

# A Study on Empowerment of Women through Digital Skills

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**Abstract:** *The development of the digital world in the era of industrial revolution 4.0 is very significant both in the world of education and the world of industry where it requires adaptation to be able to utilize it so that they remain productive to increase income. Women's often superior social skills represent a comparative advantage in the digital age, and this is particularly so when social skills are complemented with higher education and advanced digital literacy. However, the same barriers and deficits that obstruct women's current advancement in many G20 countries may deprive them from many beneficial opportunities in the digital age. Major efforts by G20 governments are required to invalidate these barriers.*

**Keywords:** Digital, Women, Education, Social skills, G20

## I. INTRODUCTION

Women's empowerment (or female empowerment) may be defined in several ways, including accepting women's viewpoints or making an effort to seek them, raising the status of women through education, awareness, literacy, and training. Digitalization offers a variety of opportunities for female empowerment and for a more equal female participation in labor markets, financial markets, and entrepreneurship. Currently, digitalization seems to favor female labor force that faces lower risk of being replaced by machines, as compared to male labor force.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**Singh & Kaur (2018)**, conducted a study entitled "A study on skill development of paint and coating industry". This study aims to identify the reasons for the shortage of skills in the paint industry and to determine how to deal with the skill gap among painters. Primary data sources were used for the study.

**Sanjeev Hazarika (2016)**, "Skills Development for Rural Entrepreneurship: A study on state institute of rural development (SIRD), Assam" the paper attempt to find out the different skill development facilities provided by state institute of rural development for rural entrepreneurship and to examine the motivational role of training provided by the institute in assam.

**Surendra Kumar Misra (2015)**, **Skill Development:** Away to leverage the demographic dividend in India " the objective of the study was to understand the present skill development policy and through skill development schemes finding out the way to produce world-class skilled manpower. Paper discussed the policies of the national skill development coordination board, and national skill development agency and concluded that existing skill development policy should be modified in accordance with the need of the industry and should promote the private partnership to accomplish the skill targets.

## III. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

1. To analyse the demographic profile of the respondents women through digital skills.
2. To study of lack of women empowerment through development skills.
3. To make suggestions for achieving women empowerment.

#### IV. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Women's empowerment has five components: women's sense of self-worth; their right to have and to determine choices; their right to have access to opportunities and resources; their right to have power to control their own lives, both within and outside the home; and their ability to influence the direction of social .

##### 4.1 Problem of Women Empowerment through Development Skills

Innovation fosters entrepreneurship by providing the chance to test out new ideas for growth and commercialization, which results in empowerment via the development of skills. The article analyses how entrepreneurship might help women become more empowered. The following are some of the fundamental issues that have been raised by numerous study projects carried out by female entrepreneurs:

- Lack of knowledge
- Gender disparity
- Lack of a microfinance programme
- Insufficient skill development
- Lack of business or entrepreneurial skills

##### 4.2 Analysis and Interpretations of Data Methodology

- This study is based on primary data.
- This paper is mostly descriptive and analytical in nature.
- In this paper, an endeavor has been taken to study the empowerment of women in india.

#### V. STATISTICAL TOOL

In the study we have applied percentage and ranking tools are also used for analysing data.

**Table 1:** Age wise distribution of women empowerment

Age group	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Upto 20 years	17	22.5
21 to 30 years	21	27.6
31 to 41 years	24	31.6
Above 41 years	14	18.4
Total	76	100

SOURCE: Primary Data

The above table:1 reveals that the majority 24(31.6%) respondents are in the age group of 31to 41 years, 21(27.6%) respondents are in the age group of 21 to 30 years, 17(22.5%) respondents are in the age group of upto 20 years, and the remaining 14(18.4%) respondents are in age group of above 41 years.

**Table 2:** Classification based on marital status

Marital status	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Married	28	42.2
unmarried	48	57.8
Total	76	100

SOURCE: Primary Data

The table:2 above provides information relating to the status of the women empowerment and it is found that 48(57.8%) of the women empowerment of unmarried group, 28(42.2%) of the women empowerments are married group.

**Table 3:** Classification based on Educational Qualification

Educational Qualification	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	10	12.0
12 <sup>th</sup> std	13	15.7
Diploma	17	20.5

Under graduate	21	25.3
Post graduate	15	26.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>

SOURCE: Primary Data

The above table:3 reveals that the educational qualification of the respondents. From that, it has been clear that out of 76 respondents, majority 21(25.3%) respondents are under graduate, 17(20.5%) respondents are diploma, 15(26.5%) respondents are post graduate, 13(15.7%) of the respondents are 12<sup>th</sup> std education, and the least 10(12.0%) respondents are completed their illiterate person.

**Table 4:** Years of experience in the business activity

Period	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Less than one year	8	9.6
1 to 2 years	14	16.9
3 to 5 years	15	18.1
5 to 10 years	22	26.5
Above 10 years	17	28.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>

SOURCE: Primary Data

The above table:4 provides information that 22(26.5%) of the women carry on the business for 5 to 10 years, 17(28.9%) the women carry on above 10 years, 15(18.1%) of them carry on between 3 to 5 years, 14(16.9%) carry on from 1to2 years and the remaining 8(9.6%) do this for less than a year. Majority of the women empowerments carry on the business for more than ten years.

**Table 5:** Classification based on monthly earning

Monthly Income	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Below 5000	13	15.7
Rs.5000 to Rs.10000	18	21.7
Rs.10000 to Rs.15000	21	33.7
above Rs.15000	24	28.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>

SOURCE: Primary Data

The above table:5 reveals that out of 76 respondents, majority 24(28.9%) of them has monthly income above Rs. 15000, 21(33.7%) of them have monthly income within Rs. 10000 to Rs. 15000, 18(21.7%) of them have monthly income within Rs. 5000 to Rs 10000, and the remaining 13(15.7%) of them have monthly income below Rs.5000.

## VI. FINDINGS

- It has been discovered of 76 respondents, reveals that the majority 24(31.6%) respondents are in the age group of 31to 41 years, 21(27.6%) respondents are in the age group of 21 to 30 years, 17(22.5%) respondents are in the age group of upto 20 years, and the remaining 14(18.4%) respondents are in age group of above 41 years.
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#### **VII. SUGGESTIONS**

- The government should set up training initiatives to promote managerial, leadership, marketing, finance, production process, profit planning, book keeping, and other professional competencies. This will inspire more women to start their own businesses, and they should go to conferences, seminars, workshops, and training sessions. This can make it easier for them to overcome their business obstacles.
- It is recommended that female business owners possess a sufficient level of self-assurance to realise their potential as successful business owners.

#### **VIII. CONCLUSION**

It can be concluded that women are empowered through the help of Information technology. It has changed its position from the past. The development of Information Technology has enabled the women section to participate in each and every walk of life. It has empowered women by enhancing their skills, knowledge, and income. Flexi, timings, and work at home with the internet have enabled more women to join the labor force. Thus Information Technology has played a greater role in women's empowerment. Its potential to sweep across political, geographical, economic, and social barriers is just the leverage that women need to build for themselves a new identity and a more honorable place in society.

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