

Impact of Gender Equality & Women Empowerment on Sustainable Development

Dr. Monica Bansal¹, Diksha Gupta²

¹Assistant Professor in Commerce, Panjab University Rural Center, Kauni, Shri Muktsar Sahib

²Assistant Professor in Commerce, S.B.S.Govt. College, Kotkapura (Punjab)

ABSTRACT

This paper explores that what's the impact of gender equality and women empowerment on the sustainable development. The paper is current in today's environment and offers a practical explorative approach. The development is needed in every area from education to all type of services extension; we have to give proper knowledge and chance to the women in each field to cover the gap between gender equality. Women empowerment and gender equality gives better result in the development with the framework of government schemes and policies. According to United Nations SDGs plans all targets for the sustainable development are going to be achieved by 2030.

Keywords: Gender Equality, Sustainable Development Goals, Education, Women Empowerment, Service Extension.

I. INTRODUCTION

“Educating a girl child means educating the whole nation”

The development of child starts from the infant stage, in same manner countries development starts with the education. If we have education we can understand easily about our rights and duties which we get from the government from the time we came to this world, when we are aware about our rights and duties we can easily grab opportunities for establishing ourselves. When we want our nation to be a developed nation we have to contribute to our economy, the way our government is taking steps by making plans and by starting the schemes for the people of our nation. Our government with the help of schemes and plans creating awareness among the women and providing them facility to stand among the males of our nation. Government has started different different schemes for the education, protection and welfare of the women. Gender equality and women empowerment starts only with the education and to provide education government schemes are

-: Beti Padhao, Beti Bachao

Girl Child Protection Schemes
Integrated Child Development Schemes
Education Loan Scheme Under Haryana Women Development Corporation Ltd.

These are the some of the names of the schemes which is started by the state and central government. The main purpose of all these schemes is to provide the education to the girl child.

The Schemes like: - Ladli

Sukanya Samridhi Yojana
Apki Beti, Hamari Beti
Mahila Adhikarita Yojana

These are the schemes which are made to improve the gender ratio, welfare and savings for the women and small girl child. These different types of schemes are made by government to give the rights and right place to the women's which they deserve in the nation.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Saskia Wieringa defined the empowerment approach with respect to the issues of women and development. In this paper author is talking about development for women, gender planning and empowerment approach to women and development. It is very complex and problematic process of analysis in relation to women; it considered consultants and targeted women both. Here, author concluded that by bending ladies lives to determined needs and uncomplicated tools, it is required to make planning process elaborated of the social situation where they have to attempt the work.

Rene Veron focused on the lessons for participatory; community based sustainable development in India. Author talked about 'Old Kerala Model' which is not an appropriate example for the sustainable development. In Old Kerala model the environment is mixed and it threatened the sustainability of the social progress. New Kerala Model is also not appropriate to conclude the result, but new model provides many lessons to the planners for experiment in development countries. New Kerala Model also need further research to create environment awareness through decentralization process.

Niklas Potrafke and Heinrich W. Ursprung foccused on the impact of globalization on gender equality and govern female chain by social institutions in developing countries. Author observes for ten years in one hundred developing countries the advancement of globalization. The conclusion comes that in long run there is gender equality is result of globalization. In development process there is the expectation of the globalization on women.

Sarah Harper, Dirk Zeller, Melissa Hauzer, Daniel Pauly and Ussif Rashid Sumaila taken up the concept of women's participation in marine fisheries globally and how much contributed in the pacific. Women's contribution is to 56% of small scale catches and it is also concluded that in the wider society and to families women provide seafood on a consistent basis. Also, there is some management and recommendations to make better utilization of women's knowledge in fishery management.

Lucy Ferguson focused upon the gender dimensions on tourism and development relationship. This paper gives overview on the gender equality and tourism policies which focuses on the World Bank and the world tourism organization. The tourism policies are contributing to gender equality and women's empowerment but the reframing of the policies is required to maximize the potential of women. Author done all this research with the help of millennium development goal 3. This goal promotes the gender equality and women empowerment.

B. Sudhakara Reddy and Hippu Salk Kristle Nathan inspect about the center among gender- energy- poverty, which highlights the area of gender concern. Author analyze that women's are stakeholders in universalizing the modern energy services and how these women's from rural and low income households are at the receiving ends of energy poverty. These women's badly affects their health and living standard which creates hindrances in the gender development. Author concluded that with the implementation of different different schemes the economic efficiency and rural growth is achieved which results to provide sufficient energy to poor at low cost. By, these small changes women's lives gets improved and in turn benefits to the families and communities.

Ramya Subrahmanian is talking about the gender equality in education, with the help of two goals "Education for all" and "Millenium development goals" we come to know about the differences in participation of girls and boys in education. Here, author considered that there is a need to understand the right to education, rights within education and rights through education to create gender justice. With the processing of goals there is elimination of gender disparities in education by 2005 and by 2015 achieving equality in education.

Aruna Rao saw a change through daily activities about the gender equality. Author is not totally satisfied and argues that we have to widen the range for women in services by giving knowledge for agricultural, land, property and safety services. Author talks about the stereotyping people working inside/outside the organization who underestimates the potential of both men/women instead she concluded that they have to satisfy them, support them and encourage them to complement them as a change agents.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Objectives of the Study

The present study has been carried out with the main objective of studying the gender equality and women empowerment impact on the sustainable development with the help of government schemes and policies which are made to raise the gender ratio, living standard of women, welfare of women and to protect the rights of women.

Data Collection

Secondary Data sources like google.com; google scholar.com has also been used.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the analyses of the study, it is to be concluded that gender equality and women empowerment plays a vital role in the sustainable development. There are many areas where women's badly affects their health and living standard just to provide the proper facilities to family and these things create hindrances in the gender development. With the help of some recommendations and management we can easily better utilize the women's knowledge for the development purpose because there are many areas for women to come up with by having proper knowledge of each of them. According to the SDGs report of 2017 the goals of good health and well being must be achieved in the 2030 by reducing the premature deaths from cancer, diabetics and chronic diseases, and when talk about the gender equality child marriage is declining and only half of women in selected countries make their own decisions regarding sexual relations and health care. The SDGs plans are now government targeting for 2030 if we achieve the plans then gender equality and women empowerment gives the best result in the sustainable development of the country as a whole.

REFERENCES

- [1] Wieringa, S. (1994). Women's interests and empowerment: gender planning reconsidered. *Development and change*, 25(4), 829-848.
- [2] Véron, R. (2001). The "new" Kerala model: Lessons for sustainable development. *World development*, 29(4), 601-617.
- [3] Potrafke, N., & Ursprung, H. W. (2012). Globalization and gender equality in the course of development. *European Journal of Political Economy*, 28(4), 399-413.
- [4] Harper, S., Zeller, D., Hauzer, M., Pauly, D., & Sumaila, U. R. (2013). Women and fisheries: Contribution to food security and local economies. *Marine Policy*, 39, 56-63.
- [5] Ferguson, L. (2011). Promoting gender equality and empowering women? Tourism and the third Millennium Development Goal. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 14(3), 235-249.
- [6] Reddy, B. S., & Nathan, H. S. K. (2013). Energy in the development strategy of Indian households—the missing half. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 18, 203-210.
- [7] Subrahmanian, R. (2005). Gender equality in education: Definitions and measurements. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 25(4), 395-407.
- [8] Rao, A. (2006). Making institutions work for women. *Development*, 49(1), 63-67.