

Gender gap has been a major issue plaguing various sectors. Analyse gender gap in judiciary discuss how this affects justice system of the country

India improved its the Gender Gap Index to 126 from 133. Besides, there are numerous issues in closing the gender gap.

Gender gap in various sectors

Gender gap has been widening in many areas of the economy.

① Agriculture - As per the Agriculture ministry - the average men received ₹383 as wages whereas women received ₹159

② Defence forces - Despite efforts only after apex court's intervention Permanent Commission has been extended to women cadets.

③ Police - women represent only 11% of the total police force.

④ Political representation of 15%
of women represent in Lok Sabha,
13% in Rajya Sabha and 9.3% in
legislature assemblies.

The gender gap in judiciary is
stern.

Gender gap in judiciary

Past independence till now only
three women ^{judges} case present in the
supreme court, and 13% of judges in
high courts.

only sixteen chief justice of
high courts ~~have~~ ^{had} are held by women
in the past seven decades.

* Impact on justice systems

The gender gap present in the
judiciary can lead to neglect of
policy formulation for women.

For example, as per the state of
Judiciary report 191, district courts ~~of~~
had separate women toilets.

② Affects criminal justice system

As women ~~are~~ are also present in
prison, under trials and prison staff
gender gap exacerbates the overcrowding
of women inmates in the prison.

③ Delayed justice has been the
option for women to reach the higher
post as often levels, in constabulary
women are 12-1, but as officer level
they are at 8-1.

Closing the gap

gender sensitisation along with
inclusive recruitment and increasing
women only job roles can close the
gap in the short term at least.