

## **GLOBAL WOMEN Peace, Security, Justice, and Inclusion O. S. Verma**

In order to draw up a Comprehensive Measure of Women's Well-being, prosperity, and empowerment, an Index was developed known as "Women, Peace, and Security Index" by the Georgetown Institute in Partnership with Peace Research Institute of Oslo. This Index incorporates four basic dimensions: (1) Peace: Non Violence atmosphere, (2) Security: at Family, Community, and Societal level, (3) Justice: formal laws and informal discrimination, (4) Inclusion: Transformation in economic, social, and political spheres. These dimensions are captured and measured through 11 indicators as shown in the Figure:

1. Discriminatory Norms
2. Son Bias
3. Limiting Laws
4. Organized Violence
5. Community Safety
6. Intimate Partner Violence
7. Women's Years of Schooling
8. Employment
9. Cellphone use
10. Financial Inclusion
11. Parliament

The PRI conducted a Survey covering more than 98 per cent of the World's population and ranked 153 countries based on the findings of WPS-Index. The top three countries which are found high on this Index are : (1) Iceland, (2) Norway, (3) Switzerland. Similarly, bottom three countries which are ranked lowest on WPS-Index are : (1) Syria 153, (2) Afghanistan 152, and (3) Yemen 151. India is ranked at 131.

A comprehensive picture, the Best and the Worst performing countries drawn from G-20 and SAARC are shown in the Figure against the Global Average. It shows that India is lagging behind the global average on key markers of Justice, Security, and Inclusion. Indian men 25 per cent of them still think that women should not work. Pakistan is the worst where 73 per cent men do not accept that women should go for work. Pakistan is, therefore, highly discriminatory in their approach to women's work especially when we compare against global average at 19 per cent discriminatory norm.

By nature, most families around the world are biased to get the birth of Male-child in the family. Because of this bias, male to female ratio is dwindling. Data shown in the Figure indicate that China is highly biased as there are 116 male against 100 female. It follows India where this ratio is 1.11 means there are 100 women against 111 men in the population. The global average ratio is 1.08.

Lesser the laws bindings on women greater will be their participation in society and economic activities. Zero law = Best, 84 laws = the Worst, and 23 laws = the global average. Against these norms, women's freedom in Afghanistan is least where 45 laws are limiting their movement for participation in social activities. Indian women are much better on this parameter as there are only 24 laws as against the global average of 23. Developed countries especially the UK and Mexico are relatively very good for women's mobility as the number of laws which govern women's social participation are the least at 8.

Organized Violence that results in battle deaths per 1 lakh men and women population is the measure of Peace. Afghanistan is again the worst country in the world where organized violence is highest. Here, 30.92 persons die per 1 lakh population because of battle, war, and organized violence. In this respect, India is peaceful country as only 6 persons per 1 lakh persons became the victim of organized crime. In 13 countries of G-20 namely Saudi Arabia, China, Indonesia, Canada, Argentina, Australia, Japan, South Korea, South Africa, Italy, Germany, UK, and USA, women feel 100 per cent fearless and peaceful as there is "zero" death due to war or organized violence.

Women safety and security is gauged most from when they walk alone at night. Interestingly, Bangladesh is found to be the safest country as 80.4 per cent women feel safe while walking around on the Bangladesh soil. South Africa, on the other hand, is the risky country for women as only 28 per cent women feel safe there to move at night. By and large, community safety is quite satisfactory as the Global Average at 60.5 per cent shows that women around the world feel safe and secure even at night when they walk alone. India qualifies this mark at 65.5 per cent.

Normally, discord, incompatibility, and adultery between husband and wife result in violence. This is a global phenomenon. This kind of violence between intimate partners is very common in Bangladesh where 67.2 per cent couples are almost always in clash. Relatively, Indian couples are silent on this issue. About 37.2 per cent Indian husband and wife are found in direct quarrel for many different reasons. In western countries especially in Canada and USA, couples do not enter in clash on

pity issues. In 94 per cent cases, they resolve the conflict amicably without any violence.

Women Education in the families around the world is low priority. In Indian rural families, women education is almost negligible. However, at 5.4 mean years of schooling, it is best in SAARC countries and worst among G-20. In European countries like Germany, 14.1 years of schooling provided to each woman has made them educationally independent. This is what global women aim at.

Proportion of women in employment is an indicator of their economic empowerment. In India, 29.4 per cent women are working in almost each establishment. It is a good sign of women involvement in economic activities. However, it is still too low as compared to Nepal at 80.5 per cent. Paid employment in Muslim countries like Saudi Arabia and Afghanistan is extremely low at 21.4 per cent and 16.1 per cent respectively. Muslim women are not encouraged to do job not only in their own country but also elsewhere. They seem to be very conservative in their approach to women employment.

Use of electronics has become an integral part of our daily life. Among many gadgets, use of Cell Phone is more popular. Around the world, an average 78.4 per cent women use Cell Phone. Smart Phone is still more fancy because several operations are in one piece like internet, short messages, video camera, and Whatsapp etc. More the use of electronic gadgets better is the quality of life and greater is the modernization. Data shown in the Figure indicate that in India 71 per cent women make use of Cell Phones in their daily life. Italy is the fastest country where 96.6 per cent women are accustomed to cell phone use and Pakistan is the worst lagged behind as only 32.6 per cent women use cell phone in their daily chores. There is a clear indication from these data that interpersonal network among women in Muslim countries is very poor. In comparison, Indian women networking is emerging stronger and vast. Having a cell phone in the pocket is no more a status symbol but it has become a necessity.

Financial inclusion is reflected by the number of Bank Accounts operated by women. The global average at 55.5 per cent means atleast half of women population of a nation must have access to Bank Account. Against this average, a large number of countries are found short of this figure. Financial inclusion of women in Muslim countries is especially disgusting as merely 3 per cent women in Pakistan have Bank Account. Indian counterparts are, however, not bad as 43 per cent women are operating their Bank Account either individually or in Joint operation.

This encouraging figure may be because of the Campaign made by the dynamic Indian Prime Minister for Jan Dhan Bank Account Yojna for women. In western countries, almost all women have their Bank Account. In Canada, it is 99.1 per cent. These data reveal one point that women around the world are still not financially independent. Their purchasing power is dependent on the Menfolks.

Women in Parliament has always been the subject of debate. The global average at 20.4 per cent is very scanty. Although women population in the world is almost 50 per cent, the 33 percent quota of women reservation in Parliament is quite reasonable. This is how upliftment of women, by women, and for women is expected. The justice for equality can thus be prevailed. In India, 33 per cent quota in Parliament has remained a distant visionary dream. Of the 540 Parliamentary seats in India, there are 78 women Member of Parliament, i.e. 14.44 per cent. On the contrary, in neighbouring country Nepal, women participation in parliamentary business is very encouraging as their 29.6 per cent MP are women.

Kenneth Mohanty (2018) text his version on the global women's Peace, Security, Justice, and Inclusion and drew a point that women in Muslim countries are on the bottom of women's well-being and prosperity and countries like Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland are heavens for women. Sajeev Kumarapuram (2018) compared the women parameters in D-shape Graphic to express the connotative meanings of 11 dimensions. In one of the women studies, Yadav and Mandal (2017) have reported that the development of tribal women in India is restricted due to several operational constraints in the way of their self-employed enterprises.

In conclusion, we can safely say that dramatic transformation taking place in the world is not accompanied by radical change in the position of women. They continue to face discrimination and lack of opportunities in social and economic spheres. The conditions necessary for women's empowerment and prosperity are still not conducive.

## **REFERENCES:**

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