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① More workforce participation rate has the ability to close the gender gap imbalance in the country.

Gender gap is the difference b/w men & women in terms of social, political, educational, cultural and economical opportunities.

Gender Gap Index -

World Economic Forum has released (GRI), where India stands at 135 out of 146 countries.

This is far below the neighbouring countries like SL, MAL, Bhutan, Nepal & Bangladesh.

While considering 19 East Asian nation, India ranks 17 only above Pakistan & Afghanistan.

Though India improved ⑤ ranks comparing 2021, this is worst for a country seeking global high table & intends to grow faster.

parameters taken for Gender Gap Index :-

① political empowerment -

India has done well in this sub-index as many women hold seats in parliament & ministerial position. [104 out of 146]

② Educational Attainments -

India occupies considerably good position as it improved nation's literacy & enrollment rate. [107 out of 146] but needs further focused approach.

③ Health & Survival -

India occupies last rank [146]

④ economic opportunity & participation -

India ranks [143] which is worst indicator, as the nation still experiencing patriarchal attitudes towards women.

The above ③ indicators can be significantly improved by improving the ④ sub-index as all ③ correlates to one another.

The female labourforce has declined from (22%) [pre-pandemic] to 20% [post-pandemic], even after post-pandemic recovery only men's who returned to their workforce - in retail & hospitality industries too where women tends to be higher.

Conclusion - pandemic have impacted women all around the world, but in India its disproportionate impact. So, upcoming policies & schemes - framed by keeping (GIGI) on mind.