Chapter 10

Scholastic Study of Achieving Women Empowerment Through Digital Revolution by ICT

Manisha Bajpai
Sherwood College of Professional Management, India

Vishal Srivastava
International Institute for Special Education, Lucknow, India

ABSTRACT

Reinforcement for women involves expanding their ability to make decisions that set up their lives, recalling for permission to access resources, assistance in the process, and control over the distribution of benefits. Young ladies who have access to and use ICT have enormous potential, especially in terms of reducing desperation, developing organization, overcoming segregation, and expressing themselves. Information and communication technology has enabled women all over the world to become leaders and exceed others in all fields of life. Today, women's empowerment is India's most effective weapon for growth. A number of factors influence women's empowerment in India, including their geographical location (urban/rural), their social status (caste and class), and their educational attainment. The objective of this study is to identify some critical variables for achieving women's empowerment using ICT.

INTRODUCTION

"To awaken the people, it is the women who must be awakened. Once she is on the move, the family moves, the village moves, the nation moves" -Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Women's empowerment implies women do not have enough power - they must be empowered. There has been this painful truth for a long time. Significant work has recently begun to lift women out of the abyss of insignificance and powerlessness. (Vedantu, 2022) Women's empowerment is the process by which women negotiate a more equitable distribution of power, as well as a greater role in critical decision-making processes in the home, community, and economic and political life. Empowering women aims to promote greater gender equality and the wholesome development of both men and women. Digitalization presents a range of opportunities for female empowerment and for a more equal participation of women in financial markets, labor markets, and entrepreneurship. Women in India and around the world have benefited from the digital revolution (Sorgner, A, & Boden, C. K, 2017, July 4). New opportunities have been created for women as a result of the digital revolution. Nowadays, information and communication technologies (ICT) are indispensable in our lives. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) reports that 48.3% of females and 69.4% of youth (1-5 years) worldwide have access to the Internet in 2019 (ITU, 2020). UNESCO reports that 76 million illiterate youths and two-thirds of illiterate adults around the world are females (UNESCO, 2017). As a result of the huge number of illiterate women using the Internet, we are left wondering about the interaction between women and ICT tools, given the millions of informational and educational platforms these tools offer (Ali, J.T, 2021). This chapter examines how information and communication technologies (ICTs) can enhance women's empowerment.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Women's empowerment involves enhancing their sense of self-worth, choosing their own paths in life, and influencing social change. A woman's empowerment means something different to everyone, but here are some perspectives from Heifer staff around the world:

Tiffany Terry, USA: Empowering women means realizing that we are more than our gender and that everyone's voice deserves to be heard.

12 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/scholastic-study-of-achieving-women-empowerment-through-digital-revolution-by-ict/321576

Related Content

ACM's Attention ot Women in IT
Orit Hazzanand Dalit Levy (2006). *Encyclopedia of Gender and Information Technology (pp. 7-12).*
www.irma-international.org/chapter/acm-attention-women/12707

A Trination Analysis of Social Exchange Relationships in E-Dating
Sudhir H. Kaleand Mark T. Spence (2012). *Gender and Social Computing: Interactions, Differences and Relationships (pp. 257-271).*
www.irma-international.org/chapter/trination-analysis-social-exchange-relationships/55354

Factors Influencing Girls' Choice of Information Technology Careers
Monica Adyaand Kate M. Kaiser (2006). *Encyclopedia of Gender and Information Technology (pp. 282-288).*
www.irma-international.org/chapter/factors-influencing-girls-choice-information/12749

Issues Career Women Face
(2014). *Gender Divide and the Computer Game Industry (pp. 170-192).*
www.irma-international.org/chapter/issues-career-women-face/95706

Gendered Representations of Fandom: How Female Fan Identity is Constructed in Mixed-Gender Online Platforms
Ödül A. Gürsimsek (2016). *Overcoming Gender Inequalities through Technology Integration (pp. 32-53).*
www.irma-international.org/chapter/gendered-representations-of-fandom/145059