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An Institute for Civil Services

**GIST OF IMPORTANT
REPORT**

**GLOBAL GENDER
EQUALITY INDEX
2022**

By: WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM (WEF)

For Civil Services Examination

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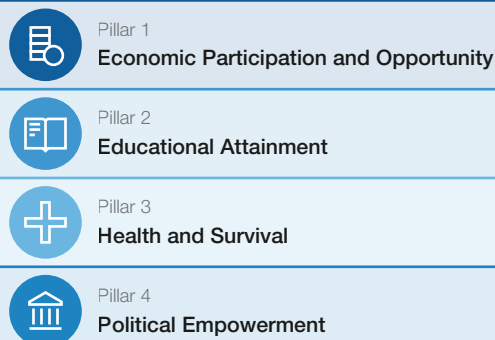
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GLOBAL GENDER EQUALITY INDEX 2022

- **About:** Recently, World Economic Forum (WEF) released Global Gender Gap (GGG) Index for 2022.
- **Objective:** It is the longest-standing index which tracks progress towards closing these gaps over time since its inception in 2006. The index benchmarks the current state and evolution of gender parity across four key dimensions-
 - ▶ Economic Participation and Opportunity,
 - ▶ Educational Attainment,
 - ▶ Health and Survival, and
 - ▶ Political Empowerment
- **Scoring:** The Index measures scores on a 0 to 100 scale
- **India's ranking:** India has been ranked at 135 out of 146 countries.

The Global Gender Gap Index Framework



Global Key findings:

- In 2022, the global gender gap has been closed by 68.1%. At the current rate of progress, it will take 132 years to reach full parity.

- Across the 146 countries, the Health and Survival gender gap has closed by 95.8%, Educational Attainment by 94.4%, Economic Participation and Opportunity by 60.3% and Political Empowerment by 22%.
- No country has yet achieved full gender parity, although the top 10 economies have closed at least 80% of their gender gaps, with Iceland (90.8%) leading the global ranking.
- Other Scandinavian countries such as Finland (86%, 2nd), Norway (84.5%, 3rd) and Sweden (82.2%, 5th) feature in the top 5.

Performance of South Asia in the Index:

- Among the eight regions covered in the report, South Asia ranks the lowest, with only 62.4% based on no constant sample of the gender gap closed.
- Bangladesh and Nepal lead regional performance, with over 69% of their gender gaps closed.
- While Afghanistan registered the region's and world's lowest level of overall gender parity, with a score of 43.5%.
- South Asia has the widest gender gap on Economic Participation and Opportunity.
- In comparison to other regions, South Asia ranks second lowest on the Educational Attainment sub-index, above Sub-Saharan Africa.

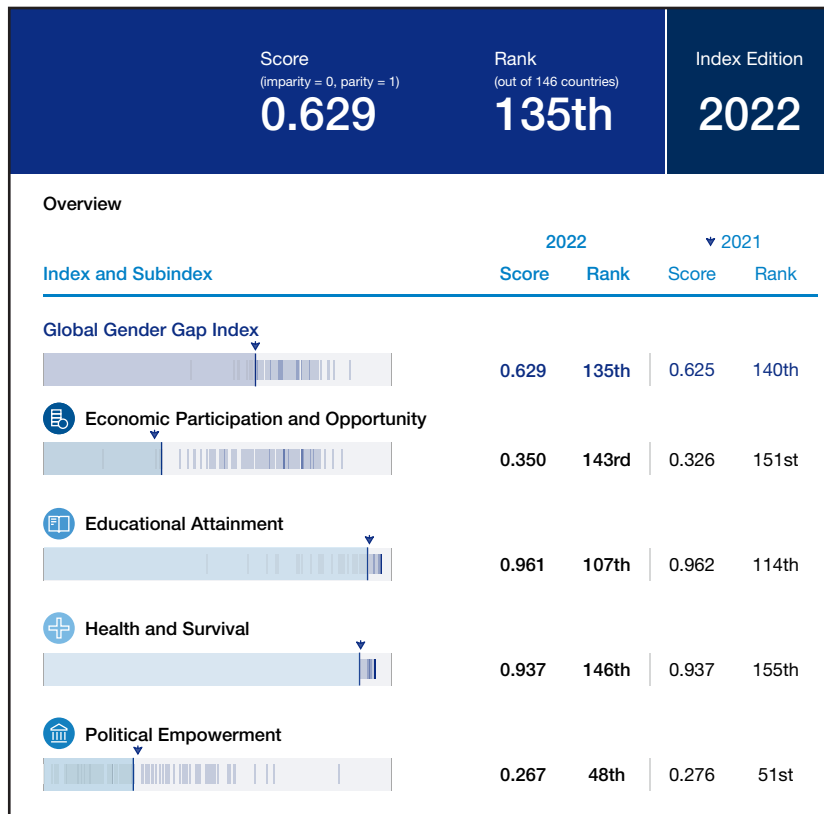
South Asia			
Country	Rank		Score
	Regional	Global	
Bangladesh	1	71	0.714
Nepal	2	96	0.692
Sri Lanka	3	110	0.670
Maldives	4	117	0.648
Bhutan	5	126	0.637
India	6	135	0.629
Iran, Islamic Republic of	7	143	0.576
Pakistan	8	145	0.564
Afghanistan	9	146	0.435

Key findings about India:

- India's global gender gap score has oscillated between 0.593 and 0.683 since the index was first compiled.
- In 2022, India scores 0.629, which is its seventh-highest score in the last 16 years.

Economic Participation and Opportunity-

- India ranked 143 in this sub-index even though there has been an increase in the share of women in professional and technical roles.
- Although the gender parity score for estimated earned income improved; while values for both men and women diminished, they declined more for men.



- ▶ India and Sri Lanka have progressed on closing the gender gap in the share of women in senior positions.

■ Health and Survival-

- ▶ India is ranked the last (146) among all the countries.
- ▶ This sub-index includes Sex ratio at birth and Healthy Life Expectancy.
- ▶ The five countries with gender gaps larger than 5% in this sub-index are Qatar, Pakistan, Azerbaijan, China and India.
- ▶ Sex ratio at birth remains relatively low in large, populated countries such as India and Pakistan, whereas Bangladesh, Bhutan, Iran and Sri Lanka have reached parity.

■ Political Empowerment-

- ▶ This sub-index includes- percentage of women in Parliament & percentage of women in ministerial positions etc.
- ▶ Among all the sub-indices India ranks the highest in this one (48th out of 146). Although its score is quite low at 0.267.
- ▶ In India and Nepal women have held the highest office in the country or participated more widely in government.

■ Educational Attainment-

- ▶ India ranked 107th in this sub-index with a score of 0.961.
- ▶ This section includes literacy rate (%), enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education.

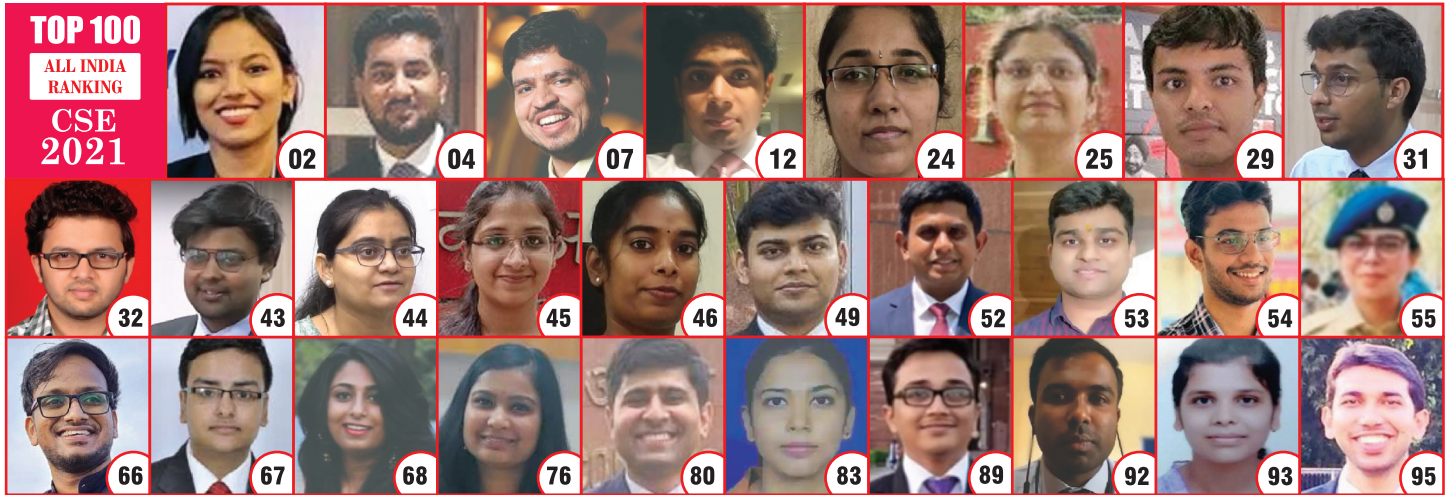
Steps taken by govt. to reduce the gender gap in all aspect of social, economic and political life:

- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)**: ensures the protection, survival and education of the girl child.
- **Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK)**: aims to empower rural women with opportunities for skill development and employment.
- **Working Women Hostel (WWH)**: ensures the safety and security for working women.
- **Scheme for Adolescent Girls**: aims to empower girls in the age group 11-18 and to improve their social status through nutrition, life skills, home skills and vocational training.
- **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandna Yojna**: aims to provide maternity benefit to pregnant and lactating mothers.
- **Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana**: aims to provide housing under the name of the woman also.
- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)**: aims to enable a large number of Indian youth including women to take up industry-relevant skill training in securing a better livelihood.
- **Deen Dayal Upadhyay National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)**: focuses on creating opportunities for women in skill development, leading to market-based employment.
- **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana**: empowers women and protects their health by providing LPG cylinder free of cost.
- **Sukanya Samridhi Yojna(SSY)**: Under this scheme, girls have been economically empowered by opening their bank accounts.

- **Skill Upgradation & Mahila Coir Yojna:** is an exclusive training programme of MSME aimed at skill development of women artisans engaged in coir Industry.
- **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):** a major credit- linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector
- **Political Participation:** To bring women in the mainstream of political leadership at the grass root level, government has reserved 33% of the seats in Panchayati Raj Institutions for women. Capacity Building of Panchayat Stakeholders including Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) of Ministry of Panchayati Raj is conducted with a view to empowering women to participate effectively in the governance processes.
- **Gender Budget:** has been made a part of Union Budget of India since 2005 that entails fund allocation towards programmes/schemes dedicated to women.

World Economic Forum

- It is an international non-governmental and lobbying organisation found in 1971.
- Reports published by WEF-
 - ▶ Global Gender Gap Report
 - ▶ Global Competitiveness Report.
 - ▶ Global Travel and Tourism Report
 - ▶ Energy Transition Index.
 - ▶ Global Risks Report



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