualties reaches England after the early battles of the First World War Lucy decides that is the area she desires most. The fields of Flanders and France are full of almost no longer doable horrors and Lucy and the gorgeous scientific practitioner and nurses out there are overwhelmed at instances. Sometimes it appears that why we are speaking to me about female empowerment due to the fact how it is feasible in the U.S.A. The vicinity crimes against girls are going for walks in parallel. It loses the self-assurance degree of ladies to actively come out of their residences and take part fearlessly in all the matters to do like a man. Some of the crimes closer to ladies in India are rape, sexual harassment, kidnapping and abduction, dowry death, molestation, torture, trafficking, importation of girls, etc. Such crimes inhibit women empowerment to unfold its wings and empower women.

CHAPTER - IV

SUCCESSFUL WOMAN

Sometimes you can spot a rewarding female in the wild except perception something about her. It's not the outward accoutrements like having amazing things, however how she conducts herself in a way which is one-of-a-kind from others. Here are a 1/2 of dozen things the most worthwhile girls have in common. I've heard from lots of executives, founders and other excessive achievers involving the everyday habits which aid them succeed, and many times they factor out exercise, getting up early, analyzing and being serious about their to-do lists. The most worthwhile ladies continually do the things which assist them be healthy, trained and especially productive.

They do now not make an apology for what they want Author and motivational speaker Rachel Hollis is typically speak me about this (and she even sells a necklace which says "not sorry"). In essence, it achievable residing life on your very own phrases and going after your goals regardless of what every person else thinks. "Embracing the idea that you can pick out things for yourself even if no person else is aware the whys in the back of them is the most releasing and nice feeling in the world," she writes in *Girl, Stop Apologizing*.

They put the ideal stuff in their mouths it's challenging to be worthwhile when you do no longer experience well. And it is difficult to experience properly if you're too a whole lot sugar, alcohol, refined carbs or processed foods. All of this stuff motives infection which can end result in fatigue, ache and in actuality simple feeling like crap. The most successful women hold away from these stipulations with the resource of eating masses of water, ingesting veggies and lean meats as excellent as limiting their consumption of booze.

They take chances it's due to the reality you can't reap top notch things if you are too afraid of failing. The unfortunate thing, though, is that guys are more per danger to take dangers in distinction with women. Leadership and Strategy Consultant Doug Sundheim, writing for Harvard Business Review, discusses a range of lookup which have placed this to be true. "Male risk-taking tends to make larger beneath stress, while girl hazard taking tends to restrict below stress," he writes. "One motive is there are gender variations in intelligence activity worried in computing hazard and getting prepared for action. This seems to be a critical discovering given the traumatic nature of our work lives today."

They're now no longer afraid to be themselves Social media influencer Juli Bauer is beautiful, funny, promotes healthy living, and she has a horrible potty mouth. The specific day I clicked on one of her workout routines in which she throws the F-bomb out there within the first ten seconds, which made me giggle. She writes on her website. If you are except situation offended, you will perchance hate my internet book posts. I am unapologetic, quite frank, and a bit obscene at times, then again that is who I am and how I cook. I'm messy, to say the least. So please do now not email me asking me to cease cursing. My mother did that my whole existence and it in no way worked. Meaning, I will no longer alternate for you. Something about this authenticity is working. The lady travels all over the world, has hundreds of heaps of followers and I rely on makes a first fee dwelling merchandising big names which consists of Nordstrom, Walmart, Lululemon and others. They spend money on their appearance some readers will take offense to the wondering that a woman have to appear pinnacle to get in advance in life. But the reality is that all human beings make a have an impact on others in accordance to how they current day themselves visually. Researchers have studied many elements of beauty and located that good-looking human beings are viewed higher successful with the aid of employers, are large confident and have better socials viable which receives them greater pay, and are greater in all possibility to be

elected to public office. The listing goes on, which Business Insider these days wrote about.

Radhika being an enterprise magnate now, is minting million greenbacks a yr. and laces a month, wants to stay her dream of theme based totally marriage in one of the costliest accommodations of Goa. Her wedding ceremony date is constant to take place inside a week. Just then each of her ex-boyfriends Debu and Neel come there out of the blue and maintain imply that they will handle the situation once the latter (Radhika) gives her consent to marry both of the two alternatively of Brijesh. Now Radhika is in a fix. She goes to speak to Debu to inform him how she is helpless and cannot pay attention to his request now as he received too late to open up. Likewise she goes to Neel to exhibit her lack of ability to marry him now. Neel has realized that his equation with his wife Kusum is now not appropriate. He took a legal divorce with sure adjustments of kids. He thinks it to be a crime to lose a spouse like Radhika. A massive confusion, as a substitute, a mess of matters in Radhika's mind. She has had quality time with Brijesh as properly and she located him to be a quality and an authentic person.

A story of willpower and persistence as a young health practitioner struggles to prove herself in the face of war, from Sunday Times bestseller Val Wood. When Lucy's mother and father are killed in a instruct crash, her kindly uncle steps in to seem to be after the little girl – to the preliminary apprehension of his spouse and her son. However, Lucy's sweet, spirited appeal slowly wins over her new family, and as she overcomes the trauma of her childhood, she grows up stimulated to come to be a doctor, sincerely like her father. But analyzing medicinal drugs in London takes Lucy a lengthy way from her domestic in Hull and the humans she loves, and she has to have hostilities to be normal in a man's world. With the darkish clouds of the First World War gathering on the horizon, an even larger undertaking approaches. Can a female locate her region on the front line of battle? Will

Lucy be successful to take a look at her goals – and stumble on love – in a world shattered via capability of war?

Chetan Bhagat is one of the prominent writers who have earned a very significant place in the heart of the youngsters. His novels are really the real portrait of the contemporary society. He deals with interim issues like the failure of the joint family- system because of the traditional values and the patriarchal authority. He raises his voice and shows consideration towards women more than his men characters. In his writings, he gives women the equal rights in society as men. He portrays real human beings in his novels and associate those to social, political and economic values. The purpose of the study is to deal with Chetan Bhagat's select novels which witness social and political empowerment of women. Socio feminism is a feminist movement that stands for social rights and special accommodations for women. The present generation puts effort to tackle the constructive ideas framed at the past but they fall as a prey against it by their own family. Particularly in his novels *Three Mistakes of My Life* and *Revolution 2020*, he brings a clear comparison between modern and traditional women in the society. They show how the modern women empower themselves even in the midst of constructive ideology. Chetan Bhagat has jot down the socio feminist issues which exist in the present society. He brings out how the social formation that disturbs and presents the image of the Indian women as the subordinates of the patriarchal society. The women characters challenge the conventional roles assigned to them and try to find their own identity in the midst of the traditional values. As Janet Richards comments, "The essence of Feminism has a strong fundamental case intended to mean only that there are excellent reasons for thinking that woman suffer from systematic social injustice because of their sex, the proposition is to be regarded as constituting feminism". Bhagat portrays the young generation who tackle the issues created by the traditional constructive ideas. He wants women to be endowed in all phases of life as men. The social issues created by him in his novels affect the society in a way or other. But he has left

everything in the hands of the youngsters to end the issues against the conventional ideas. Through the select novels of Chetan Bhagat; it is evident that the new Indian women have found the way to adjust between the modern life and the traditional life.

Women's rights are the rights and entitlements claimed for female and female worldwide, and they formed the groundwork for the women's rights motion in the nineteenth century and the feminist movement at some factor of the 20th century. In some countries, these rights are institutionalized or supported through law, nearby custom, and behavior, whereas in others, they are now not referred to and suppressed. They fluctuate from broader notions of human rights via claims of an inherent historical and normal bias in opposition to the exercise of rights through female and girls, in decide on of guys and boys.

Issues regularly associated with notions of women's rights consist of the proper to bodily integrity and autonomy, to be free from sexual violence, to vote, to keep public office, to enter into legal contracts, to have equal rights in family law, to work, to straightforward wages or equal pay, to have reproductive rights, to own property and to education.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights mentions the applicable to enough food, clothing and housing, and the continuous improvement of residing conditions as part of the proper to an adequate widely wide-spread of dwelling for oneself and one's family. Women's rights to land, property, food, water and sanitation, as well as work and social security, are intrinsically linked to the proper to reap an adequate standard of living. All these rights are assured underneath global human rights law, alongside with the proper to revel in these rights on an equal basis with men, barring discrimination. Women's get right of entry to services, to education and to productive resources is paramount to the attention of the above-mentioned rights. Land, property, housing Rights to land, housing and property are quintessential to women's equality and well-being. Women's

rights in, get right of entry to and manage over land, housing and property are a figuring out issue in their dwelling prerequisites especially in rural economies, imperative to female and their children's day by day survival, economic protection and bodily safety. Despite the importance of these rights for female and female-headed households, girls however disproportionately lack safety of tenure. This is often because property is registered in a man's name; the father, husband or brother. In the tournament of separation, divorce or widowhood, the man or his family in many instances retains rights to the property or the land whereas the female will grow to be homeless or will have to share the property with her in-laws barring gaining control or rights over it. Access to land and housing is ruled via land tenure systems. Land tenure is the relationship, whether legally or typically defined, among people, humans and groups, with respect to land. According to commonplace remark No. four (1991) on the appropriate to ample housing of. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, tenure takes a variety of forms, which encompass rental accommodation, cooperative housing, lease, owner-occupation, emergency housing and informal settlements, such as occupation of land or property. Regardless of the kind of tenure, all individuals want to possess a diploma of safety of tenure which ensures crook safety in opposition to compelled eviction, harassment and special threats. Discriminatory rules on and lack of manage over property, land and housing additionally imply that female are excluded from neighborhood decision- making methods that are led with the resource of men who usually are the landowners. In rural communities, ownership of land determines both social recognition and the way in which manage is exercised over a household's assets and income. Women's disadvantaged economic role in this regard creates a structural dependence on guys forget admission to resources, which in turn can subject girls to insecurity and violence. Cultural and non-secular practices, as nicely as regularly occurring practices, can also have a have an effect on women's rights related to land, property and housing. These practices often exist in parallel with statutory laws. They may discriminate in opposition to ladies related to property, land

and housing, and occasionally trump country wide laws. This takes place in specific in rural areas, the vicinity customs and practices despite the fact that shape and influence household things and decide the role of women. Most often, these customs or practices make women's get admission to or manipulate over land, property and housing structured on a man—the husband, father or brother. In practice, the interpretation of statutory legal recommendations is influenced by widespread legal guidelines or practices to the detriment of women's rights. Customary boards for decision-making are normally dominated by means of men. Women can infrequently ever take section in decision-making with admire to land, property and housing even though these issues have an effect on them at once and seriously. Gender bias interior the legitimate administration additionally leads to the exclusion of girls from decision-making on insurance policies and programmers on housing and land. Women struggling from a couple of types of discrimination—e.g., older women, female with disabilities, female residing with HIV/AIDS or lady belonging to minority communities or indigenous groups—face additional obstacles in gaining get entry to land and property. For instance, in some places widows, regularly older women, are blamed for killing their husbands by infecting them with HIV and in-laws use this as a justification to dispossess them and evict them. Women then lose get entry to productive sources which they badly desire to pay for their scientific care. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights establishes the proper of everyone to very personal property regardless of intercourse, the perfect to an enough stylish of living which includes housing and to safety in the event of a lack of livelihood, and states that each body need to have equal rights as to marriage, at some point of marriage and at its dissolution. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in its broad non-discrimination provision, ensures equality earlier than the law and prohibits discrimination on the groundwork of sex. This applies equally to regulation and policies on property, housing and land rights. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights also ensures the right to enough housing Furthermore, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms

of Discrimination in opposition to Women in specific requests States to undertake all high-quality measures to dispose of discrimination in opposition to rural women, and to warranty their enjoyment of adequate dwelling conditions, which consist of housing It additionally stipulates that State events have to undertake all excellent measures to get rid of discrimination closer to women in all things pertaining to marriage and household relations, and in specific to ensure the identical rights for spouses in admire of the ownership, acquisition, management, administration, enjoyment and disposition of property . In the Beijing Platform for Action, States devoted to “undertake legislation and administrative reforms to grant girls equal rights with men to monetary resources, inclusive of get entry to possession and manipulate over land and exceptional types of property, credit, inheritance, natural resources and fabulous new technology.” The 1996 United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) in Istanbul, Turkey, and its Istanbul Declaration and Habitat Agenda provide a sketch of action on rights, inclusive of the rights of female in human settlements development. It commits States to providing criminal protection of tenure and equal get admission to land for all, which consist of girls and humans residing in poverty. Women are disproportionately affected through compelled evictions, safety against which is a key factor of protection of tenure and the proper to adequate housing. Eviction can take area totally under certain very extraordinarily accurate circumstances and below strict requirements imposed with the useful resource of world law. States have to take certain measures to comply with worldwide standards, such as undertake and put into effect one of a sort measures to protect women from evictions, for occasion with the aid of way of conferring titles to land and housing to women. States have to look at the differentiated have an impact on of evictions on female so that the precise impact on them is addressed appropriately. Women have equal rights to all relevant information, full session and participation at some factor of the entire process of eviction. In the in shape of eviction, treatments and compensation should be equally reachable to female and States need to make sure that women are now not

subjected to discrimination or to sexual or gender-based violence. Women ought to be co-beneficiaries of any compensation packages, and widows or single woman are entitled to their personal compensation.

The precept of universality in world human rights regulation implies that States of origin, transit and vacation spot are responsible for defending the rights of migrants inside their territories. Although nations have a sovereign suitable to determine stipulations of entry and stay in their territories, they additionally have an duty to respect, guard and fulfil the human rights of all of us below their jurisdiction, regardless of their nationality, origin, gender or age and regardless of their immigration status. Every U.S.A is affected through the phenomenon of migration, as U.S of origin, transit or destination, or an aggregate of these. More than 200 million human beings now stay outside their domestic countries, for motives ranging from in search of higher monetary opportunities to escaping persecution. Female migrants shape 1/2 the world's migrant populace and outnumber male migrants in developed countries.⁶¹ Migrants contribute extensively to the economies of their international locations of basis through remittances, and to their host countries via their work at the same time as moreover bringing cultural and demographic diversity to that society. Traditionally, immigration has been regarded at usually from a financial perspective, as a spinoff of globalization or a solution to unemployment and poverty.

This has to some extent led to immigrants being handled as commodities as an alternative of humans with rights. A sincerely financial evaluation of immigration fails to take into account the human cost of the person immigrant and the inherent human suitable to an existence in dignity. Female migration has each first-rate and negative repercussions. It has great viable and can advance gender equality with the resource of empowering migrant women, considering many migrate independently presently and turn out to be the major breadwinners for their families. However, migration can moreover increase vulnerabilities and put migrant girl at threat of discrimination and violence. Women and teens who migrate

additionally become higher vulnerable to other forms of exploitation. Those in an irregular state of affairs are particularly vulnerable. Women migrants are frequently determined in segregated and unregulated sectors of the economy, such as domestic work, in many instances unprotected through using local labor laws and organizations. Irregular migrants usually end up in administrative detention. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants referred to in his 2012 file to the Human Rights Council that migrant girls who are detained can also additionally be inclined to sexual violence devoted through way of male detainees or guards. The Special Rapporteur encouraged States to furnish particular hobby to the situation of migrant girl in detention. While women migrants who are visiting with their households and are detained should be stored together in accordance with the precept of family unity, other female migrant detainees need to be separated from men, and attended and supervised entirely with the aid of the use of woman officers, in order to defend them against sexual violence. The Special Rapporteur moreover encouraged that pregnant women and breastfeeding moms need to now not be detained. A vital milestone used to be the adoption by way of the General Assembly in 1990 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. This Convention reiterates the rights already contained in the primary human rights treaties accorded to all persons, regardless of their migration status. The Convention protects the rights of all migrant people and their household members, in both every day and irregular situations, all through the whole migration process. It covers all elements of the existence of migrants and their families, and entails duties for States to promote sound, equitable, humane and criminal conditions of migration. Under the Convention, States need to take measures to ensure that the nation of affairs of migrants in an irregular state of affairs does now not persist. The duty of States to provide information to migrants and their family contributors on their rights beneath the Convention is mainly important for women migrants, who regularly have limited get entry to reliable information concerning prison migration channels. The rights of migrants

have been addressed at global conferences such as the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo in 1994, which pointed out the favor to handle the root reasons of migration, in particular these related to poverty, and the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance in Durban, South Africa, in 2001, which burdened that insurance policies on migration should now not be exceptionally based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia or related intolerance. Additionally, the Programmed of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and General Assembly decision 58/143 on violence against ladies migrant employees urged States to greater shield the rights of migrant women. The Beijing Platform for Action calls on States to: Ensure the full interest of the human rights of all woman migrants, consisting of lady migrant workers, and their security against violence and exploitation; introduce measures for the empowerment of documented women migrants, consisting of women migrant workers; facilitate the productive employment of documented migrant girls through higher awareness of their skills, foreign places training and credentials, and facilitate their full integration into the labor force. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination toward Women protects all women, along with migrant women, in opposition to all forms of discrimination and requires State events to ensure that all girls can enjoy their human rights, de jure and de facto, on an equal groundwork with men in all fields. In some international locations of origin, girl face a range of discriminatory restrictions or bans on their migration, which leads many to migrate with the aid of irregular or informal channels, leaving them outdoor the protection of the regulation and inclined to abuse with the useful resource of agents, smugglers and traffickers. Women frequently have constrained get right of entry to dependable statistics and education, which can in addition exacerbate their vulnerability. In transit countries, female hazard extraordinary varieties of abuse, such as sexual and physical abuse with the aid of the escort or agent. Migrant female regularly supply up in gender-

insensitive work environments in the America of employment, where notions of what type of work is extremely good for female restrict their options to home work and positive varieties of entertainment. In many countries, these fields of work are no longer regulated and for that reason the ladies are excluded from any security of the law. Women migrants can also a moreover face a couple of and intersecting types of discrimination, such as xenophobia or racism, in addition to discrimination based on sex. Older migrant female may additionally face additional challenges. Generally, they discover it extra difficult to research the neighborhood language, discover employment and get admission to the health services they need. Older women staying in the country of foundation are additionally broadly speaking affected by capacity of migration, as very regularly they have to take care of the adolescents left at the lower back of by using capacity of migrant parents. Owing to discrimination, female migrant human beings regularly gather minimize wages and suffer deplorable working conditions, and lack get right of entry to great health services, together with reproductive fitness services. Domestic human beings in unique are inclined to physical, sexual and other kinds of abuse by their employers. Access to justice in nations of vacation spot is additionally limited for many migrant women. Migrant ladies in an irregular state of affairs are specifically inclined to abuse, isolation and restrained get admission to health services or to the justice system. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination in opposition to Women, in its common recommendation No. 26 (2008) on ladies migrant workers, addresses the discrimination and violence that some lessons of women migrants face. In particular, it addresses the state of affairs of women migrants who “are in low-paid jobs, might also be at high chance of abuse and discrimination and who may additionally never accumulate eligibility for eternal continue to be or citizenship, not like professional migrant people in the united states of America of employment” and addresses violations of women’s human rights that show up before departure in the country of origin, in the united states of America of transit, and in the united states of the us of destination. According to the Committee, girl migration and the effect of migration on girls has to be

understood by way of a gendered analysis, taking into account gender inequality, usual roles of women, a gendered labor market, the international occurrence of gender-based violence, feminization of poverty and labor migration. The Committee recommends that States should take a quantity of measures aimed at improving the crook protection of lady migrants and making positive get proper of entry to redress and to services. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants highlighted, in her 2004 file to the Commission on Human Rights, that a vary of factors make migrant domestic employees a in specific vulnerable group. For instance, she had acquired quite a few reviews of abuse of domestic migrant workers, who are commonly female, struggling discrimination, physical or sexual abuse thru the host family and frequently related depression. In some cases the ladies work in slavery-like stipulations and their employers frequently take away their passports. They lack get right of entry to services or protection mechanisms and do now not report abuse for issue of being deported. In its familiar commentary No. 1 (2011) on the desirable of migrant domestic workers, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families moreover diagnosed several gaps in the safety of these workers, inclusive of their crook protection, as many national prison guidelines exclude homework and workers, thereby contributing to exploitative labor practices and limiting prison avenues of redress. In many countries, domestic employees are no longer identified as “workers” entitled to protection via labor laws. Strict immigration laws lead to many migrant domestic employees being in an irregular situation, outside the protection of the law, or set up on the employer, on account that their immigrant status relies upon on the employer’s continued sponsorship. Contract rules and social safety laws additionally frequently do no longer observe to domestic workers. Even if some countries have regulations protecting home workers, in exercise protection gaps remain. Factors such as the nature of the work, language barriers, isolation and dependence make a contribution to this. The Special Rapporteur on contemporary kinds of slavery, such as its causes and penalties has stated that combating

domestic servitude and protecting home workers' rights are two facets of the equal coin (A/ HRC/15/20). The Special Rapporteur recognized as on States to adopt particular provisions to criminalize servitude in all its kinds and manifestations, and punish perpetrators with due diligence, as properly as lengthen the equal protection of their labor prison hints to domestic workers, together with migrant domestic workers, and give up any discriminatory denial of entitlements regarding working hours, relaxation days, vacation, health care, maternity go away and security from unfair dismissal. Women refugees and internally displaced girls have specific security needs, such as due to the truth of their accelerated vulnerability to sexual and gender-based violence. Factors such as displacement make better the discrimination girls and women already go through in "normal conditions" or during peacetime. Women and girl refugees or internally displaced girls and woman are uncovered to unique safety problems associated to their gender, cultural and socioeconomic characteristic as nicely as their crook status. They have limited get admission to easy rights such as the rights to food, heath care, housing, documentation and a nationality in contrast to guys and boys.

CHAPTER – V

CONCLUSION

Although Screenwriting manuals on the one hand and educational narrative studies on the other have each dealt with storytelling, they have managed to do so by way of largely ignoring every other for many decades.¹ As a consequence, both practitioners and theoreticians have neglected opportunities to learn from each other. One can surmise several reasons for this situation. Screenwriting manuals serve a purpose that is very different from that of narrative studies. As a consequence, the terminology developed on each the practical and the theoretical side of storytelling is substantially different. From a practitioner's factor of view, educational jargon is frequently considered too state-of-the-art and no longer practical. From an academic's point of view, the practitioner's terminology is regarded as imprecise and confusing. However, bridging the hole between theoreticians and practitioners would benefit each party. Several initiatives may additionally aid in achieving that goal, even though pointless to say there is nevertheless a lengthy way to go. For example, the Bologna choice to restructure European greater education in accordance to the bachelor-master shape compels non-university tertiary training institutions to improve the tutorial issue in their objectives.² at the identical time, it requires universities to think about more and new aspects of vocational training. Following the BA-MA Bologna indications, institutional collaborations and networks have been set up between university and non-university TEIs.³ In the precise case of screenwriting it is really worth bringing up the worldwide convention on 'Rethinking the Screenplay' held at the University of Leeds in September 2008, to be observed by using some other at the Helsinki University of Art and Design in September 2009, with a 0.33 being deliberate for 2010. These conferences and different initiatives may want to launch (or perhaps re-launch) a self-discipline referred to as Screenwriting Studies, the place both 'traditional' academic lookup and practice-oriented lookup should be a part

of forces. More concretely, this implies that information from sensible writing lessons can stumble upon educational narrative studies.⁴ Such an assembly represents a normal inter-disciplinary scenario with all the complex problems and barriers associated with a clash of distinct cultures: that is, special mentalities and attitudes, exceptional intra-disciplinary factors of view, differences between what is oftentimes recognized and what is not, distinct discourses on language use such as register and terminologies. Consequently, academics will have to locate approaches to communicate higher with practitioners, and the latter will also have to make efforts to meet the former half-way. In order to bridge the gap between theory and practice, some kind of new 'interlingua' may have to be developed which is sophisticated enough to meet academic standards of precision, however now not so sophisticated as to show up pedantic to the practice-oriented creator or trainer. Since a language never functions outside particular user contexts, some common ground will have to be developed in order for that 'interlingua' to be used socio pragmatically and culturally in common (and therefore more efficient) methods via each practitioner and academics. It is within this larger context that I challenge a very modest contribution. It deals with one, as an alternative widespread, terminological con-fusion in the normative dialogue about protagonists, dramatic goals, and greater especially in the use of the terms needs and needs.

Screenwriting manuals inform us that narratives must have a protagonist and that a protagonist must have an essential dramatic goal to achieve. Why this is so is now not usually truly defined but one may also anticipate that it is much less challenging to activity audiences in anybody as an alternative than in something – consequently the protagonist of the story – and that it is simpler to interest audiences in anyone who needs something than in anyone who does not choose anything; therefore the dramatic goal. The types of issues or dramatic desires protagonists may additionally run into have been widely discussed in screenwriting manuals. Dramatic dreams can be concrete or abstract, external or internal, quick time period or lengthy

term, transient or final, static or dynamic, easy or layered, mindful or unconscious, etc. With recognition to this goal, screenwriting manuals regularly mention another common distinction, that between a protagonist's preference and need. In what follows, I claim that these equipment may want to be made greater powerful if defined in a greater specific way. At the same time, what follows places into exercise a shift closer to the aforementioned 'interlingua' between tutorial and practitioner, in the hope that the over-specialized academic and the imprecise practitioner may additionally begin to locate their frequent ground. Few exceptions verify the usual rule; see Bordwell, who does additionally reflect on consideration on the study of screenwriting manuals. For extra information. For instance the Catholic University of Louvain association, or the University of Antwerp Network connecting Belgian Universities with colleges. I recognize narrative studies in its broader post-1980s sense, that is as 'post-classical' or 'contextual' narrative studies involving the enter from a total vary of disciplines such as rhetoric's, pragmatics, cognitive studies, psychology, cultural studies. This is additionally a section of this 'other' practitioner's culture. Trainers bypass on expertise and expertise in workshops such as the European program 'North through Northwest' (which blanketed tutors from University of Southern California) who 'mention' this in their workshops. Unlike the academic tradition, the oral way of life regular in such workshops does not have written references.

After a number of months roll by, Radhika chats with Brijesh and persuades him for a meeting. She is now on world-tour in order to deviate her mind and in the course of her journey she meets Brijesh. She feels sorry for what she did but Brijesh believes in **"Let's bygones be bygones."** Both of them plan to attend a concert and the story ends here. The question arises why Radhika refused marrying Brijesh when she had turned down Debu and Neel? Was it due to her state of mind that she was not stable? Or was it difficult for her to forget her past altogether? Or she wanted to be in live-in relationship with Brijesh now? Occasionally she has conferences with

her cousin Oswald and they each apprehend that they have fallen in love. On the other hand love has no neighborhood close to a battlefield. They will have to wait till this massacre of a battle has ended till now than they can find out their new relationship, if they live to tell the story till then.

Aditi didi is trustworthy complexioned. I am what they identify wheatish in matrimonial advertisements We appear like the before-after pictures in a fairness cream ad; I'm formerly than picture, of course," In spite of prevailing the Math's Olympiad, topping CBSE, cracking CAT for IIMA and becoming funding banker in pinnacle overseas MNC but what things or later is your complexion and the size of the boobs..." The unethical comparisons had been achieved through a common thought for marriage in which genetic coding is responsible. Why is this criterion for the female to consider them with the equal species to please man? When it comes to women, their introduction begins with dividing them into classes of being beautiful or ugly, tall or short, fair, whitish or darkish complexion etc. Men are large thru the society as ordinary searching then again no longer women. Even well-known film actresses are no longer debarred from this splendor phenomenon as Slumdog Millionaire actress Frieda Pinto is no longer desired by Indian film Industry due to the reality of her complexion. In an article THE STAR INDIA DOESN'T WANT posted in The Telegraph India dated 1 November, 2011 in which, S. Ramachandran costs that "there are different motives India in everyday and Bollywood in unique are nonetheless to embody Pinto. It's now not in reality the success of Danny Boyle's film worldwide, but Pinto's seems too are deemed "international".

Her pores and skin tone can represent diverse ethnicities (and for this motive prolong her market) but doesn't have the alabaster enchantment that is popular in her domestic us of which has viewed the price of the equity cream market cross Rs 2,200 crore."¹⁰ Vera Nazarian depicts about the equal in 'The Perpetual Calendar of Inspiration' that "A girl is human. She is no longer better, wiser, stronger, more intelligent, larger creative, or extra in charge than a man. Likewise, she is by no means less. Equality is a given."

eleven 'Looking beautiful' is the desired necessity for female and that's the compulsion for each lady to meet the standards to locate the terrific match. But the query arises that why guys are debarred from this compulsion of looking bodily splendid in figure, features, height, and complexion for prevailing girl partners. By quoting 'The Beauty Myth' via Naomi Wolf in his book *One Indian Girl*, Mr. Bhagat desires to spotlight this gender biased elegance comparisons and expectations for woman which have unfold in each society and in every culture. Debu says, "A landmark feminist book. It talks about how female are culturally bullied into feeling conscious about their Seems all the time," I said. 'Really? Well, to a sure extent it's true,' I said. 'Yeah. Do guys evaluate their physicality with their siblings so much?' 'I wager not.' At any other time or place, like at one of our Friday dinners, I would have preferred to have interaction in this intellectually stimulating conversation. Not now. I had exclusive matters on my mind. 'Exactly,' he said, 'she says it is a way for men to manipulate women" Although Deb could no longer exhibit his phrases in actions when it comes to gender equality. Beauty is now has emerge as formally a feminist issue.

Women of all colors and creeds are the target of this overly rewarding market that really helpful residences profits from the deepest insecurities of girl about their bodies and bodily appearances. The lady ride of "beauty" has been hijacked by multinational cosmetics agencies and cosmetic hospitals. The findings of the Discover out about manifest, "The conventional Beauty Business in India is growing phenomenally with the cosmetics market creating at 15-20% annually. The retail elegance and cosmetics market in India presently estimated at USD 950 million is pegged at USD 2.68 billion through skill of the 12 months 2020. In India, the beauty care market consists of salons, beauty treatment centers, and beauty products and is maybe to cease up the fundamental contributor to the Expand of Indian wellbeing industry. Women make a contribution to over 85% of the Salon enterprise revenue, even as men's hair is the subsequent wave set to hit the Indian Salon Industry. The rising elegance worries amongst each guys and

female are propelling the Indian cosmetics industry, which has witnessed a strong increase in the closing few years.”¹² The time has come for female to come out from this phenomenon to trade themselves for getting male pastime because they don't desire to alternate them as per a certain way prescribed thru the multi mass media of attractiveness industry. Women can alternate this uneven attractiveness illustration by means of rejecting all pre-defined definition and thinking of 'looking beautiful' and through capacity of accepting themselves as the way they are and via focusing increased on 'being beautiful'. Why female are asked to keep themselves to appear in a positive way? In our Indian culture, Females are cautioned that they are supposed to show up a positive way in order to appear stunning for male attentions. In contrast, they want to be advised that they are stunning exactly in the same way as they are. Erin McKean's assertion genuinely unveils the thought of looking beautiful greater than being beautiful, "You do not have to be pretty. You don't owe prettiness to anyone. Not to your boyfriend/spouse/partner, now not to your co-workers, particularly no longer to random men on the street. You do not owe it to your mother, you do not owe it to your children, and you do no longer owe it to civilization in general. Prettiness is now not a hire you pay for occupying an area marked 'female'. Thirteen the amalgamation of Capitalism, industrialism, and materialism is also turning into a very extreme combination for inflating this psychological phenomenon of looking a superb way due to the reality of its a billion greenback count number and who cares about nurturing and developing gender biased mindsets, anti-feminist practices, and sexist notions. Joseph Hansen warns about Cosmetics, Fashions, and the Exploitation of Women in Evelyn Reed "Capitalism compels most girl to use cosmetics. If cosmetics make a woman seem to be better, she tends to experience better and act higher confidently. So where's the crime? To specific persona via the preferences of hairstyle, clothing, jewelry, makeup, and other decorative gadgets is an intrinsically human, now not a classification trait. Capitalism exploits and debases self-adornment and the starvation for splendor in its strength for profits, however it is vulgar and ignorant to equate this hunger

with blind acceptance of capitalist requirements of attractiveness.” Women ought to work higher on being extra daring and beautiful rather than searching pretty.

As Steve Craig narrates, “The “beauty dilemma” that “whether or no longer a female should purchase and use fashion and beauty merchandise -- is now not a trivial issue. Not solely does the hassle of sexual objectification remain, but pressures on lady to come to be more “beautiful” have led many to publications of moves that can create health problems. Reactions to implants and physique piercing, eating disorders, chemical reactions to cosmetics, the risks worried in beauty surgeries, the overuse of weight loss diagram pills, and the multiplied opportunity of cancer due to tanning are all well-documented side-effects of the quest for commercialized beauty. For these who find out about the mass media, the difficulty of female beauty represents a potent, however generally unstudied force. Despite the points of the women's movement, the concept of a special consumerist standard of female elegance -- one that can completely be finished through the use of marketed merchandise -- permeates most elements of famous culture. From who will big name in next seasons' sit-coms to what products are marketed in this month's Glamour, these snap pictures are a steady section of our lives. Further study and evaluation are required to make each guys and ladies conscious of the forces at play.”¹⁵ Focusing extra on being wonderful for her as a replacement than looking out beautiful for the society can be the gateway to upgrade self-worth, self-respect, and self-acceptance in view of society

A dialog between Radhika and Debu surely shows the presence of deeply rooted gender biases current in the attitude of younger Indian lads when it comes to deciding on between career and marriage. Debu needs a properly hike and promotion so that he can be a director and prepared to delay his planning of marriage with Radhika. Even he does not desire to commit or engage with her formally. “It’s my job. I am ready for this promotion.’ ‘It’s supposed to come thru subsequent month.’ ‘Yeah, but you in

no way know. It's crazy. Two of my friends informed my boss I don't deserve the promotion. Advertising is dog-eat-dog. I am so stressed.' 'Well, that's terrible. But how is this relevant when it comes to us?' 'I want to be a senior creative director. Get a raise. A few extra accounts. I favor to be a little greater solid at work earlier than thinking about marriage. I desire to center of attention on my career, no longer get distracted.' 'I am now not asking you to marry me subsequent week.' 'I just. . . Okay, fine, I desire to get past this promotion. Win a couple greater accounts. I will be geared up to take the next step then." When Debu comes to know about Radhika's hike, in area of admiring her, he starts off evolved comparing himself to her. She questions herself, "Why to compare?" I smiled. 'That I had the best bonus among the associates.' 'That's nice, baby. I mean, I can't even imagine that kind of money. You know, I barely reached an 80,000 compensation even after the promotion.' Why does he have to inform me his earnings now? I already understand it." She used to be eagerly waiting for her reward but admiring, motivating and parsing a girl is a tough job for Indian men. Radhika's Mini me says, "Mr. Debashish Sen, I do different things besides pick out restaurants. Like make a ton of money for a woman my age. Heck, I make a lot of money for every Body any age. I additionally obtained a pinnacle ranking in my reviews. Can you at least reward me a little for it? Mini Me of Radhika who is clearly the inner self of Chetan is actually proper about one thing. "Why am I so keen for his praise? I have earned that bonus. Jon, one of the most senior companions at Goldman Sachs, has diagnosed my work. Still, I choose Debu to additionally renowned it. Why? Why do we female have this defect? Why do we want our guys to reward and validate us in order for us to feel accomplished? Debu's neutral response closer to Radhika's success leads her to conceal her accomplishments from him. This dialog exhibits the dual widespread of Indian men when it comes to work, career, and profession.

Chetan's radhika is the desirable representative of today's science who is extraordinarily scrutinizing by preconceived notions and pre-

judgmental inclinations of our male dominating society which is neither really western nor actually Indian and that will end up the predominant hurdle to skip for Indian girls. Radhika tries challenging to adapt herself and to pretend that she is that 'Perfect Indian Dream Girl' for her male counterparts as she herself admits, 'Of course, a lifetime of brainwashing to be a 'good Indian girl' would in no way allow me to do that.' While after her first meet with Debu, Radhika's fears the equal dilemma, 'That's enough, Radhika, this is going into unsafe territory, and I advised myself. Deflect, change the topic, fast. You don't desire to be judged as a slut on the first date. See, this is what I do. When I am with a man, I behave like I am sitting for a test. Answer the question properly. Act naïve as if I don't apprehend his double meaning. Don't simply be. Perform. Isn't that what dates are? I said to myself. But then, what about gender equality?' Like Radhika's The Mini Me warns her, 'Be careful. Always furnish out a chaste good-Indian-girl vibe.' In the beginning of their association, Radhika thinks that Debu is now no longer like any one-of-a-kind usual Indian male who is now not affected via these gender biased presumptions, preconceived notions, and pre-judgmental tendencies. "Why is there no individual manual for how female have to stay on this planet?" Radhika is utterly aware of sexist protocols as she wants to take the next pass by with Debu alternatively she checks herself due to the fact taking the first pass in love or lovemaking will portray her image as a very desperate girl that may additionally challenge her as a characterless girl. The writer is unveiling these sexist protocols supposed completely for girls. Conversely, if a boy takes his first move, he will be seen as a daring dude in a same matter. On the different hand, her dad and mom moreover confine her in one-of-a-kind gender roles, 'We sense horrific taking money from our daughter.' 'Why? If I were your son it would be okay?' 'Yes. But you are not, no 'So what? I am your child. Why can't I assist enhance your lifestyles?' 'With sons it is different. It's like your right.' 'Wake up. This is so wrong, what you did. Brijesh's parents will anticipate what an uncultured and irresponsible female they are getting. Who drinks like this?' my mother had said, shaking me non-stop. 'Even their son did. In fact, he puked and surpassed out at the club,' I'd

said. 'He's a boy.' Even in my exhausted, hangover and sleepy state, my feminist antennae have been up. I stared at my mother. 'So what if he is a boy?' I said. Clearly, the alcohol-induced Self faith had no longer left me.' In Indian Society, habits of men are viewed as one of the widely wide-spread traits adopted by way of them as being guys then again for a girl, it is a crime. Here the dialog between Radhika and her mother unveils the deep rooted sexist protocols is found by using us as a protocol in each and every home in India the area people are practicing sexism as a phase of their culture, social system, tradition and religious rituals.

Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, the award-winning novelist set out her dreams for a Fairer world in her E book 'We Should All Be Feminists' at some stage in her hit TED talk in 2011, she claims that, "Culture does no longer make people. People make culture. If it is real that the full humanity of women is now no longer our culture, then we can and need to make it our culture." sixteen the sexist remarks and notions are always a necessary part of the dialog the region comparisons are made, expectations are in section allotted and obligations and liabilities are in section given with the believe that one gender is principal to different and Indian families are following each and every sexist protocol as a phase of their culture. In his magic realism style novel Shame, Salman Rushdie indicates his aggression about this demeaning social misconduct, "Repression is a seamless garment; a society which is authoritarian in its social and sexual codes, which crushes its ladies underneath the intolerable burdens of honor and propriety, breeds repressions of other types as well." Radhika rejects both the marriage proposals of Debu and Neel as she has emerge as fed up with their antifeminist and sexist way of thinking. She replies to Debu and Neel, "Nice in theory. In real life, the female throws a birthday party for her guy's merchandising however the man cannot cope with the girl's bonus.' 'Let me speak. You stated to fly, but when I flew high, you favored to clip my wings. Fly, as prolonged as you fly beneath me, is it?' 'You didn't favor me to have a nest.' 'Did you understand that possibly I did now not want to idiot around?

Perhaps equal rights mean giving female the equal rights, no longer the same things? Equal rights to get what they want, as an alternative than equal rights to the equal things guys want.' Not solely in his novel alternatively apart from the fiction, on the occasion of International women's day Chetan writes about it in one of his blogs, "Dear Ladies, Happy Women's Day! A lot is stated on how guys have to alternate for us to understand our girls better. Here are some: Men desire to see women as people, no longer objects. Men ought to know and truly trust ladies are as talented, successful as men, and each and every so frequently even larger so. Men should now not discriminate in the work neighborhood or at home. Men have to apprehend boundaries and make sure their phrases to no longer make woman feel uncomfortable. Men have to admire women's choices – in what they wear, the area they desire to go and at what time. Men via no skill use force or intimidation in the course of women.

The matrimonial process is filled with sexism where a large number of societies are following this belief that one intercourse (usually the male) is naturally most efficient to the different (mostly female) and ought to dominate most necessary areas of life such as social, filial, economic, political, financial, professional etc. Online matrimonial profiles are stuffed with gender biases. Radhika's profile is showing its clear photograph which consists of strains like, 'Hi, I am a young, slim, quite fair, Punjabi Khatri lady aged 26, 5'4" tall. I am currently working in London, however flexible to pass somewhere with my husband. I am household minded. I can prepare dinner North Indian cuisine quite well. I have one SS elder sister who is already married and well-settled in Delhi. My parents have no other liabilities. My father retired from a revered function in State Bank of India and my mom is a housewife. We are nicely off and can do a high-status wedding ceremony and don't thought staying in a joint family.' Radhika's mother difficulty depicts the uneven shape of gender biased society, 'If they see a lady who is too independent-minded, too qualified, doing too well, they get scared.' When Radhika tells her revenue amount to one of the prospect matches, he

actually denies going ahead, 'Nothing. . . Okay, I will inform you. This is no longer going to work. Your revenue is too high.' 'How can you get too excessive a salary?' 'I suggest for me. I imply in contrast to me.' Chetan unveils the bare truth about the matrimonial manner in India and abroad for female counterparts, "One, the boy had to be rich. Second, well, there was once no second criterion really." Marriage is the whole lot for Indians as they think of it as the remaining stage of settling down. For a boy, the solely criteria is to be financially secure. Conversely, The by no means ending list is organized for female such as not solely suitable in education, job and residence preserve work but additionally her age, complexion, physique, top and features, conservative as nicely as modern, family oriented, religious, virgin, pious and so on and subsequently for the motive of discovering a appropriate match. Like Radhika's sister explained it to her that "There's a right time for a girl to marry. Don't lengthen it...The youthful the better. Especially for anyone like you, I guess she meant for someone as nerdy as me or as wheatish as me or someone whose breasts had been not the size of footballs, as Punjabi guys prefer." Comparisons are not finished yet. If a boy earns a lot of money, it is like a pleasure for the family however when a female is earning a lot of money, it turns into a Depend of taking fear for finding an equally eligible accomplice for her. Her telephonic conversation with her mother defined it all. "Forty-eight lakh rupees a year, four lakhs a month, mom,' I instructed her on the phone. I heard nothing in response.

Most likely she had fainted. My father had in no way crossed a 1/3 of this quantity in his twenty-five-year career with the State Bank of India." Are you there, mom? How will I ever discover a boy for you? Who wants to marry a female who earns so much? If the boy earns less, he won't reflect on consideration on you. If he earns more, why would he marry a working girl?' The top challenge of each Indian or NRI mother or father for their enormously uneducated, talented or paid female infant is to find an accurate groom of their choice. 'One study in the 80's addressed these issues with Asian Indian women in the U.S and discovered that marital dyads were

mostly arranged inside patriarchal norms and regular gender position expectations.'¹⁹Radhika's mom depicts the proper photograph of today's scenario, 'It is already difficult to get a boy for you. You are too successful, beta.' 'So? Don't you need a man? Every girl does.' 'There is an age, beta. You get the nice matches then. After that, a girl's enchantment declines. You are twenty-six already.' The query is why each and every girl wishes a man to complete herself when she is complete in her own way like a man. Why these chronic orthodoxies are being appreciated by way of humans in India. A bare fact and harsh fact introduced by using the creator in a very casual manner which influences lives of female a lot. A final completion as a female is to find an appropriate boy for a marriage. Indian girls are being suppressed a lot due to these cruel comparisons and unequal measures to decide one gender most appropriate to another. Chetan Bhagat additionally talks about a dreadful machine of dowry which became the sole reason for burning brides. "I guess, considering this and us of a place in-laws burn brides, they did appear like pleasant people." In India, it is very convenient for a man to discover a match

As a result of this discourse, all these existing issues can be resolved if we take into an account ourselves as human and only human beings whose prime concern is to not only save humanity but also to believe in humanism in a practical manner. These context oriented differences based on religion, caste, creed, gender, appearances, complexions, beliefs, cultures are creating a huge gulf among human beings and stopping them from practice humanity. Chetan attacks it right with the help of his character Brijesh, 'I think all human beings should have equal rights. It's not men versus women, it's human versus human. Feminist is a wrong term. It should be humanist. The right question is "Are you a humanist?" Well, everyone should be.' The main gateway is to think beyond sex and gender. Overall findings of this article manifest that Radhika's Mini me is right, 'It's your life, Radhika, take control of it No, and the one who thinks you deserve to be happy.' It also shows what women want is to take control over their lives.

They want to flutter high without strings which are controlled by others. They do not want others to give them the option to choose. They actually want is the practice not to give them any pressure to choose because they deserve all. Chetan's message is clear 'You know what women really want? We don't want to choose. We want to fly and we also want a beautiful nest. We want both. Do male birds tell female birds to choose? "Hey honey, choose. Either fly or sit in the nest.' Radhika has rejected all the three men of her life What Women Want Is 'Equilibrium': A Discourse of Gender-Crisis in Chetan Bhagat's One Indian Girl because she wants to take control of her life and she does not want to choose as per their given options. Chetan himself quotes once that, "Empower your women. The Future Is Female."²⁵ Hillary Clinton's remark fits here which unveils the hidden, "Human rights are women's rights and women's rights are human rights, once and for all." The conclusive theme of the article fundamentally explores what women want is the gender equality, feminism, humanism and last not the least the treatment of equilibrium.

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