

Gender Inequality

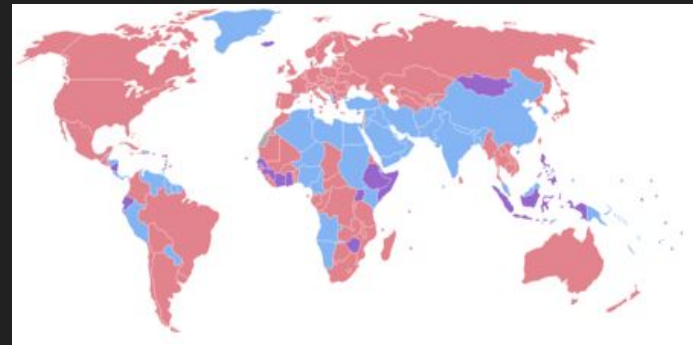
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17th October 2019

Introduction

- In present day, is the women to men ratio good everywhere? **No**. Why?
- In Europe and USA, the ratio is around **1.05 - 1.06** or higher.
- But in South Asia, West Asia, and China, the ratio can be as low as **0.94**, or even lower.
- Why is there such **discrepancy**? How can we help?
- Gained major spotlight due to **Dr. Amartya Sen - “More Than 100 Million Women Are Missing”** published in 1990.

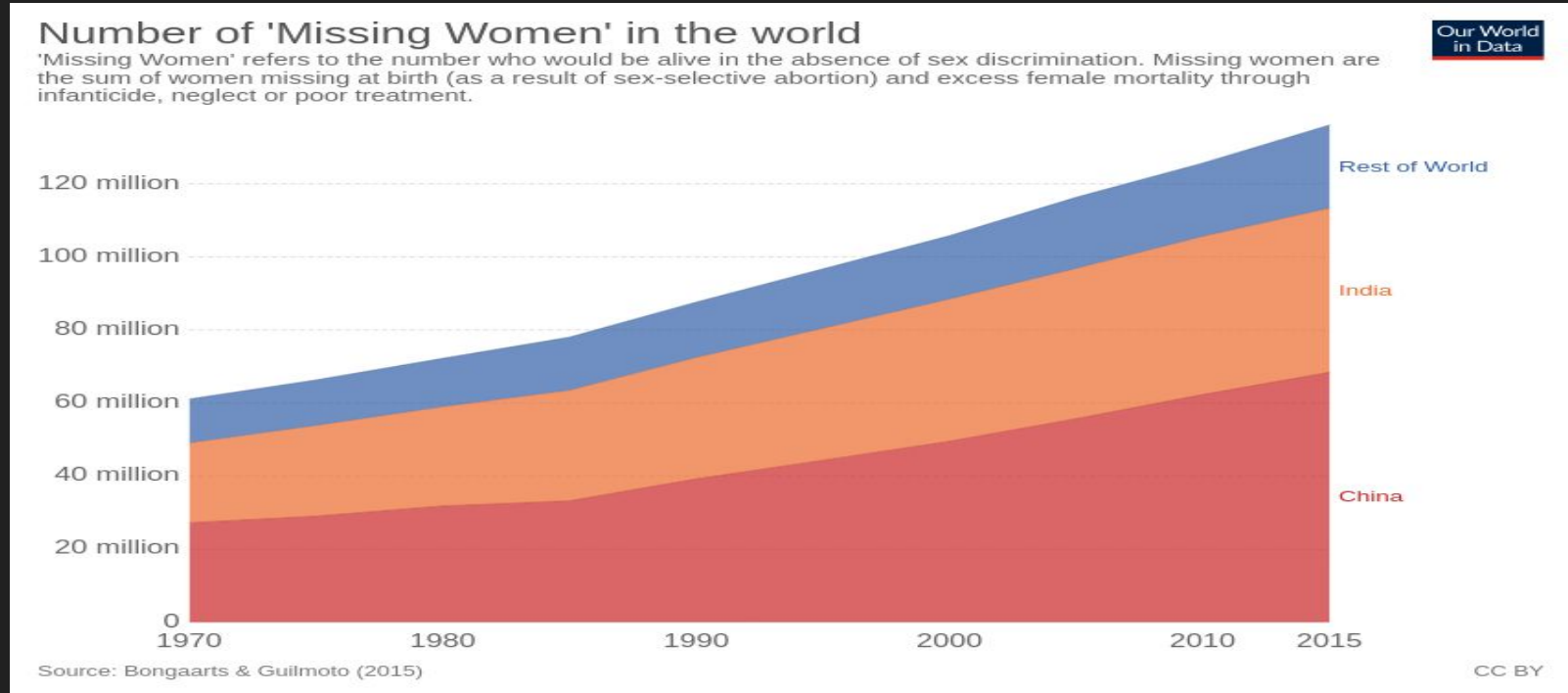


100 million missing women

- Indicates **shortfall** in the actual number of women relative to the expected number of women in a region or country.
- In **1990**, Dr. Sen found there were around **100 million missing women** -> Baffled economists around the world did their own research -> Found similar or higher estimates.
- In **2005**, a study estimated that over **90 million women**(40% - China, 35% - India) missing from the expected population in South and East Asia alone.

100 million missing women

- Currently **160 million missing women** approximately.



Biology favours women!

- Can the shortage be attributed to men being biologically stronger?

- **Myth** : Men are stronger.

Reality : **Women have better immunity and longer life spans.**

- Everyday, for every 100 females, 105 males are born.
 - Still a skewed ratio was observed. Why? **Nature aims to maintain balance** - hence favours men.
- This should ideally create a 100-100 ratio by teen years. **Not the case.** Why?

How will this affect the economy?

- Women - **untapped, hidden potential** - can make major contributions to the economy.
- Predicted : $E7 > G7$, rural growth rate $>$ urban growth rate in coming years.
- Similarly, **female growth rate will surpass that of males**, thus improving female contribution to the economy.
- Women currently mainly contribute to the **lower triangle of economy** - this is slowly changing.

Important questions to think over:

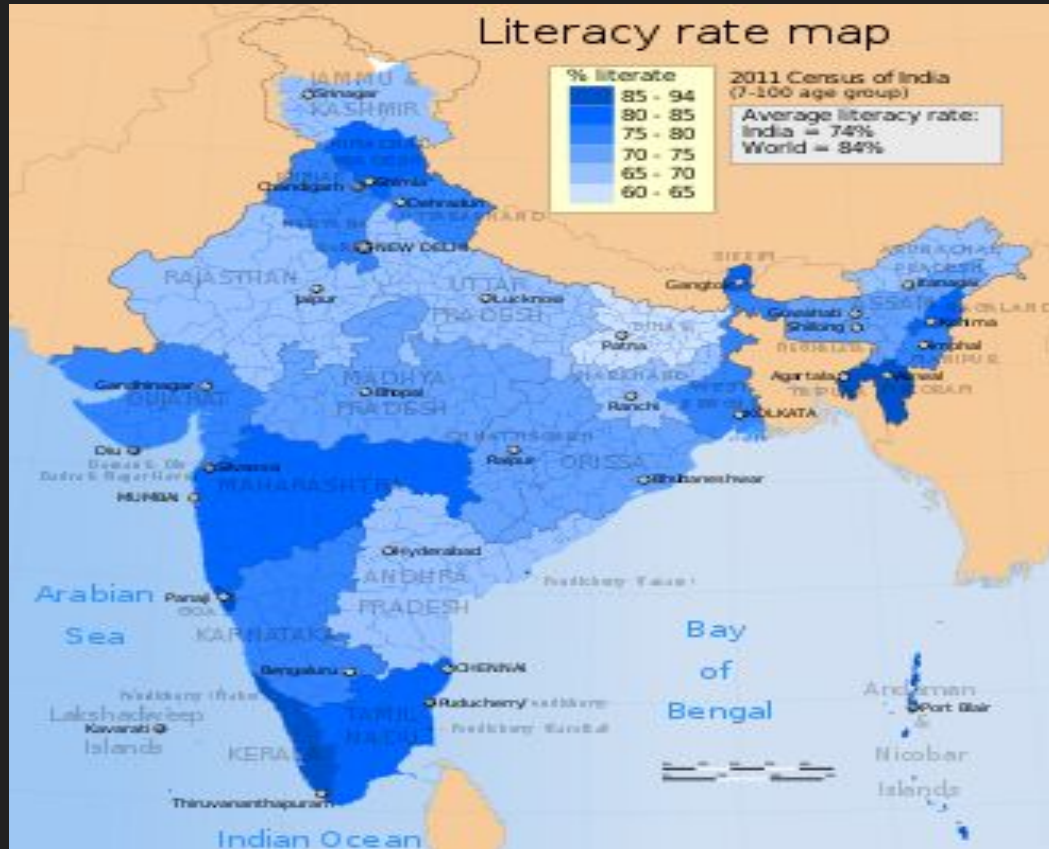
- Is the gender ratio in countries like USA, UK etc. good because:
 - a) Western culture more developed than Eastern? **No : Japan**
 - b) First world countries are better than Third world countries?
No : Sub-Saharan Africa
- Why is there so much **skewness** in gender ratios across countries and within a country?

- Economic, social, and cultural factors can influence the regional differences
- Employment , Education and Health facilities - **key factors**

Employment

- Income
- Social status
- Security and legal protection
- Experience of the outside world

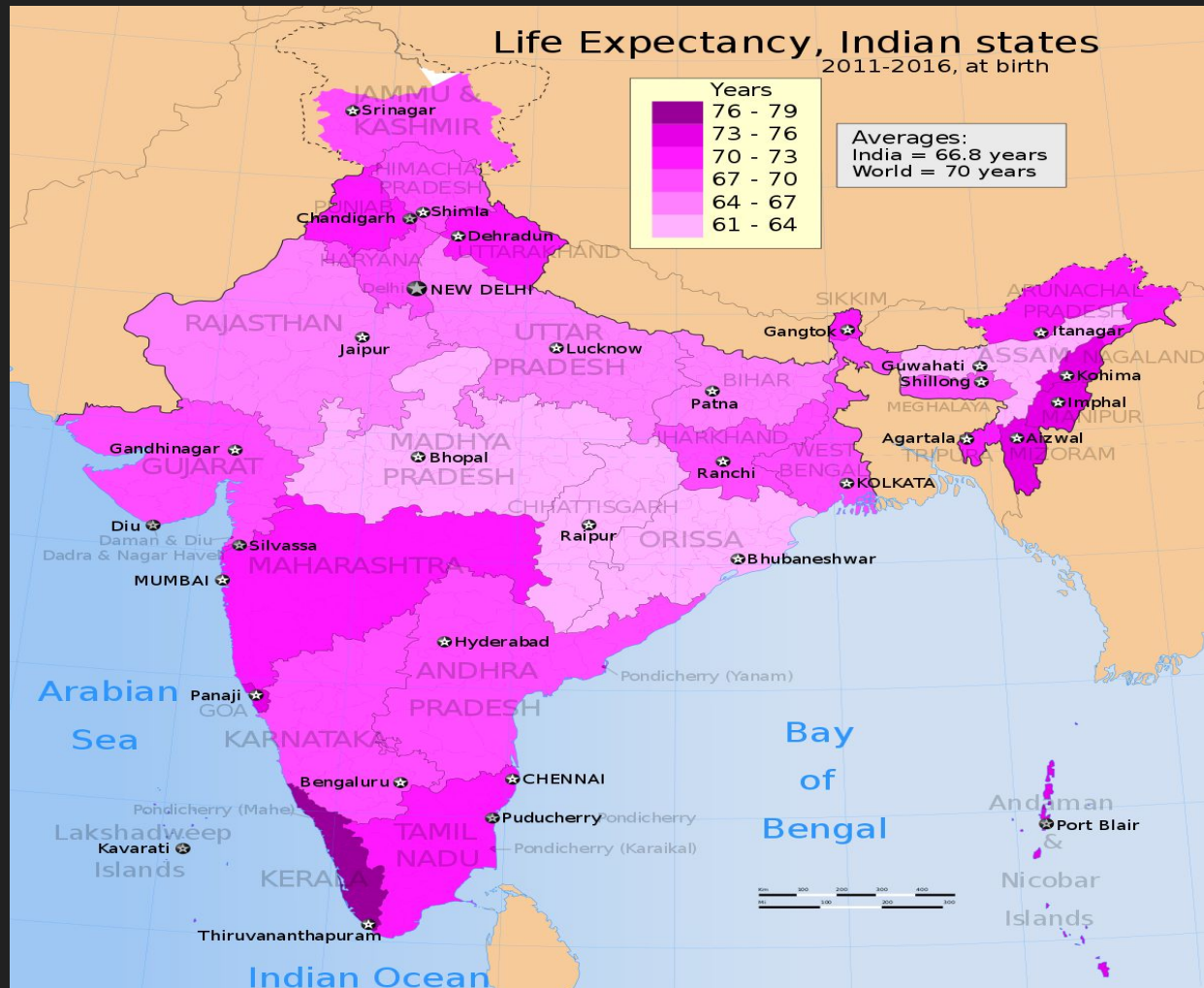
Education & Health facilities



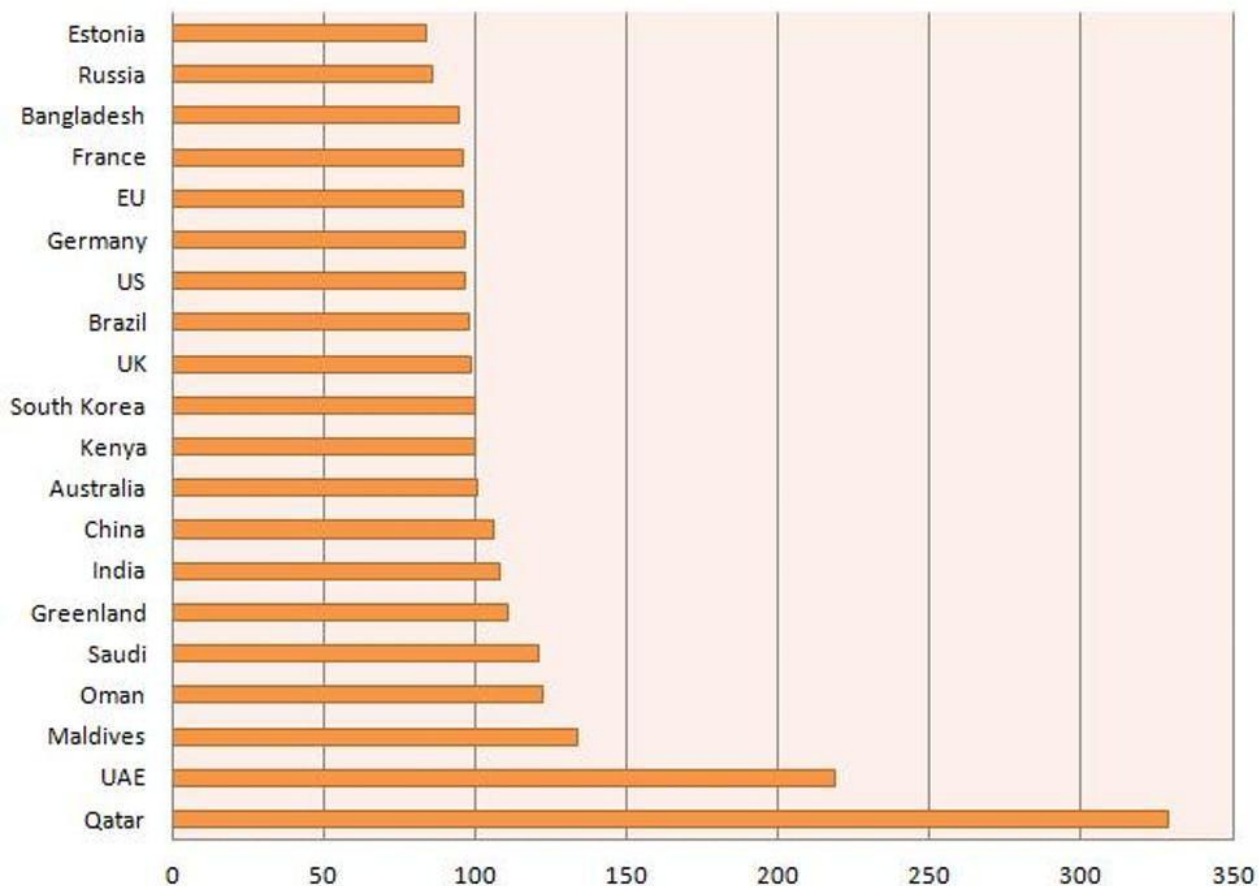
Kerala :
Women
to men
ratio is
1.08

Life Expectancy, Indian states

2011-2016, at birth



Males per 100 females in selected countries

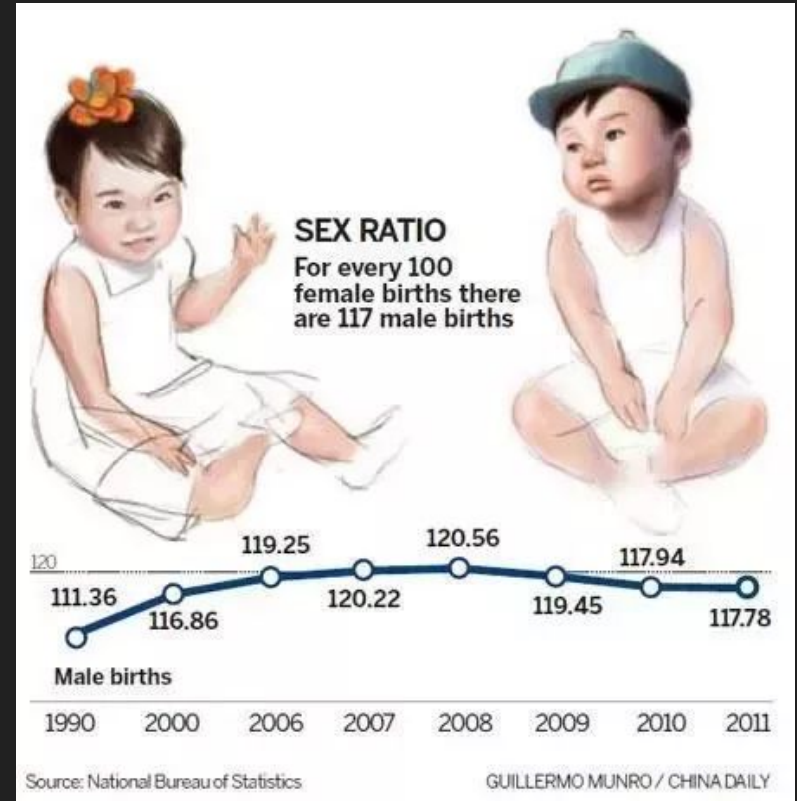


CHINA

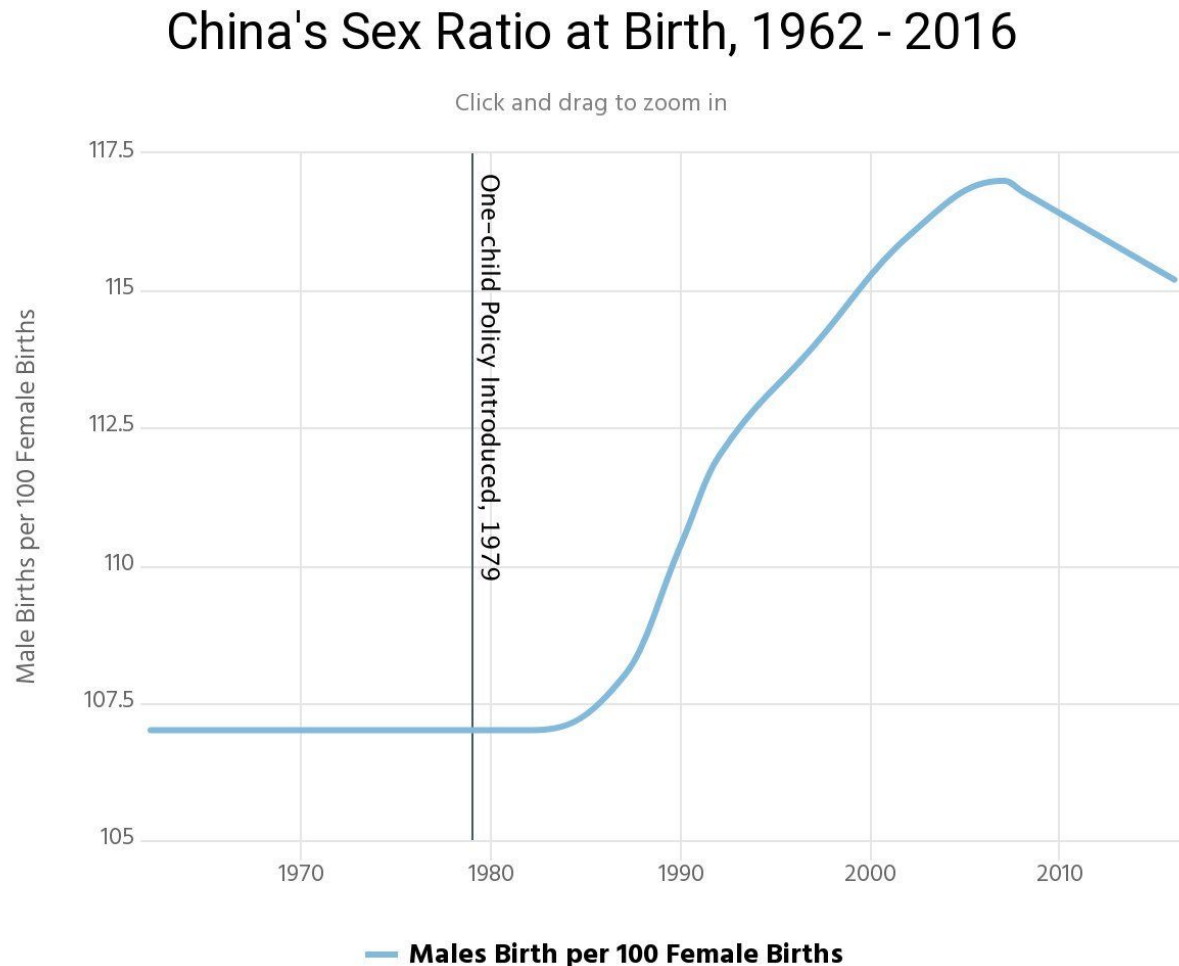
- 94 females per 100 males.
- 34 million more males than females.

India - 30 mn. missing women

China - 50 mn. missing women

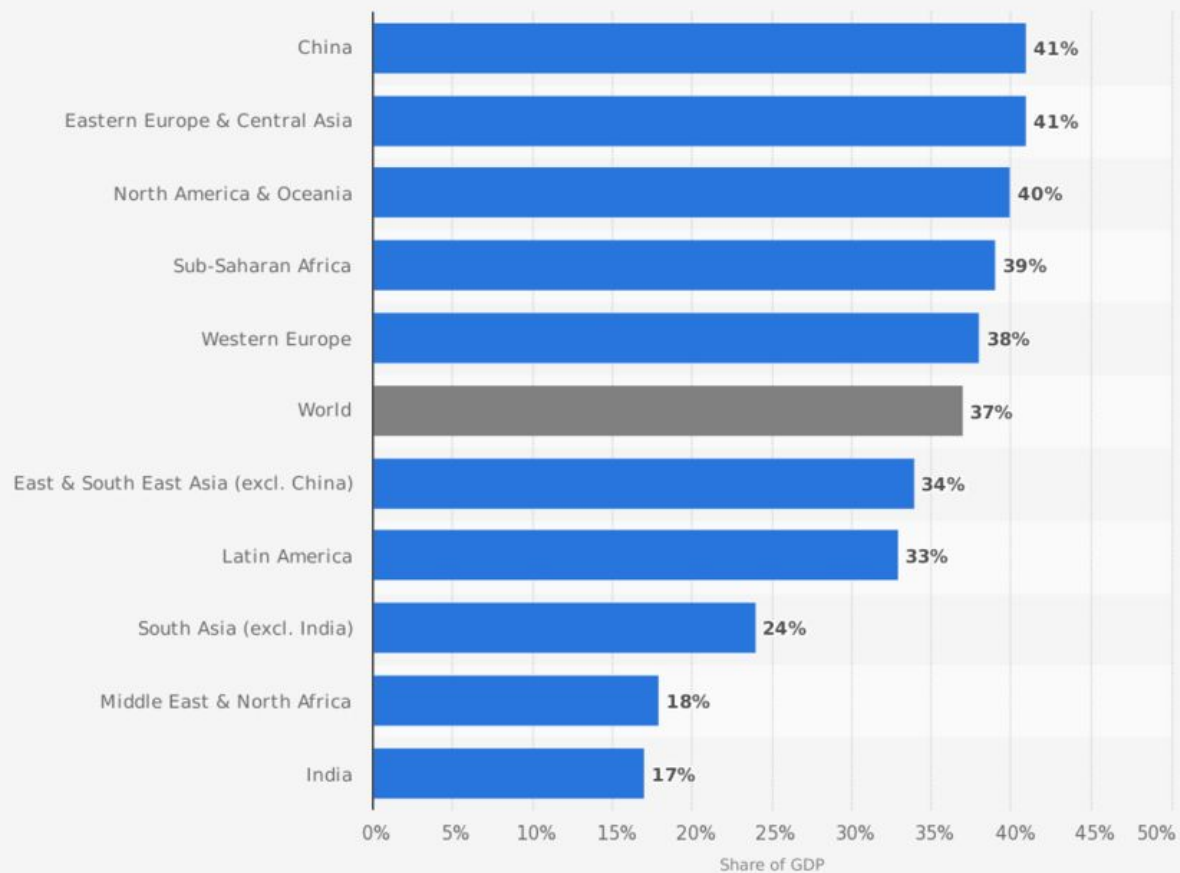


Why have women's survival prospects in China deteriorated in relative terms, since 1979?



- Reason - 'One child policy'.
- Sex selective abortions and higher rates of female child mortality
- Leads to various problems:
 - Short term: Human trafficking, marriage squeeze
 - Long term: Aging population.

Percentage of GDP contributed by female workers, as of 2015, by region

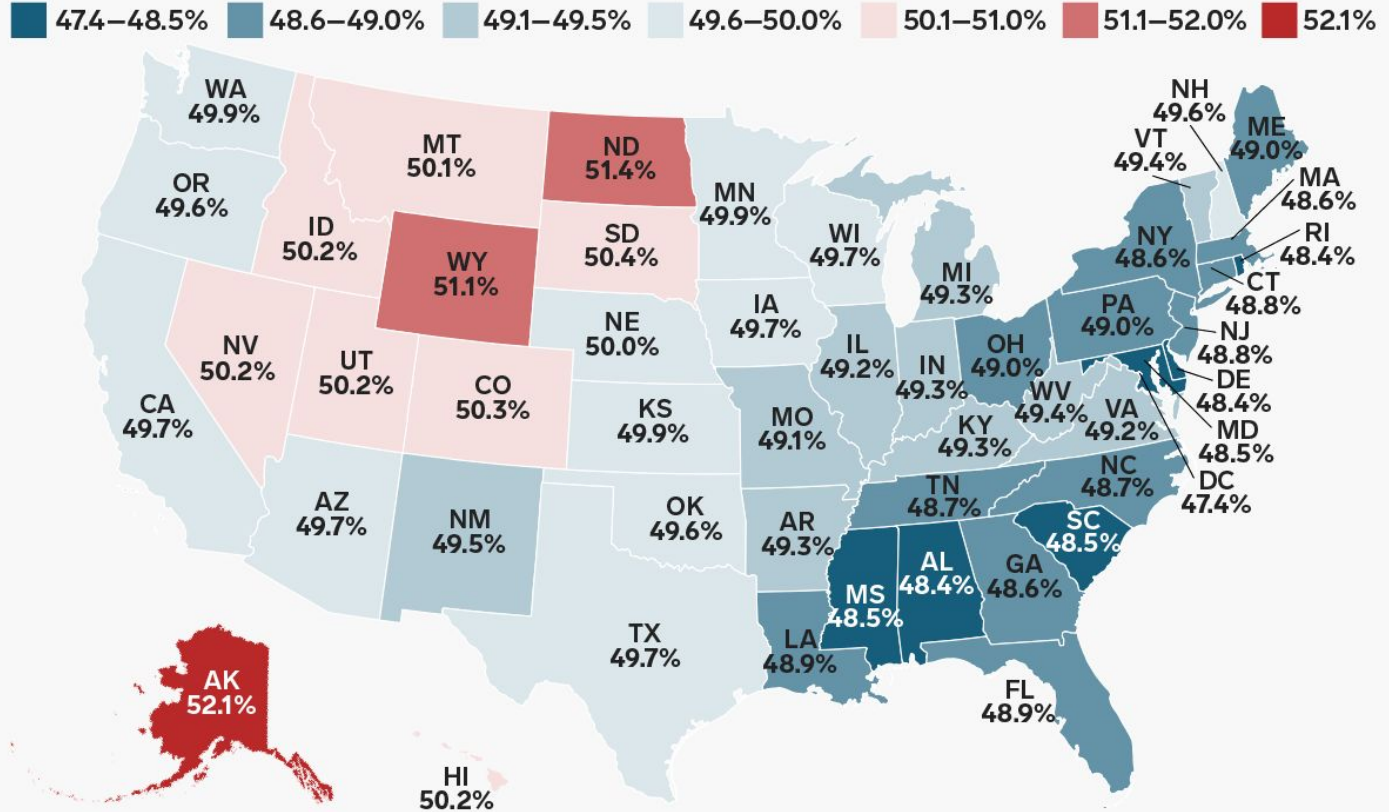


Source:
McKinsey
© Statista 2018

Additional Information:
Worldwide; September 2015

USA

Male share of population

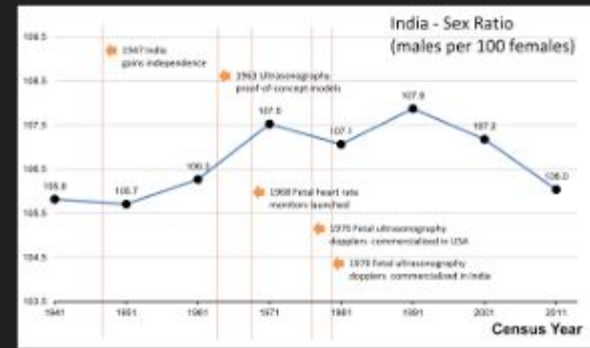


Source: US Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey

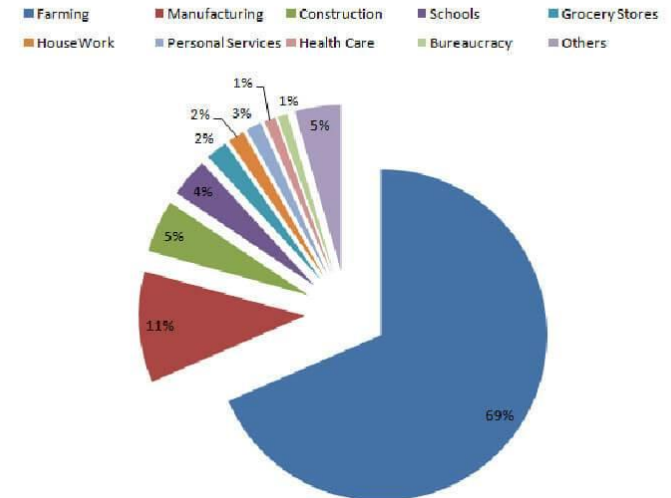
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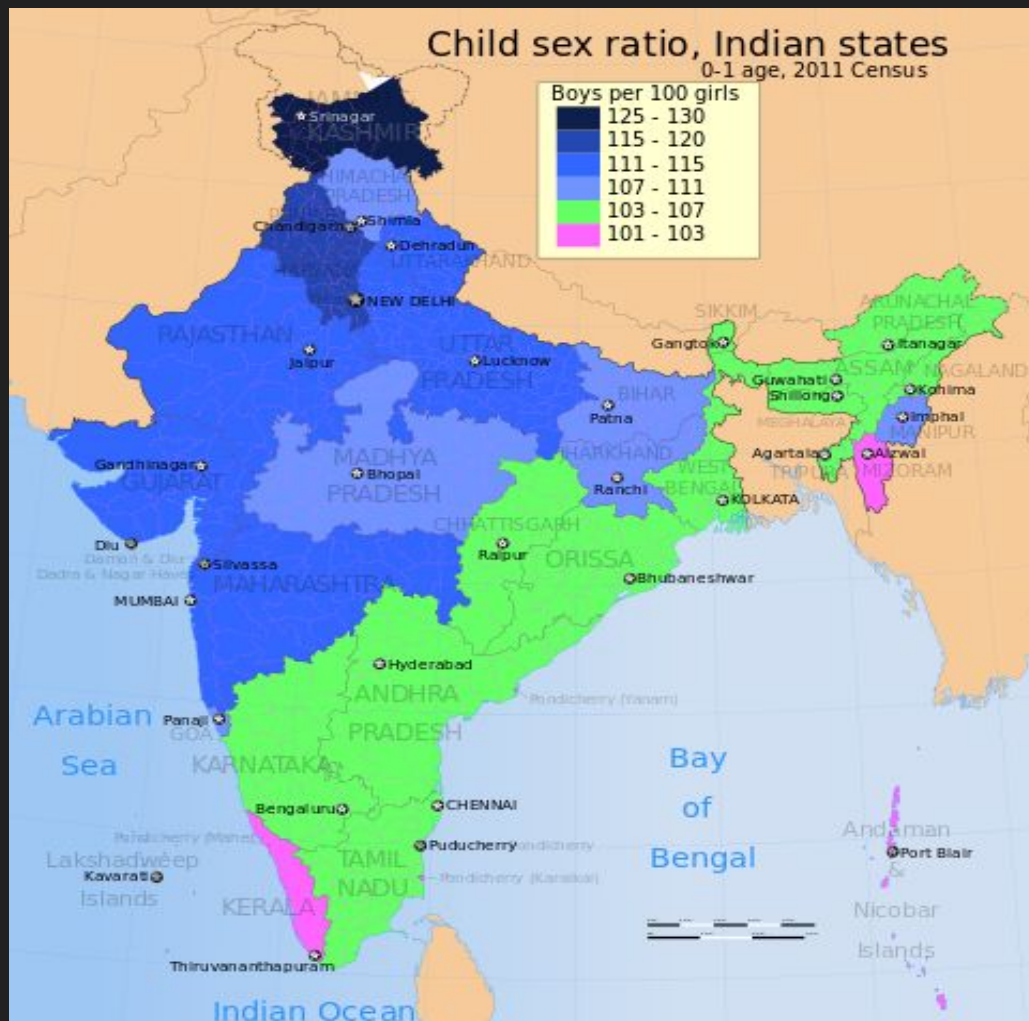
INDIA

- 930 females for every 1000 males.
- They represent 29 percent of labour force.
- In USA each woman contribute to gdp.
- Let us go further to states-



Working Women in India (% terms)



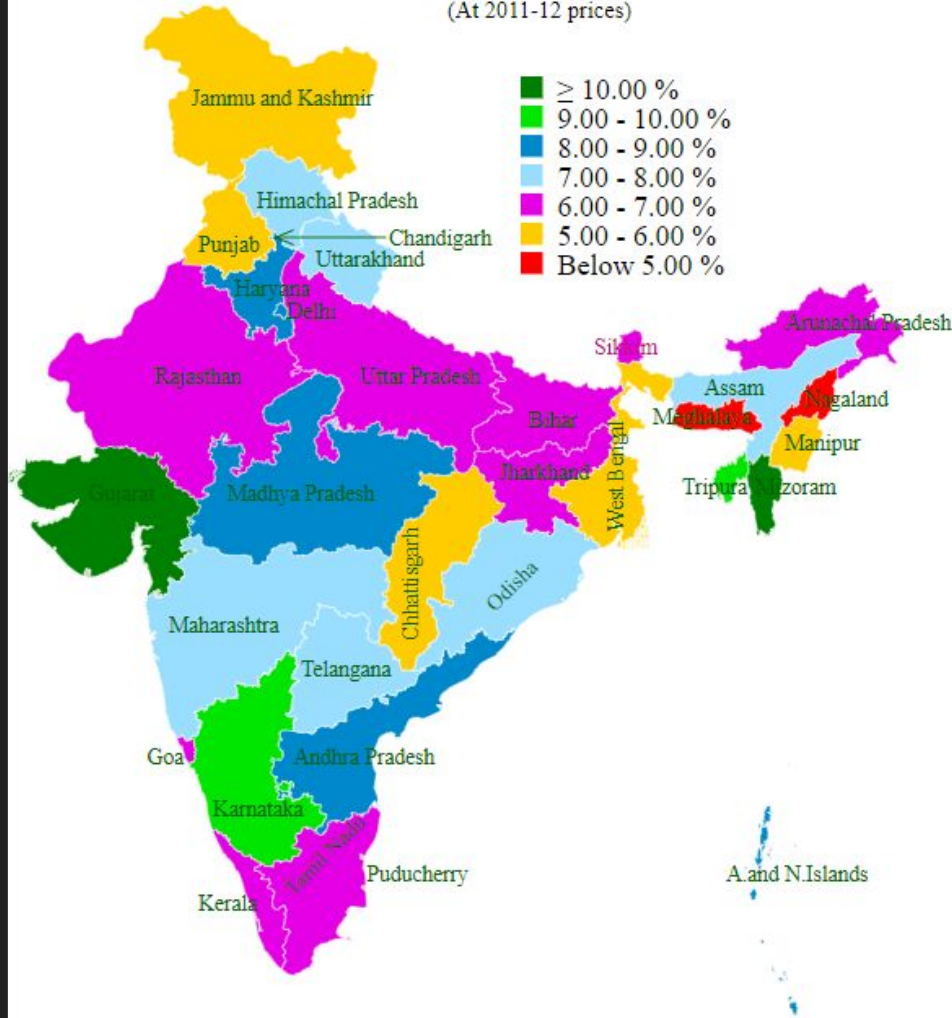


Regional disparity

What we think -
Richer states should have more ratio than poorer states. Is this the case ?

- Education plays a major role.

Indian States by GSDP Growth (2012-18)
(At 2011-12 prices)



GDP growth within INDIA

- Within our country the equivalent G7 and E7 group.
- Growth of rural india is higher than urban India

Welfare Schemes

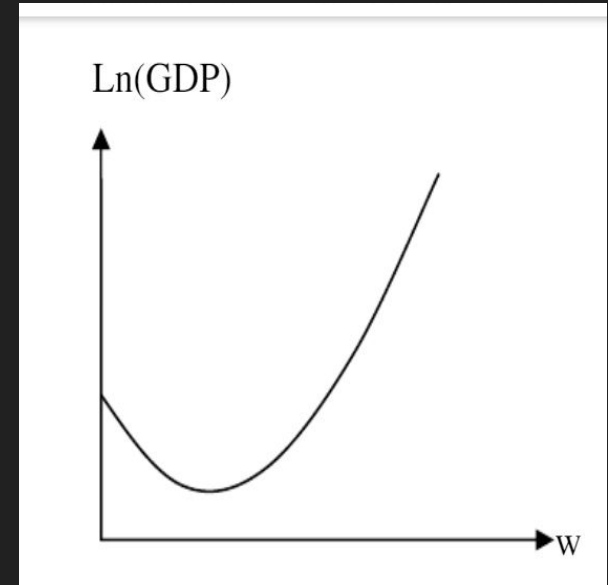
- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana



- Mahila-E-Haat

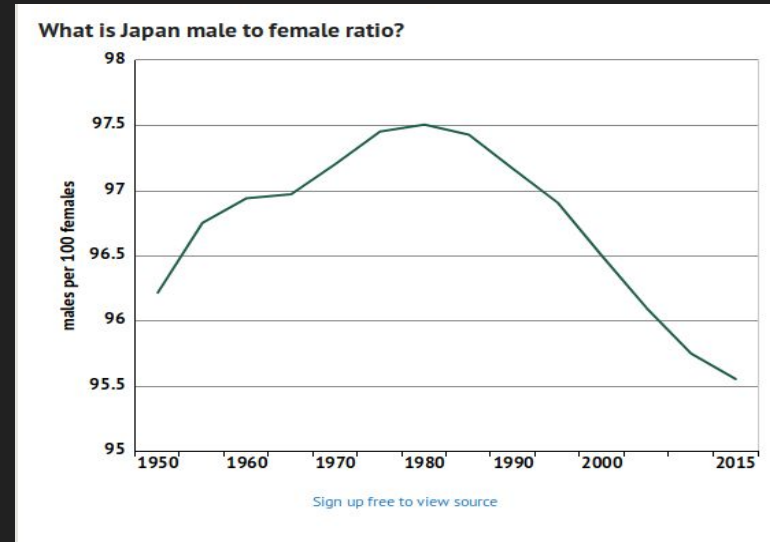


The effect of increasing women participation in GDP



Japan

- Male to female ratio of Japan fell gradually from 97.2 males per 100 females in 1970 to 95.55 males per 100 females in 2015.
- Unlike east asian countries daughters are favoured over sons in Japan
- The Japanese have become more accepting of non-traditional gender roles over the past few decades.



- Unlike other East Asian nations where preference for sons over daughters still prevails, gender preference for children in Japan has progressively shifted from son preference to a noticeable daughter preference over the past few decades.
- This emergence of daughter preference is surprising given that gender relations are more traditional in Japan than in other advanced countries.
- The Japanese have become more accepting of non-traditional gender roles over the past few decades.
- Japanese women have less power than they did a thousand year ago.
- Japanese women wielded considerable authority. It was common for women to inherit their parents property.
- Many give out allowance to their husband.

Women perform **66%**
of the work

produce **50%**
of the food

but earn only **10%**
of the income

and own **1%**
of the property.

WE CAN CHANGE THIS.



Source: UNDP / Photo: Simon Rawles/Oxfam



OXFAM



Achievements

- Indira Gandhi, India (1966–1977) The first female prime minister of a present-day G20 country.
- Golda Meir, Israel (1969–1974): The first female prime minister in the Middle East.
- Benazir Bhutto, Pakistan (1988–1990): The first female prime minister of any muslim majority country.
- Isabel Perón, Argentina (1974–1976): The first female president, head of state and head of government.

Solutions as an IT Engineer

- Lowering barriers to job creation in non-farm jobs for women.
- Expanding skills training for women.
- Expanding the reach of financial and digital services to enable women entrepreneurs.
- Mobile phones usage of women in rural areas has shot up Can be used as a medium to educate and train them.

“भेदभाव जुल्म मिटायेंगे,
दुनिया नई बसायेंगे, नई है डगर, नया हैं सफर,
अब हम नारी आगे ही बढ़ते जायेंगे।”

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ज्ञानी पण्डित

*This presentation
is dedicated to*



Rising Women

References

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