



## Unit 1 Chapter 1

### The 3Ls of Empowerment (Speech)

Question 1.

What are the three essential factors for empowerment?

Answer:

The three essential factors for empowerment are Learning, Labour and Leadership. Together they are called the 3Ls.

Question 2.

What is the role of learning in empowering women?

Answer:

Education is the foundation on which any change is built. Learning helps women to help themselves and break free of the chains with which they are bound.

Question 3.

How can we promote more opportunities for women in the workplace?

Answer:

Women can be given more opportunities in the work place by changing some of our laws to ensure that property and inheritance laws do not discriminate against women. Education and healthcare for women should be encouraged. Women should be given more credit facilities so that women can get greater economic independence.

### Think And Write

Question 1.

The role of educated, empowered women in building a strong nation.

Answer:

Educated and empowered women have a big role to play in building a strong nation. India has a population of 1.3 billion of which nearly half are women. If these women are not given their rights and if they do not carry out their economic responsibilities how can we hope to grow and prosper? There should be gender equality between man and woman so that India too can become a developed nation.

Question 2.

The role of learning, labour and leadership skills in making a woman liberated.

Answer:

The 3 Ls are important in liberating a woman. Education makes her conscious of her rights and responsibilities. Labour helps her to earn money and also contribute to the economic development of the nation. Women are sometimes better leaders because they tend to make decisions based on consensus-building, inclusion, compassion and sustainability. Men tend to be rash, whereas women are supposed to be more sober.

Question 3.

Women should step outside their 'comfort zones'. Discuss.

Answer:

Women should certainly step outside their comfort zone if they have to get their rightful place in the society. Most women, especially Indian women, feel safe and comfortable within the four walls of their home. Even when they take up jobs they prefer to do safe jobs like teaching, nursing and clerical jobs. They are afraid to take up more challenging jobs because they are afraid of failure. They think if they take up jobs and do things that are usually done by men they will be called 'men' and they don't relish it. So they remain in their comfort zones, denying themselves the opportunity to grow to their potential.

Question 4.

Women sometimes lack the confidence to match their competence. Comment on the statement.

Answer:

It is true that many women are competent but they often lack confidence. They are afraid of failure. We have seen women like Golda Meir of Israel, Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Sirimao Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka and Indira Gandhi of India. They were all more manly than men! They were iron ladies who had the courage to do things the way they thought right. But most ladies lack such confidence. They prefer to stay at home, looking after their husbands and children. Their mindset has to change. They should feel that they are in no way inferior to men. There is a popular African saying: "What a man can do, a woman can do better!" Let them believe in it and then they will see the difference.

Question 5.

How can we build self-confidence in women?

Answer:

We can build self-confidence in women by letting them do things on their own, without being advised and guided. They should be made to read the biographies of women like Golda Meir of Israel, Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Sirimao Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka and Indira Gandhi of India. They should also read about Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman in space, and our own Kalpana Chawla. All religious books contain stories about courageous and powerful women. The idea that men and women are equal should be drilled into their minds. Entrust them with responsible jobs.

### Activity I (Speech)

Question 6.

Can speeches make an impact on the human mind?

Answer:

Speeches can definitely make an impact on the human mind. We see how great men influenced their people with powerful speeches. Our own Subhash Chandra Bose said, "Give me blood, and I will give you freedom". Many people joined the INA (Indian National Army) because of his speeches. We know how Winston Churchill influenced

his countrymen during the Second World War with his 'Blood, Toil, Tears and Sweat' speech on 13 May 1940. When he was elected the Prime Minister he told the cabinet: "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat." Kennedy influenced the American youth and indeed the youth all over the world with his famous inaugural address on 20 January 1961. He said, "Ask not what your country can do for you, but ask what you can do for your country." Speeches do influence us. Some of our political leaders are good speakers and that is why they are in leadership positions.

Question 7.

Why do we make speeches?

Answer:

We make speeches to make our listeners follow our ideas and ideologies. Through speeches we let others know what we think is right. Religious leaders make the believers follow their religion through speeches, known as sermons. Political leaders constantly make speeches to retain their following and to prove that their policies and programmes are the best. To be successful in public we ought to master the art of speech-making. Oratorical skills are essential for leaders to make an impact on people. Sometimes, it may sound paradoxical, but words often speak louder than actions!

[Read the speeches given on page 11 and 12:](#)

Question 8.

Do you remember any such famous speech?

Answer:

Yes, I do. The speech made by John F. Kennedy on his Inauguration as the 35th President of the United States.

If so, provide the following details:

- Who delivered it: John F. Kennedy
- What was the occasion : His Inauguration as the President
- When was it delivered: On 20 January 1961
- What was the purpose of his speech: To influence the youth, of America
- Who were the audience: Mainly the House of Representatives and the US Congress. But the entire America, and in fact the whole world, listened.
- How was it presented? With powerful voice, apt gesticulations and other oratorical flourishes.

Question 9.

Christine Lagarde suggests various means of empowering women. She persuasively insists on the idea that women should think and act independently. Keeping this in mind; prepare a script of a persuasive speech on the topic 'Education is the Key to Women Empowerment' to be delivered at the school assembly on International Women's Day (March 8).

Answer:



Respected Principal, teachers, and my dear students, As all of you know, today, March 8, is International Women's Day. All over the world, the day is observed to ensure that women have an equal share in the developmental activities. In many parts of the world women are still considered second class citizens. India is one of the countries where women suffer most because of discriminations. We still have the dowry system. Female foeticide is common. Although these are prohibited by law, they still go on in our society.

The life of an Indian woman, generally speaking, is a series of slaveries. Until she is married, she is a slave of her father; when she is married she is a slave of her husband and when the husband dies she becomes the slave of her son with whom she chooses to stay. It is usual that husbands die before their wives because they marry women much younger to them. This situation has to change and this can be done by 3 Ls – Learning, Labour and Leadership – as shown by Christine Lagarde, who was first woman Finance Minister of France.

Learning helps the woman to know about her rights and duties. Labour or employment gives her the economic power to assert herself. A woman without any income has to depend on her father, husband or son for her needs. Leadership makes the woman powerful. She should be able to lead so that the world becomes a better place to live in. Lagarde says women make better leaders than men. Women tend to make decisions based on consensus-building, inclusion, compassion and sustainability.

It is true that sometimes women lack the confidence to match their competence. They have to change their mindset. They should be ready to “dare the difference”, to take risk and step outside their comfort zones. Indira Gandhi and Kalpana Chawla .came out of their comfort zones and that is why we respect them and remember them almost every day.

I, therefore, ask the girls assembled here to take charge of their lives. You have a lot to gain and nothing to lose by trying to make yourself equal to men.

I wish you success in your endeavours!

## II. READ AND ENJOY

Question 1.

What is your concept of freedom? When does a person enjoy real freedom?

Question 2.

Do women enjoy real freedom?

Question 3.

Women support a family, but are they really supported by the family?



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Question 4.

Do women share equal status with men?

### **The 3Ls of Empowerment (Speech) Edumate Questions and Answers**

Question 1

In her speech 'The 3Ls of Empowerment', Christine Lagarde speaks about the importance of learning in empowering women. Do Indian women get an equal space in the society? Write a paragraph of about 100 words on the social, cultural and economic status of Indian women.

Answer:

Christine Lagarde is quite right in saying that in empowering women, learning has great importance. In the Indian society, women do not have equality with men in many areas. Although the Constitution of India ensures equality of women in all aspects of life, in practice that equality remains on paper. In the social, economic and cultural status, women are inferior to men. Even now there is the dowry system. When a man marries he gets not only a wife, but also a lot of money which is called by euphemistic terms like share, pocket money or gift. But the fact of the matter is women won't get married unless they pay huge dowries to men. Culturally a woman is discriminated against. She is refused entry in many places, even in some places of worship just because she is a woman. There is also economic discrimination. If a man gets Rs. 800 as his daily wages, a woman is paid only Rs. 400, although she may do more work than a man. Look at the Ministries in the Centre and the States. How many women ministers are there? Look at the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies. How many women representatives are there? We find in India equality of women is only on paper and to change this, learning has a major role to play.

Question 2.

Imagine that your Residents' Association is organising a celebration on Women's Day. As the secretary of the Youth Wing of the Association, you are asked to deliver a speech on the Role of Women in the Family and Society. Draft the speech in the light of your reading of 'The 3Ls of Empowerment' and any Woman'.

Answer:

Respected Principal, teachers, and my dear students, As all of you know, today, March 8, is International Women's Day. All over the world, the day is observed to ensure that women have an equal share in the developmental activities. In many parts of the world, women are still considered second class citizens. India is one of the countries where women suffer most because of discriminations. We still have the dowry system. Female foeticide is common. Although these are prohibited by law, they still go on in our society. The life of an Indian woman, generally speaking, is a series of slaveries. Until she is married, she is a slave of her father; when she is married she is a slave of her husband and when the husband dies she becomes the slave of her son with whom she chooses to stay. It is usual that husbands die before their wives because they marry women much younger to them. This situation has to change and this can be done by 3 Ls – Learning, Labour and Leadership – as shown by Christine Lagarde, who was first woman Finance Minister of France.

Learning helps the woman to know about her rights and duties. Labour or employment gives her the economic power to assert herself. A woman without any income has to depend on her father, husband or son for her needs. Leadership makes the woman powerful. She should be able to lead so that the world becomes a better place to live in. Lagarde says women make better leaders than men. Women tend to make decisions based on consensus-building, inclusion, compassion and sustainability.

It is true that sometimes women lack the confidence to match their competence. They have to change their mindset. They should be ready to “dare the difference”, to take risk and step outside their comfort zones. Indira Gandhi and Kalpana Chawla came out of their comfort zones and that is why we respect them and remember them almost every day.

I, therefore, ask the girls assembled here to take charge of their lives. You have a lot to gain and nothing to lose by trying to make yourself equal to men.

I wish you success in your endeavours!

Question 3.

You are a regular commuter in city buses. You have noticed that the seats reserved for women are usually occupied by men. The conductor of the bus does not respond to your complaints and you decide to report it to the station master. Draft a letter of complaint.

Answer:

ClassXII

St. Jude's HSS,

Chalakydy

7 July 20178

The Station Master  
City Bus Service  
Chalakydy



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Sir,

Sub: Seats Reserved for Women in the City Buses

I am a regular traveller in the city buses. As a woman, I find it quite irritating to see men occupying the seats meant for women, while women are standing. The other day I saw a pregnant woman and an old lady standing in the bus, while the seats reserved for women were occupied by some very impolite and rude male passengers. I requested the conductor of the bus to ask the illegal occupants to vacate the seats but the conductor told me that he would be abused or even beaten by the men. I think this is a gross violation of the law by the male passengers. Please ensure that the seats reserved for women are made available to them when they are travelling in the bus.

Thanking you,  
Yours faithfully,

Sd /-  
(Nelly Jose)

Question 4.

The Ayalkkoottam unit in your locality is opening a canteen for wayfarers and locals. Imagine that you are a journalist and you wish to prepare a feature on how such initiatives boost the self-confidence of women.

Answer:

#### Opening Of Vanitha Canteen Near Athani Junction

The Ayalkkoottam Unit of Athani is planning to open a Vanitha Canteen for wayfarers and locals very close to the Athani Junction, on the NH 47. The Canteen will be managed by a Committee consisting of only women. The primary aim of opening the Canteen is building self-confidence among women to undertake new initiatives. It will also bring in financial benefits to the Ayalkkootam for planning and executing other welfare services in the locality. Since Athani is a busy junction, close to the Kochi Airport, the Canteen is expected to have a lot of customers. Since the prices are below what is charged by similar places run by private persons, it is expected that Canteen will prove a success.

If you are near the airport for any reason you may visit this Canteen and have nice meals or snacks at quite reasonable prices. The authorities say customers can expect excellent personalized service in their Canteen.

Question 5.

Your friend Raj drafted the following notice for a debate to be conducted by the Social Science Club. But it has some errors. Edit it.

Dear friends,

The Social Science Club of our school has organising a debate in the topic 'Women are born to do what men cannot do' on'21.08.2Q17. The programme will inaugurate by Dr. Prasanna who fights for women's rights. We shall be thankful if you could kindly register your names at least by 18.8.2017.

Sd /-  
Convenor  
Social Science Club

Answer:

Dear Friends,

The Social Science Club of our school is organizing a debate on the topic “Women are born to do what men cannot do’ on 21.8.2017. The programme will be inaugurated by Dr. Prasanna who fights for women’s rights. We shall be thankful if you could kindly register your names at least by 18.8.2017.

Sd/-  
Convenor  
Social Science Club

Question 6.

A popular television channel is telecasting a panel discussion on ‘The Need for women Empowerment’. If you are one of the panellists, how will you introduce the topic? Attempt it in about 150 words.

Answer:

The Need for Women Empowerment Empowering women is an urgent need of the day, especially in our society. In the Indian society, women do not have equality with men in many areas. Although the Constitution of India ensures equality of women in all aspects of life, in practice that equality remains on paper. In the social, economic and cultural status, women are considered inferior to men. Even now there is the dowry system. When a man marries he not only gets a wife, but he also gets a lot of money or ornaments. Many women don’t get married because they have no money to pay huge dowries to men. Culturally a woman is discriminated against. She is refused entry in many places, even in places of worship just because she is a woman. There is also economic discrimination. If a man gets Rs. 800 as his daily wages, a woman is paid only Rs. 400, although she may do more work than a man. Look at the Ministries in the Centre and the States. How many women ministers are there? Look at the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies. How many women representatives are there? We find in India equality of women is only on paper. Therefore the empowerment of women is very essential.

Question7.

The following is an article on the importance of girl child in our society. Complete the paragraph using appropriate adjectives. .

Education of the girl child is a ..... (a) ..... (disturbing/distracting/ discussing) question when we analyse the situation in certain rural areas of our country. A girl child is often seen as a ..... (b) ..... (big/ negligible /grand) burden by many families in rural areas. The government is trying its best to bring to the fore, the ..... (c) ..... (lighter/brighter/tighter) side of learning, especially in the case of the girl child. However, it is the parents who should realise that a girl child is a ..... (d) ..... (deliberate/ dedicated/ divine) gift and should be properly taken care of.

Answer:

- (a) disturbing,
- (b) big,
- (c) brighter,
- (d) divine





Question 8.

Given below is an excerpt of an article that appeared in a prominent daily newspaper. There are certain errors in the passage given below. Edit them.

The more disturbing fact about the plight of women in India is that the merits of learning and labour are not enjoyed by all. The deeper our analysis, the clearer the picture becomes. Rural women are lesser ill focus when we study the impact of education among women. The great trouble is that it is really hard to bring the rural, semi-rural, urban and semi-urban women under the same umbrella.

Answer:

The most disturbing fact about the plight of women in India is that the merits of learning and labour are not enjoyed by all. The deeper our analysis, the clearer the picture becomes. Rural women are less in focus when we study the impact of education among women. The greatest trouble is that it is really hard to bring the rural, semi-rural, urban and semi-urban women under the same umbrella.

Question 9.

A debate was conducted by the English Club of your school on the topic 'Women are not born to do everything a man can'. As a member of the group that supports the topic, write a short paragraph expressing your arguments in favour of the topic. There should be at least four points in your argument. You may use expressions like 'I agree ...', 'I don't agree...' etc.

Answer:

I quite agree with the idea that "Women are not born to do everything a man can". I may sound a male chauvinist when I say like that. But look at the facts impartially and decide if a woman can do everything a man can do. Can a woman run as fast as a man? Can a woman lift as much weight as a man can? Can a woman jump as high as a man jumps? Look at the world of science and technology. If you ask people to name some great women inventors they may immediately come up with the name of Marie Curie and then they will struggle to find a second inventor. But we have hundreds of male inventors. Ask the ladies to name a few literary giants like Shakespeare, Milton, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Keats, Shelley, Dickens and so on. Of course they will come up with some names like Emily Bronte, Jane Austen, Elizabeth Barrett Browning. But can we really compare their works with those of the men? Now ask for great painters among women. Do they have any Raphael, Michael Angelo or Pablo Picasso? Do they have any female composer to match Mozart or Beethoven? So I feel that women can't do everything that men can do!

Question 10.

Imagine that a leading activist for women's rights is visiting your school. You are one of the students who got an opportunity to interact with her. Frame four questions on the need of women empowerment that you wish to ask.

Answer:

Madam, do you think women empowerment is really possible?  
What is the greatest obstacle you find in women empowerment?

Do you think women themselves are against women empowerment because in many families mothers prefer their sons to their daughters?  
We have heard that the 3 L's for women empowerment are Learning, Labour and Leadership. Are they enough?

### **The 3LS of Empowerment About The Author**



– Christine Lagarde



Christine Lagarde was born in Paris on 1.1.1956. She is the first woman to become the Finance Minister of G-8 economy and to head the International Monetary Fund. She advocates 3 Ls for women empowerment. This speech was made on 19 May 2014 at the National Democratic Institute, Washington DC.

### **The 3LS of Empowerment Summary in English**

Good Afternoon!

It is great to be among friends and kindred spirits.

The 21st century poses many challenges that require new ways of thinking. None of them is more important than the economic role of women in a quickly changing world. But women today remain blocked from contributing their true potential. This has a huge cost. In some countries, the per capita income is very low because women are not given equal opportunity. They are half the world's population. But their economic contribution is far less than 50%. We have to change this situation. For empowering women, I suggest three Ls – Learning, Labour and Leadership.

Education is the foundation on which any change is built. Learning helps women to help themselves and break free of the chains with which they are bound. This is more necessary in the developing world. In Africa, there is a common saying: "If you educate a boy, you train a man. If you educate a girl, you train a village."

Labour is the second step. Labour helps women to flourish and achieve their true potential. Unfortunately today, even when women work, they are often limited to jobs where the pay, status and security are low. Globally, women earn only % as much as men, even when they have similar education and similar jobs. One of our important ideas should be “equal pay for equal work”. Researches show that removing the gender inequality in economic participation can bring an increase in the per capita income.

Women can be given more opportunities in the work place. There is a need to change our laws to ensure that property and inheritance laws do not discriminate against women. Education and healthcare for women should be encouraged. Women should be given more credit facilities so that they can get greater economic independence.

The 3rd L is leadership. It enables women to rise and fulfil their inborn abilities and talents. A lot can be done here. Sometimes women make better leaders than men. Women tend to make decisions based on consensus building, inclusion, compassion and sustainability. It is true that sometimes women lack the confidence to match their competence. They have to change their mindset. They should be ready to “dare the difference”, to take risk and step outside their comfort zones. But they face a lot of barriers. These barriers are seen even when we talk about giving primary education for girls in a village orgiving executive positions to women in business.

It is time to create a world where all women can grow to their potential. The world will reap the benefits. The three Ls will help us to get there.

If we dare the difference, the difference will deliver.

## The 3LS of Empowerment Summary in Malayalam

### എല്ലാവർക്കും നമസ്കാരം!

ഒരേപോലെ ചിന്തിക്കുന്നവരുടേയും കൂട്ടുകാരുടേയും ഇടയിൽ - നിൽക്കുന്നത് ഒരു വലിയ സന്തോഷമുള്ള കാര്യമാണ്.

21: 30 നൂറ്റാണ്ട് പുതിയ ചിന്താഗതികൾ ആവശ്യമുള്ള പല വെല്ലു വിളികളും ഉള്ള സമയമാണ്. അതിവേഗം മാറിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ലോകത്തിൽ സ്ത്രീകളുടെ സാമ്പത്തിക റോളിനേക്കാൾ അധികം പ്രാധാന്യമുള്ള വേറെ ഒന്നും തന്നെയില്ല. പക്ഷെ ഇന്ന് സ്ത്രീകൾ അവരുടെ ശരിക്കുള്ള കഴിവുകൾ തെളിയിക്കുന്നതിൽ നിന്നും വിലക്കപ്പെട്ടു കഴിയുന്ന അവസ്ഥാവിശേഷമാണുള്ളത്. ഇതിന് വളരെ വലിയ വില കൊടുക്കണം, ചില രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ശരാശരി ഒരാളുടെ വരുമാനം വളരെ താഴ്ന്നതാണ്. എന്തുകൊണ്ടെന്നാൽ, സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക് തുല്യ വിധത്തിലുള്ള തൊഴിൽ സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ അവിടെ കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. സ്ത്രീകൾ ലോകത്തിലെ ജനസംഖ്യയുടെ പകുതിയുണ്ട്. പക്ഷെ അവരുടെ സാമ്പത്തിക ഓഹരി 50%ത്തേക്കാൾ വളരെ കുറവാണ്. നമുക്ക് ഈ അവസ്ഥ മാറ്റേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. സ്ത്രീ ശാക്തീകരണത്തിന് ഞാൻ മൂന്ന് "എൽ" മുന്നോട്ടുവെക്കുന്നു. പഠിത്തം, ജോലി, നേതൃത്വം എന്നിവയാണ് (ലേണിങ്ങ്, ലേബർ, ലീഡർഷിപ്പ്) അവ.

വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം എന്ന് അടിത്തറയിലാണ് മാറ്റങ്ങൾ പടുത്തുയർത്ത - ണ്ടത്, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം തങ്ങളെത്തന്നെ സഹായിക്കാൻ സ്ത്രീകളെ സഹായിക്കുന്നു. ലോകത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്ക് ഇത് വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ആഫ്രിക്കയിൽ സാധാരണയായി പറയുന്ന ഒരു പഴഞ്ചൊല്ലുണ്ട്, "ഒരു - ആൺകുട്ടിയെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുമ്പോൾ, നിങ്ങൾ ഒരു മനുഷ്യനെ മാത്രമാണ് - പരിശീലിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്. ഒരു പെൺകുട്ടിയെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുമ്പോൾ നിങ്ങൾ -- ഒരു വില്ലേജിനെ പരിശീലിപ്പിക്കുന്നു."



ലേബർ (ജോലി) രണ്ടാമത്തെ പടിയാണ്. തൊഴിൽ സ്ത്രീകളെ അഭി - വൃദ്ധി കൈവരുത്താനും അവരുടെ ശരിക്കുള്ള കഴിവുകളെ പ്രയോഗിക്കാനും സഹായിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്ന് സ്ത്രീകൾ ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട് ക്കിലും അവരുടെ ശമ്പളവും, സ്ഥാനവും, സുരക്ഷിതത്വവും വളരെ താണനിലയിലുള്ളതാണ്, താഴ്ന്ന ജോലികൾക്കായി അവരെ പരിമിത - പ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന അവസ്ഥ കാണാം. ഒരേ വിധത്തിലുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാ - സവും, ജോലിയും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടും ആഗോളതലത്തിൽ സ്ത്രീകൾ പുരു ഷന്മാർ സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നതിനെ മൂക്കാൽ ഭാഗം മാത്രമേ സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നു

ഒരേ ജോലിക്ക് ഒരേ ശമ്പളം എന്നുള്ളത് ഒരു പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട തർ മായിരിക്കണം. സാമ്പത്തിക ഇടപാടുകളിലുള്ള അസമത്വം മാറ്റുമ്പോൾ -- ശരാശരി വരുമാനം കൂട്ടുവാൻ സഹായിക്കും എന്നാണ് ഗവേഷണ - ങ്ങൾ തെളിയിക്കുന്നത്.

സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക് ജോലിസ്ഥല ങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതൽ അവസര ങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. നമ്മുടെ പല നിയമങ്ങളും മാറേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. -- സ്വത്തുക്കളുടേയും പിൻതുടർച്ചാവകാശ ങ്ങളുടേയും നിയമങ്ങൾ സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക് എതിരായി ഒരു വിവേചനവും കാണിക്കരുത്. സ്ത്രീകളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവും ആരോഗ്യവും പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക് കൂടുതൽ കടം എടുക്കാനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണം, അതുമൂലം സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക് കൂടുതൽ സാമ്പത്തിക സ്വാന്ത്യം കൈവരും.

മൂന്നാമത്തെ "L" ലീഡർഷിപ്പ് ആണ്. അത് സ്ത്രീകളെ അവരുടെ ജന്മവാസനകളേയും അഭിരുചികളേയും വളർത്തുവാൻ സഹായിക്കുന്നു. വളരെയധികം കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ

ചെയ്യുവാൻ കഴിയും. ചില പ്പോൾ സ്ത്രീകൾ പുരുഷന്മാരേക്കാളും നല്ല ലീഡേഴ്സ് ആകാം. സ്ത്രീകൾ പൊതുസമ്മതമുള്ളതും, എല്ലാവരേയും ഉൾക്കൊള്ളാൻ നന്നും സഹാനുഭൂതിയുടെ തത്വം നിലനിൽക്കുന്നതുമായ തീരുമാനങ്ങൾ എടുക്കുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ചിലപ്പോൾ സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക് അവരുടെ കാര്യക്ഷമതയനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ആത്മവിശ്വാസം കുറയുന്നു എന്നു ഉള്ളത് ഒരു സത്യമാണ്. അവർ അവരുടെ മനസ്സിനെ മാറ്റിയെടുക്കണം. "വ്യത്യാസങ്ങളെ നേരിടാൻ" അവർക്ക് കഴിയണം. ഉത്തരവാദിത്തം ഏറ്റെടുക്കാനും, അവരുടെ സുരക്ഷിതമേഖലകളിൽ നിന്നും പുറത്തിറങ്ങാനും അവർക്ക് കഴിയണം. പക്ഷേ അവർക്ക് പല തടസ്സങ്ങളേയും നേരിടേണ്ടതായി വരും, ഒരു വില്ലേജിലെ പെൺകുട്ടികൾക്ക് പ്രമറി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറയുമ്പോഴും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക് ബിസിനസ്സിൽ ഭരണനിർവ്വഹണ സമിതികളിൽ സ്ഥാനം കൊടുക്കുമ്പോഴും നമുക്ക് ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള പ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങൾ കാണാൻ കഴിയും,

അതുകൊണ്ട് എല്ലാ സ്ത്രീകൾക്കും അവരുടെ കഴിവുകൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു വളരുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ലോകം സൃഷ്ടിക്കാനുള്ള സമയം വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു, അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാൽ ലോകം ലാഭം കൊയ്യും. ഈ മൂന്ന് "L" - കളും നമ്മളെ ലക്ഷ്യത്തിൽ എത്തിക്കാൻ സഹായിക്കും.

നമ്മൾ വ്യത്യാസങ്ങളെ ധൈര്യപൂർവ്വം നേരിട്ടാൽ, വ്യത്യാസങ്ങൾ നമ്മളെ രക്ഷിക്കും.

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**Emancipation – giving freedom, സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം കൊടുക്കുക**

**Empowerment – giving power, ശാക്തീകരണം**

**Requisites – things needed, അത്യാവശ്യമുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ**

**Kindred spirits – people who think alike, ഒരേപോലെ ചിന്തിക്കുന്നവർ**

**Rapidly – quickly, പെട്ടെന്ന്**

**Potential – capacity to develop, വളരാനുള്ള കഴിവ്**

**Lag – behind expectation, പുറകിൽ നിൽക്കുക**

**Significantly – greatly, വലിയ വിധത്തിൽ**

**Denied – not given, കൊടുത്തില്ല**

**Concerted – joint, യോജിച്ചുള്ള**

**Shackles – chains, ചങ്ങലകൾ**

**Exclusion – being kept away, മാറ്റിനിർത്തൽ**

**Essential – important, necessary, ആവശ്യമായത്**

**Adage – proverb, പഴമൊഴി**

**Facilitates – makes easy, എളുപ്പമാക്കുക**

**Flourish – grow well, നല്ലപോലെ വലുതാകുക**

**Achieve – get, ലഭിക്കുക**

**Participate – take part, ഭാഗഭാക്കാകുക**

**Stuck – unable to move, ഒട്ടിപ്പിടിച്ചിരിക്കുക**

**Status – prestige, നല്ല നില**

**Eliminating – removing, ഇല്ലാതാക്കുക**

**Inheritance – share of parental wealth, കുടുംബസ്വത്ത്**

**Discriminate – distinguish, വേർതിരിവ് കാണിക്കുക**



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Innate – inborn, ജന്മനായുള്ള

Talents – special abilities, കഴിവുകൾ

Consensus-building – doing things with common agreement, പൊതുജനസമ്മതത്തോടെ ചെയ്യുക

Inclusion – letting everybody in, എല്ലാവരെയും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുക

Compassion – mercy, ദയ

Sustainability – the ability to last longer, ദീർഘകാലം നിലനിൽക്കുന്ന

Competence – abilities, കഴിവുകൾ

Narrative – position, നില

Barriers – obstacles, തടസ്സങ്ങൾ

Impediments – obstacles, തടസ്സങ്ങൾ

Prejudice – pre-judgment, മുൻവിധി



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