

RECONSTRUCTION OF NATION THROUGH EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

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Abstract

Women's empowerment can be characterized to advancing women's healthy self-awareness worth, their capacity to decide their own decisions, and their entitlement to impact social change for them and others. Women empowerment - a basic common liberty that is additionally key to accomplishing a more prosperous world. Women's empowerment and advancing women's privileges have arisen as a piece of a significant worldwide development and is proceeding to kick off something new. Days like International Women's Empowerment Day are additionally acquiring momentum. But regardless of a lot of progress, women and young ladies keep on confronting separation and viciousness in all aspects of the world. This paper talks about how empowering women will gain a colossal effect on the headway of any country. The paper illuminates how any country can be reconstructed by empowering women.

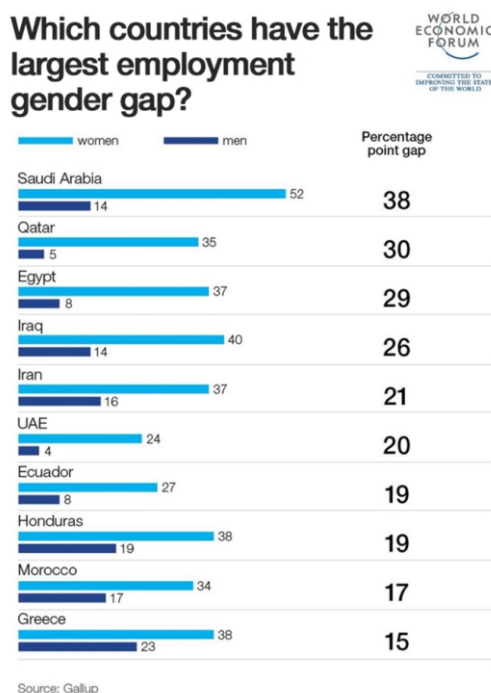
Key Words : Women Empowerment, Reconstruction, Sustainable Development, Gender Gap

Sustainable and inclusive development throughout the world , leaving no one behind is the overall goal of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda. Women's equality and gender empowerment are essential to achieving this goal, however, gender disparities around the globe remain wide, widespread and pervasive. Women empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social, educational, gender or economic strength of individuals and communities of women. Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence. Women empowerment involves the building up of a society, a political environment, wherein

women can breathe without the fear of oppression, exploitation, apprehension, discrimination and the general feeling of persecution which goes with being a woman in a traditionally male dominated structure. Women empowerment and gender equality are discussed as a means to bring about sustainable development in the country.

Are women less empowered ?

Globally, less than 50percent of women 15 or over are employed, as which is compared to 75% of males. In addition women are doing three times as much paid work than men. If women earn a wage their jobs, they tend to be a reflection of gender stereotypes and offer relatively low wages low working conditions, and the lack of opportunities for advancement in their careers. In general, women are paid less than males, even when they do the same or similar tasks. Women are not represented at the top of the pyramid in both government and business. Additionally, when compared to companies owned by males businesses run by women are less successful have fewer employees, they are also more concentrated within areas which have limited possibilities for growth and profits.



Source : World Economic Forum , 2020 data

The UN report highlights four major causes that hinder gender equality in all aspects of work and at every level of development: unjust social standards, discriminatory laws, insufficient protections under the law gender gaps in non-paid childcare and household work and unequal access to financial, digital and real estate assets.

Social norms influence women's choices about what occupational and educational opportunities they want to explore; they impact the distribution of work that is not paid within families and the wages paid to paid-for care jobs like teaching and nursing which employ a significant number of women. Also, they perpetuate gender stereotypes that discriminate against women and gender biases that restrict women's wages and career chances.

Social norms that are discriminatory are enforced in laws that restrict women's choices in their careers and their ability to get passports, travel out of their home, establish business, and even have property or inheritance rights. A new piece of International Monetary Fund analysis suggests that this type of discrimination in the law is linked with lower levels in educational achievement for women, larger gender pay gaps, and less women-owned enterprises.

Hundreds of millions of females perform their jobs informally, and without legal protection - whether in law or in reality - of their rights to social and labor rights. In India as an example there are around 120 million females (around 95 percent of women employed engaged in paid work) are employed informally, in addition to 12 million working in Mexico (around 60 percent of women employed). The majority of those who work informally aren't able to voice their concerns for higher wages or better conditions at work. This is especially true of women, who are also a victim of physical and sexual assault as well as restrictions regarding their reproductive rights.

The large gender gap in unpaid jobs and caring are a significant cause of lower opportunity for women in the workplace. The care and household obligations of women are evident in a substantial "motherhood pay penalty". All over the globe, mothers who have dependent children are paid, on average less than those who don't have dependent children, and also less than fathers who have similar employment and household characteristics. In reality, there are some indications of the existence of a "fatherhood pay premium": an association between the man's earnings and the number of children they have.

How will women's empowerment help rebuild the nation?

There is no country that has achieved total gender equality. Women and girls in all parts of the world remain victims of injustices due to their gender. What could make this year and the future years different? We're equipped with the 17 Global Goals to change the world.

There is a chance for us to be a part of history. There has never been a more world-wide dedication for gender equality that we are making now. It's the time!

The 17 Global Goals, aka the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will help achieve three major goals in 2030: eliminate extreme poverty, tackle climate change, and combat injustices and inequities. With 193 countries committing to the SDGs. The world is set to make lasting, sustainable transformation!

Goal 5 is targeted towards achieving gender equality and empower all girls and women. A single goal to eliminate gender discrimination is the initial worldwide effort that is united to end practices and customs such as child marriage, female genital mutilation as well as gender-based violence, and changing the beliefs that drive discrimination.

But, fighting the discrimination that women and girls face isn't a one-time target. The other 16 goals cannot be accomplished without giving everyone - boys and girls as well as women and men - to realize their full potential!

ENDING POVERTY

Eliminating the cycle of extreme poverty (measured as a person who lives with more than \$1.25 USD per day) is achievable. The rate that are considered extreme have been cut in half from 1990 and ensuring that women are given equal access in education, access to land and economic and financial opportunities could assist in lifting even more families, families, and communities from poverty. For instance, for every extra year a girl remains studying, her earnings could increase by 10-20 percent!

ZERO HUNGER

Each year, 3 million children suffer due to malnutrition. And girls are twice more likely to suffer malnutrition as do boys. Because of the old-fashioned beliefs that place importance on boys over girls women in developing countries are typically the last to eat, which could be as simple as eating almost nothing. In challenging these beliefs, and bringing women and girls into the kitchen (literally as well as metaphorically) and

allowing them to be food producers, similar to fishermen and farmers which will result in more people don't go hungry and the food system will be more sustainable.

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES

While the worldwide prevalence of maternal and child mortality have been slowly declining, around 800 women are still dying every day due to complications during childbirth and pregnancy. The majority of the deaths occur in the developing world. Ensuring women have access to health information, informing youth about sexual as well as reproductive health making sure that healthcare access is accessible and involving men in maternal, newborn, and child health are all crucial methods to stop this trend and help save lives.

EDUCATION FOR ALL

Every child has the right to education. But, over the 62 million girls who are not in from schools around the globe. Inequalities in gender create barriers that hinder girls from getting the education they need. From child marriage to school violence and the absence of separated toilets. Taking the necessary steps to address these issues will ensure that millions of girls do not just go to school to, but remain in, the classroom!

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Today, gender inequity hinders women all over the world from being able to contribute to their economies and communities in their most efficient ways. In ensuring the access of women to land as well as safe and decent work and reducing the gap in power relations and pay, the economy are able to benefit from the expertise and abilities of women!

PEACEFUL AND JUST COMMUNITIES

Rights of women and girls have human rights. It is estimated that one-third of women will suffer physical or sexual violence in their lives. Violence based on gender is among the most frequent violation of the human right to. Respecting women's and girls' rights to protection and safety means eliminating the violence based on gender such as sexual exploitation, trafficking, and other forms of abuse. A world that is fair for everyone is one that is free of violence.

OUR GOALS, OUR FUTURE

Global Goals are the goals that we all share. Global Goals are OUR goals that affect

every single person. Each of us has a role to play in changing our world for the better. Through raising awareness of these goals and holding our leaders accountable, we will be a positive influence. Take action and learn more now!

THE IMPACT IS SIGNIFICANT

If girls attend the school system, they lead longer, live longer lives, are married later, have less children, and significantly boost their incomes in the future. If all girls received an education in secondary school it would result in about two-thirds less teenage pregnancies and women will have fewer kids overall."

Given the multitude of challenges women confront around the globe isn't it no wonder that many organisations and policies have tried to meet the issues faced by girls and women. What's perhaps more remarkable is the more extensive impact these initiatives are having.

Programmes that focus on women's education and economic empowerment aren't only advantageous in terms of human rights and are also transformational economically too.

According to statistics, in the year 2011, each additional academic year in primary school has increased the future earnings of girls by 10-20 percent. Each additional year of secondary school increased their earnings between 15 and 25 percent.

If girls are in the school system, they lead longer, live longer lives, get married later, have less children, and significantly increase their future earnings. If all girls received secondary education it would result in about two-thirds less teenage pregnancies while women could have less children all-around.

The rate of deaths among children will decrease by close to 50%.

If a woman in the developing world has 7 or more years' schooling married after four years and is blessed with 2.2 less children than her educated sisters.

Girls' education can play part in reducing other health issues that affect the public. Between 800 and 1,500 women are killed every day of preventable causes linked to childbirth and pregnancy which include infections, bleeding hypertensive disorders, the obstructed birth-prevention issues which account for about 75 percent of all maternal deaths around the world.

Women with higher education are more likely to seek out skilled birth attendants and prenatal services which reduces infant and maternal death.

According to a study from 2013 that found that if all women had completed their education in the primary level, maternal mortality would decrease by 66%, from between 210 and 71 death per 100 000 births.

Mothers who are educated are better well-equipped to deal with the most common causes of death for children younger than 5, such as malaria and pneumonia, which can save up to 3 million lives.

Beyond the benefits of saving lives and increasing your earnings potential for each individual making investments in educational programs and empowerment of women can help the entire economy. Statistics show that "Investing in programs improving income-generating activities for women can return \$7 for every dollar spent."

In a study from 2013 in Ghana in 2013, the gender pay gap decreased to 57% in women who have no formal education to just one-third for females who have an education in secondary school. Globally, women control 40 percent of the world's informal small - to medium-sized businesses (SMEs) as well as 33% of the formal SME's, 70 percent of them are unserved with regard to accessibility to credit. The credit gap is estimated to amount to \$285 billion if it is closed. the per-capita gross domestic product in the developing nations could grow by 12 percent in 2030.

The impact of this isn't just limited to the countries in the developing world. "It is estimated that if women's paid employment rates were increased to the same level as men's, the U.S. GDP would be 9 percent higher; the euro area's would be 13 percent higher, and Japan's would be 16 percent higher."

Promoting gender equality is not only women's responsibility – it's the responsibility of all of us."

Former UN Secretary Kofi Annan

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