

A Survey on the Achievements of the Sustainable Development Goals: with Special Reference to Women

Tripura Sundari C.U.¹, T. Kadalarasane^{2*}

^{1,2}Quantitative Finance Programme, Department of Statistics, Pondicherry University, Puducherry, India

*Corresponding Author: kadal009@gmail.com, Tel.: +91-9894639935

Available online at: www.isroset.org

Received: 21/Jul/2020, Accepted: 15/Aug/2020, Online: 31/Aug/2020

Abstract—Sustainable Development Agenda aims to meet the objectives towards sustainable development with 17 Goals and which is to be achieved by 2030. Women constitute nearly 50 per cent of global population and they have immense capability but because of innumerable causes it has not been utilized effectively. Hence, the current paper attempts to check and compare the above SDG objective Goal 5, which aims at “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”, with the following objectives : (i) To Analyze demographic data which measures the gender disparity, (ii) To analyse the women participation in decision making (iii) to compare the educational status, economic status, labour force participation and social status of male and female (iv) to reveal the Violence/ crime status and (v) to examine the growth prospective of Women entrepreneurs. Using data visualization techniques and descriptive analysis the above objectives are verified. The analysis reveals that countries India and Africa can attain only 25 percent of the goal, whereas countries like Canada, Thailand, Singapore, etc are far ahead in succeeding the aims of SDGs. Hence, these countries must be taken as learning models and try to implement the policies followed by them to achieve the goal of SDG in 2030.

Keywords— Gender disparity, gender equality, data visualization technique, labour force, Sustainable Development, Women entrepreneurs.

I. INTRODUCTION

The inaccessible Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)¹ paved way for implementing a powerful Sustainable Development Agenda or Goal (SDG: UN, 2015)¹, which aims to meet the objectives towards sustainable development (UN summit, 2015). “SDG was executed with 17 Goals (SDGs, Appendix 1) which are to be achieved universally by 2030 through a global strategy”(sustainable development UN summit, 2015). The goal involves “Poverty, hunger, improved nutrition, promote sustainable agriculture , promote well-being for all at all ages , Ensure inclusive and equitable , gender equality , water and sanitation , full and productive employment, Build resilient infrastructure, provide quality education, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”. (UN IEAG, 2017ⁱⁱ). Table 1 along with the Sparkline chartⁱⁱⁱ (this is used to display the trends in a data set) reveals that SDG ranking and score from 2016, 2017 and 2018. It is clear from the table, that countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Afghanistan

Table 1: Score and Ranking of SDG

Country	Ranking			Score			Trend
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	
Afghanistan	139	150	151	36.5	46.8	46.2	
Bangladesh	118	120	111	44.42	56.2	59.3	
Bhutan	82	83	83	58.17	65.5	65.4	
India	110	116	112	48.39	58.1	59.1	
Nepal	103	105	102	51.53	61.6	62.8	
Pakistan	115	122	126	45.71	55.6	54.9	
Sri Lanka	97	81	89	54.8	65.9	64.6	
USA	25	42	35	72.71	72.4	73	
UK	10	16	14	78.14	78.3	78.7	
Brazil	52	56	56	64.44	69.5	69.7	
Russia	47	62	63	66.36	68.9	68.9	
China	76	71	54	59.07	67.1	70.1	
France	11	10	5	77.9	80.3	81.2	
Germany	6	6	4	80.52	81.7	82.3	
Canada	13	17	20	76.85	78	76.8	
South Africa	99	108	107	53.78	61.2	60.8	
Japan	18	11	15	74.96	80.2	78.5	

Source: SDG Index Report(2016,2017,2018)²

have the SDG score less than 60, These economies must look into the countries like USA, UK, Brazil, Russia, China, Japan, Canada, Germany and France who have a good SDG score and try to contrivance the policies and strategies followed by these countries to achieve the goal of SDG by 2030. Same is provided in figure 1

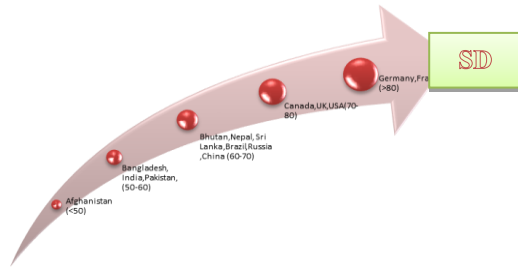


Figure 1: Global SDG Score

Source: computed from SDG Index Report

II. RELATED WORK

Numerous studies on women entrepreneurs and SDG’s like Stoner et.al., (1990)[1], Lalitha (1991)[2], Rani (1996)[3], Dhaliwal(1998)[4], Das, M (2000)[5], Kutanis & Bayraktaroglu (2003)[6], Katrina, H. (2007)[7], Cohoon, et.al (2010)[8], Jyoti et al, (2011)[9], Vijayakumar A and S. Jayachitra (2013)[10], Al-Dajani and Marlow (2013)[11], Vani and Srilatha (2014)[12], Vikesh and Shradha (2014)[13], Khan (2015)[14], Rao (2016)[15], Shingla and Singh (2017)[16], Kadalarasane and Sundari(2018)[17], Reza and Yasmin (2019)[18], Varsha (2018)[19], Banik (2018)[20], Alok Kumar et.al., (2020)[21], Asha Sharma (2020)[22] extremely focuses on the evolution, progress and problems faced by women Entrepreneurs.

Motivation of the study

A country which has an interest in promoting its welfares should aim with a concern for its society, welfare of its fellows, good service, quality product at a minimum cost and meeting the needs and objectives of their members. Women are generally observed as home makers with little to do with economy or commerce. They constitute nearly 50 per cent of global population and they have immense capability but due to innumerable reasons it has not been utilized effectively. Women play a very momentous role in the progress of any country. Empowerment of women is a necessary requirement for gradual development of a Social and Solidarity Economy. Gender gap starts at birth, inequality between men and women is one of the imperious discrepancies in many societies. All countries would benefit from advancing women’s equality.

Thomson Reuters Foundation have conducted a global perception poll of experts to highlight the five most dangerous countries for women. “ the main six categories are: Health , Lack of access to economic resources / discrimination – including job discrimination; Cultural/tribal/religious traditions or customary practices – including acid attacks; female genital, Sexual violence, Non-sexual violence and Human trafficking” . India is one among the five and ranks first in human trafficking. “Only 23.7 percent of eligible Indian women are part of the workforce compare that to 75 percent of men, also India ranks abysmally low in terms of economic participation of

women” (Catalyst,2019³). The Global Gender Report 2015 by the World Economic Forum ranked India at 139 out of 145 countries. India ranks 120 among 131 countries in female labour force participation rates and rates of gender-based violence remain unacceptably high. Hence the role of women in Sustainable Development Agenda is discussed in detail.

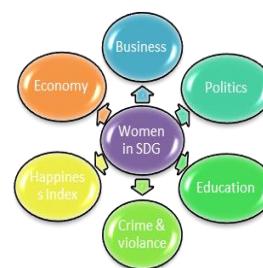
Objectives

Hence, the current paper attempts to check and compare the above SDG objective, “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”(Goal 5 of SDG). Based on the above theory the following objectives are framed: (i) To Analyze demographic data which measures the gender disparity, (ii) To analyze the women participation in decision making (iii) to compare the educational status, economic status, labour force participation and social status of male and female (iv) to reveal the Violence/ crime status and (v) to examine the growth prospective of Women entrepreneurs.

III. METHODOLOGY

Simple Graph, ratio analysis and data visualization techniques is used to analyse the above objective. This paper is centred on analysis of secondary data like literature, relevant policy documents, census reports, International Labour Organisation (ILO) reports, world bank, world economic forum, Indian economic reports, Sustainable Development Growth (SDG) index reports, GEI reports, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development(OECD) reports ,United Nation Development Programme(UNDP) Mc Kinsey company report, United Nations, 2015. The World’s Women 2015: Trends and Statistics, Our world in data reports, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Government of India (GOI) reports and reports data compiled by the National Sample Survey Organization, evaluation reports of the government, research institutions, NGOs and other competent bodies.

Rest of the paper is organized as follows, Section I contains the introduction of the paper and Sustainable development Goals, Section II contain the related work of the theme, Section III discusses the Methodology, the results and discussion is dealt in detail in Section IV , finally the concluding remarks and recommendations are discussed in Section V. According to this paper the role of women in Sustainable Development Agenda can be categorised as



IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

1. Women and Economy

The objective 1 analysis the demographic data which measures the gender disparity, Figure 2 exposes the health status indicator, which reveals the average lifespan of male and female. According to this source, the maximum life expectancy is found in Japan (The maximum age of Male and Female in Japan is 80.2and 86.9) and the minimum is in Sierra Leone (The minimum age of Male and Female in Sierra Leone is 45.1 and 45.6).

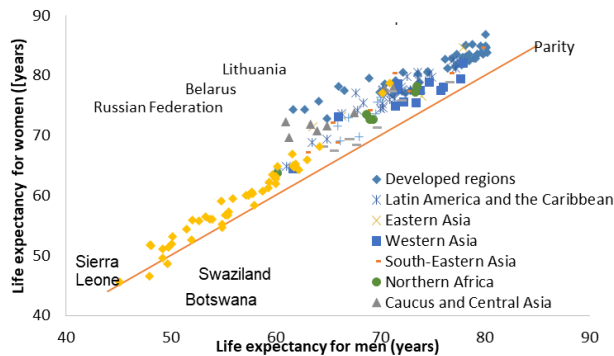


Figure 2: Lifespan at birth by sex, 2010–2015

Source: United Nations, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision (2013a).

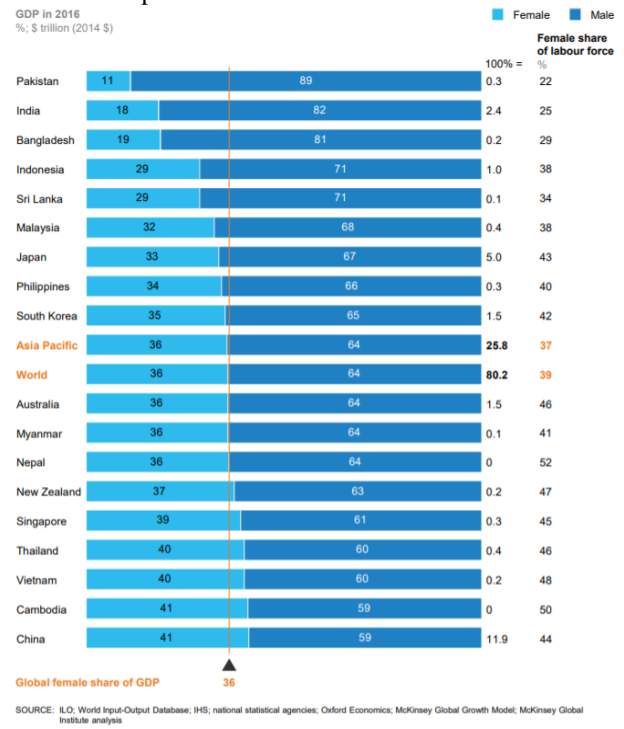
Women and economy go together in business, agriculture, and industry, as a wonderful home makers, and as domestic helper, market vendors, migrant labours and through their unpaid care work. Global share of women in Gross Domestic Product (GDP⁴). is presented in graph 1. Countries like Vietnam, Cambodia and China, women contribution to GDP is more than average and the least contribution is found in India and Pakistan. It is very clear from the graph that the female share of labour force is less than 30 percent in Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, also their share in GDP is also too low. It is really a pride to know that more than 50 percent of the female share of labour force is found in Nepal and Cambodia, also their share to GDP is also prominent.

According to Mc.Kinsey report, women contribute almost half of Asia Pacific population but benefactor only 36 per cent of the \$26 trillion of GDP (graph 1). This is in line with the global figure of 36 percent. Traditional economic theory clearly reveals that GDP cannot capture the unpaid care of women, if this could be captured roughly it could result in 15 percent of the region’s GDP. The economic prosperity depends on the huge and unrecognized contribution of women through unpaid care work (like shopping, cooking, and cleaning, looking after her spouse, children and the elderly)

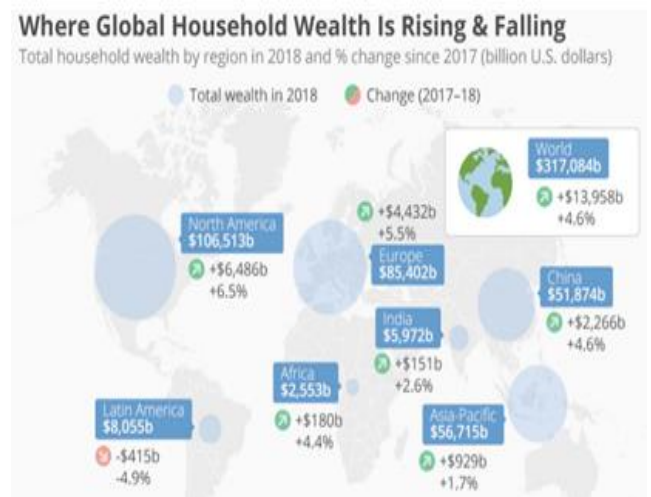
The status regarding the global house wealth , in different world regions and how it has changed since the midpoint of 2017 is provided in graph 2. An increase in household wealth is noted in all regions like North America, Europe,

China and Asia Pacific, whereas, Africa and Latin America is the single region that noted a deterioration in household wealth levels.

Graph 1: Global Female share of GDP



Graph 2: Global Household wealth



Source: Credit Suisse Global Wealth Report, 2018

2. Education

The educational status, economic status, labour force participation and social status of male and female are compared in this section. Literacy is the first step to empowerment. In many countries decent education and quality healthcare is affordable only to rich. Table 2 provides the global data on literacy rate by gender. The global literacy rate of both male and female is palpable in Caucasus and Central Asia, as usual the literacy rate in Africa and Southern Asia is less when compared to the other parts of the world.

Table 2: Data on Global literacy rate by gender

	Men			Women		
	2012	2000	1990	2012	2000	1990
World	88.60	86.96	82.22	80.23	77.04	69.43
Developed regions	99.28	99.04
Developing regions	85.90	83.48	76.74	75.00	70.22	58.97
Northern Africa	81.47	72.24	60.29	64.81	49.63	34.22
Sub-Saharan Africa	68.13	67.69	63.77	51.08	48.14	42.90
Latin America and the Caribbean	92.96	90.59	87.08	91.89	89.00	84.54
Eastern Asia	97.53	95.33	87.72	92.84	87.06	69.85
Southern Asia	73.63	70.41	59.93	51.90	46.82	33.69
South-Eastern Asia	95.19	93.32	89.74	91.14	87.29	79.50
Western Asia	93.57	89.51	83.31	83.33	72.96	60.69
Caucasus and Central Asia	99.73	99.46	99.03	99.49	98.66	96.98
Oceania	73.30	72.10	..	68.52	62.30	..

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2014.

Region wise women Educators are presented in table 3. An increase in teaching faculties (Women) can be observed over the decades.

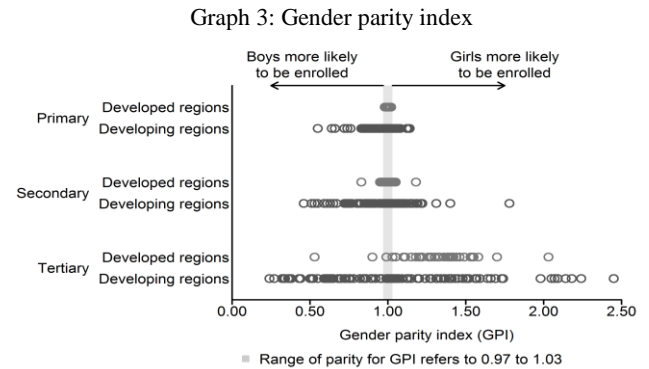
Table 3 Region wise women Educators (in per cent) , 1990, 2000 and 2012

Economy	year	(1)	(2)	(3)
World	1990	55.88	47.87	32.93
	2000	59.53	51.12	38.07
	2012	62.56	51.88	41.91
Sub-Saharan Africa	1990	40.73	32.97	21.25
	2000	43.57	31.66	26.18
	2012	44.03	31.46	20.52
Southern Asia	1990	33.46	32.70	23.29
	2000	38.16	34.10	32.51
	2012	44.87	39.26	34.59
Oceania	1990	43.17	41.04	25.97
	2000	46.46	43.46	26.78
	2012	47.89	45.87	..
Northern Africa	1990	45.69	36.20	..
	2000	48.11	38.96	..
	2012	56.29	42.13	..
Western Asia	1990	50.66	41.74	26.29
	2000	54.23	46.92	30.33
	2012	57.22	49.53	36.25
Eastern Asia	1990	43.01	30.95	29.87
	2000	50.50	41.09	41.10
	2012	59.43	50.05	43.67
South-Eastern Asia	1990	58.96	46.17	27.03
	2000	63.34	50.44	43.91
	2012	69.55	58.40	50.89
Latin America and the Caribbean	1990	78.39	60.58	..
	2000	78.16	63.31	38.33
	2012	78.13	58.57	43.37
Caucasus and Central Asia	1990	82.40
	2000	85.61	64.19	47.14
	2012	89.37	68.64	53.41

(1) Women teaching staff in primary (2) Women teaching staff in secondary (3) Women teaching staff in tertiary

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2015. UIS Data Centre. <http://www.uis.unesco.org> (accessed in February 2015).

Graph 3 reveals the Gender parity index (GPI) for gross enrolment ratios in primary, secondary and tertiary education, 2005–2012. The figure clearly reveals a reasonable participation of Girls in all three sectors along with Boys since 2005.



Source: computed from UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2014b. Correspondence in July 2014.

Table 4: Region wise women researchers in Science, 2011

	NS	E&T	MS	AS	SS	H
WORLD	29.86	17.48	41.57	28.49	39.22	44.38
Developed Regions	28.27	18.47	40.57	35.52	43.55	47.06
Developing Regions	32.57	15.60	43.22	21.11	35.22	40.84
Northern Africa	35.10	31.39	47.86	30.81	32.46	32.75
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.18	24.03	28.63	10.42	26.57	24.76
Latin America and the Caribbean	32.20	24.73	49.75	35.60	44.82	37.66
Eastern Asia	27.95	9.53	43.38	24.01	33.17	44.80
South-Eastern Asia	51.56	44.54	52.59	50.42	50.00	50.62
Southern Asia	22.41	11.94	37.82	12.13	27.81	41.89
Western Asia	37.34	24.40	45.51	29.24	39.04	37.11
Caucasus and Central Asia	45.65	36.57	57.45	33.82	43.05	52.12

(NS) Natural Sciences (E&T) Engineering and Technology (MS) Medical Sciences (AS) Agricultural Sciences (SS) Social Sciences (H) Humanities
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2014b. Correspondence in July 2014.

Region wise women researchers and field of science as per 2011, is presented in Table 4. Statistics on researchers (Persons mainly or partially employed in research and development). This includes workers employed both full-time and part-time. Globally, Medical sciences and Humanities are found to be the research attracted fields. Also it can be viewed that the research is vigorous at South-Eastern Asia.

3. Politics

Women contribution in decision making is one of the objective and this can be enlightened by the participation

of women in political activities. Political Participation is not only 'Right to Vote', but relates to participation in political awareness decision-making process, political involvement and concern regarding the economy. Table 5 presents the region wise women ministers⁵ 2005 to 2015, The trend graph clearly reveals the movement of the variable from 2005 to 2015. Oceania, Latin America, Developed and in developing region the Share of women among ministers is satisfactory.

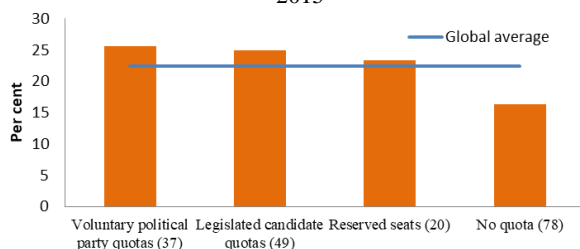
Table 5: Region wise women ministers 2005 to 2015

	2005	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	trend
Northern Africa	7.46	9.29	6.45	6.25	9.68	14.88	
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.67	18.21	19.00	19.94	20.02	19.46	
Caribbean	18.81	20.83	16.82	16.02	17.67	19.41	
Latin America	16.18	24.19	23.14	23.87	24.87	23.34	
Caucasus and Central Asia	9.89	8.64	5.79	9.55	11.35	9.24	
Eastern Asia	5.88	6.80	8.79	10.94	11.86	9.84	
Southern Asia	7.44	8.20	7.41	11.59	7.44	10.38	
South-Eastern Asia	9.83	7.75	9.88	9.52	7.88	9.70	
Western Asia	7.14	6.96	7.46	6.37	7.14	7.19	
Oceania	4.72	6.43	7.33	6.58	8.44	8.75	
Developed regions	19.80	22.12	22.77	21.52	23.91	25.39	
Developing regions	12.69	14.43	14.37	15.43	15.42	15.79	
World	14.18	16.07	16.16	16.68	17.19	17.73	

Source: Compiled and calculated by the United Nations Statistics Division from the information available in IPU and United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, Women in Politics (2005, 2008, 2010 editions) and IPU and UN Women, Women in Politics (2012, 2014 and 2015 editions).

Graph 4 reveals the share held by women in countrywide parliaments. "It is the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, this is expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. It is derived by dividing the total number of seats occupied by women by the total number of seats in parliament". The number of countries used in the analysis is indicated within parenthesis. Countries using voluntary party quotas were combined with legislated quotas and is classified under legislated quotas.

Graph 4: Proportion of seats held by women in single or lower houses of parliaments by the type of gender quota, as of 13 March 2015



Source: Compiled and calculated by the United Nations Statistics Division from data obtained from International IDEA and others. Quota project: global database of quotas for women. www.quotaproject.org/ (accessed 13 March 2015); International IDEA, IPU (Inter-Parliamentary Union) and Stockholm University, 2013. Atlas of Electoral Gender Quotas. Geneva: IPU; United Nations Millennium Development Goals indicators database, <http://mdgs.un.org/umsd/mdg/Default.aspx> (accessed 14 July 2015).

4. Business

The growth prospective of Women entrepreneurs is discussed in detail in this section. Women not only have minor contribution rates in entrepreneurship than men but they also generally choose to start and manage firms in different industries than men tend to do. The barriers to women's entrepreneurship are many, they face greater hindrances in accessing credit, networks and information, as well as legal and policy constraints.

Table 6: Global Entrepreneurs indicator ranking (2016-2018)

Countries	GEI 2016	GDP 2016	Rank	GEI 2017	GDP 2017	Rank	GEI 2018	GDP 2018	Rank
Australia	78	2.6	3	72.5	2.56	7	75	2.93	5
Taiwan	69.7	1.4	6	60.7	2.9	16	59	2.9	18
Singapore	66	2.4	11	52.2	3.6	24	53	3.1	27
Japan	50.6	0.9	30	51.7	1.7	25	52	1.18	28
Korea	53.4	2.9	27	50.5	3.1	27	54	3.04	24
Hong Kong	45.4	2.1	40	46.4	3.8	32	67	3.2	13
China	34.9	6.7	60	36.3	6.9	48	41	6.66	43
Brunei D	37.3	-2.5	55	33.9	0.8	53	34	1.5	53
Malaysia	37	4.2	56	33.4	5.9	54	33	5.3	58
Thailand	33.4	3.3	65	31.1	3.9	57	27	4	71
India	24.9	7.1	98	30.1	6.6	62	28	7.3	68
Philippines	27	6.9	91	27.1	6.7	65	84	6.8	24
Indonesia	22.8	7	103	24.1	6.8	76	21	6.8	94
Sri Lanka	25.5	4.5	97	22	3.1	87	22	4.2	90
Pakistan	19.8	4.5	109	20.9	5.3	94	16	5.6	120
Asia-pacific (AVG)	37.35	4.22		35.65	4.81		42.05	4.86	

Source: Global entrepreneurship and development institute (2014-18), Asian Development bank, OECD

Table 6 provides a data on Global Entrepreneurs Indicator (GEI) and the Gross domestic Product (GDP) from 2014 to 2017 and the Ranking has been given based on the index. Australia stands third /forth based on good ranking of GEI and GDP and India's score is very low, whereas Philippines, Pakistan and Bangladesh is much worse.

Table 7 Statistics on Global women employer and employee participation.

Economy	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
All Countries	35.1	14.4	18.6	32.3	25.2	35
East Asia & Pacific	47.4	28.6	32.7	37.5	38.5	34.7
Europe & Central Asia	32.5	12.6	18.9	37.8	34.1	44.1
Latin America & Caribbean	44.3	20.8	21.3	37.6	23.2	44.9
Middle East & North Africa	23.3	3.4	5.4	17.6	13.5	17.6
South Asia	18.4	9.6	11	18.3	19.8	18.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	31.2	12.9	15.8	27.8	18.8	29.7

(a) Percent of firms with female participation in ownership (b) Percent of firms with majority female ownership (c) Percent of firms with a female top manager (d) Proportion of permanent full-time workers that are female (%), (e) Proportion of permanent full-time production workers that are female (%), (f) Proportion of permanent full-time non-production workers that are female (%)*
Source: World Bank statistics

Table 7 provides the world bank statistics regarding global data on women participation, female top managers, female production workers, female non production worker's etc., the table clearly reveals that the women employer and employee participation in other parts of the world is much better when compared to South Asia and Middle East & North Africa.

The Female entrepreneur Index (Femdex, 2015)⁶, which measures gender equality is provided in table 8, US stands first and the FEI ranking is very low in Bangladesh, Pakistan and India, which highlights the need of women entrepreneur in Bangladesh, Pakistan and India

Table 8: FEI 2015 Ranks and scores

Country	Rank 2015	Rank 2014	Changes(rank)
United States	1	1	0
Australia	2	2	0
United Kingdom	3	5	-2
Denmark	4	10	-6
Netherlands	5	6	-1
France	6	9	-3
Iceland	7	8	-1
Sweden	8	3	5
Finland	9	12	-3
Norway	10	4	6
Ireland	11	16	-5
Switzerland	12	14	-2
Belgium	13	7	6
Germany	14	11	3
Chile	15	15	0
Singapore	16	13	3
South Africa	36	32	4
China	48	39	9
Russia	56	47	9
Brazil	60	51	9
India	70	68	2
Bangladesh	75	67	8
Pakistan	77	68	9

Source: Female entrepreneur index 2015

Table 9 presents the statistics of an imperative indicator i.e Access to training and Money to set up a business (2015), which is an important indicator for an entrepreneur. Training provided for both Men and Women is good in most of the countries but the Access to money to start a business is good only for few selected countries like Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada Iceland , Ireland , new Zealand Sweden, US,Slovenia etc.

Table 9: Access to training and Money to start a business (2015)

Sl.NO	Country	(1)(%)		(2)(%)	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
1	Australia	65.7	67.9	57.7	41.3
2	Austria	64.5	61.5	54.5	48
3	Belgium	54.7	43.9	39.8	32.1
4	Canada	73.3	64.7	59.1	49.5
5	Chile	31.5	29	26.7	18
6	Czech Republic	36.8	26.1	23.4	20.1
7	Denmark	60.3	51.7	45.6	35.7
8	Estonia	62.6	64.1	33.7	27.9
9	Finland	87.5	85.1	45	27.6
10	France	40.1	28	26.7	16.9
11	Germany	53.9	38.3	48.6	31.8

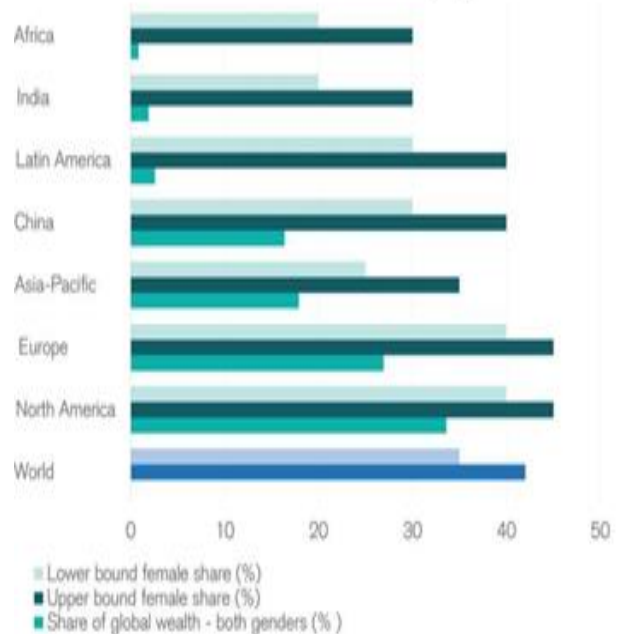
12	Greece	33.2	24.1	9.7	8.2
13	Hungary	36.4	36.3	16	13.2
14	Iceland	71.7	65.2	34.7	25.7
15	Ireland	69.4	58.9	40.3	22.9
16	Israel	43.5	33.2	35.9	28.6
17	Italy	19.1	12.3	10.2	4.5
18	Japan	31.3	17.1	34	21.6
19	Korea	35.6	29.4	45.7	42.4
20	Luxembourg	61.2	42.2	44.3	38.3
21	Mexico	15.1	16.5	16.4	17.2
22	Netherlands	58.3	47.4	37.8	31.3
23	New Zealand	74.8	72	54.4	46.3
24	Poland	39.9	30.1	24.6	20.9
24	Portugal	54.4	49.5	25	19.5
25	Slovak Republic	38.1	28.1	20.1	14
26	Slovenia	68	64.2	26.4	16.8
27	Spain	54.8	46.8	24.3	18.5
28	Sweden	61.6	64.7	49.7	41.3
28	Turkey	34.7	17.7	21.2	12.2
29	United Kingdom	54.7	50.2	46.4	27.4
30	United States	66.2	60.3	35.3	37

(1)Access to training on how to start a business (2) Access to money to set up a business

Source : OECD Countries

Graph 5 provides the Women share of household wealth by region, clearly reveals that the estimated share is very less in Africa and India.

Graph 5: Women share of household wealth by region
Women's estimated share of household wealth by region



Source: Credit Suisse Global Wealth Report, 2018
Table 10: Women Share among all employers

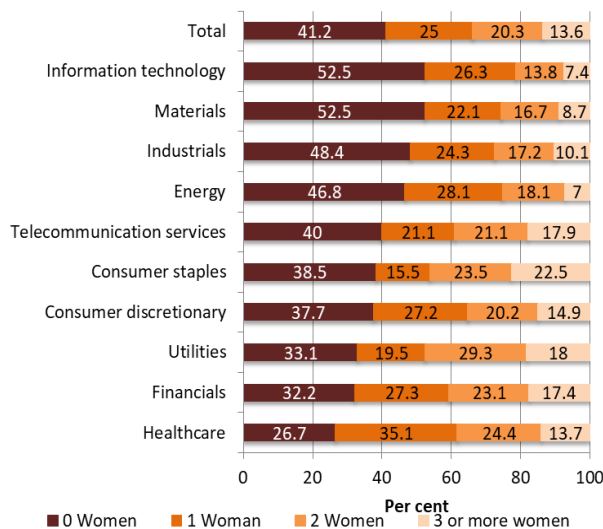
Region	1995	2015
Eastern Europe	25.9	34.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.8	32.3
Southern Europe	20.9	25.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	16.3	25.7
South-Eastern Asia	18.1	24.1
Other developed regions	22.7	23.3
Caucasus and Central Asia	14.4	22.2
Eastern Asia	13.1	20.8
Oceania	10.1	18
Southern Asia	9.8	12.3
Western Asia	2.9	5.8
Northern Africa	5.5	4.7

Source: World bank

The above table very clearly reveals that the share of women among all employers have increased from 1995 to 2015.

It can be noted that a higher start, leads to a greater increase and a low increase.

Graph 6: Sector-wise distribution of companies by number of women on their corporate board, (end-2011)

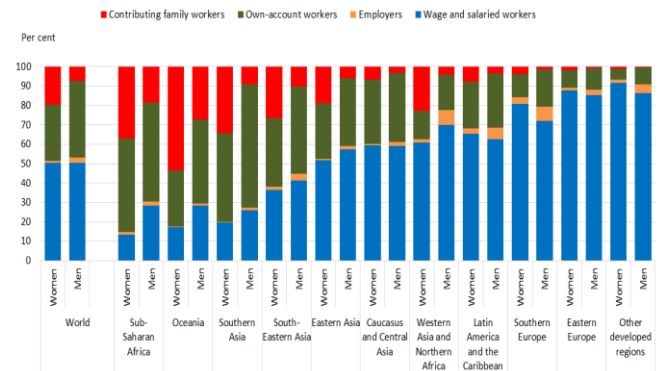


Source: Credit Suisse AG Research Institute, 2012. Gender diversity and corporate performance. Switzerland

Graph 6 presents the sector wise Distribution of companies⁷ by women on their corporate board. The graph clearly reveals that on an average one women is occupying the major post in all these sectors.

Graph 7 reveals Region Wise distribution of employment by status and sex, the table reveals that own account and wage & salary workers constitutes 80% of the employment, globally the employers are very less. Counseling must be provided to the entrepreneurs to help them transform their planning into cost-effective enterprises and regarding various available opportunities and their benefits thereby increasing the employment opportunity.

Graph 7: Region Wise distribution of employment by status and sex, 2015.



Source: ILO, Estimates and Projections of the Economically Active Population (EAPEP), 2013 edition (April 2014 update).

5. Violence and Crime

Violence and crime status of women is revealed in this section. One third of women has experienced physical or sexual violence in her lifetime. In Asia, generally married women are expected to obey their partners, act according to their wishes and cannot participate in decision making avoiding this, they may face physical violence by their partners and in laws. Rape is identified to the one of the major Crimes against women, Table 11 provides the Crime statistics regarding the rape rate⁸ in particular countries. It is clear from the table that the rape rate has an increasing or a steady growth since 2004. Dowry is an exclusive tool which is found only in India, where not only the women, the entire family is in a very depressed state

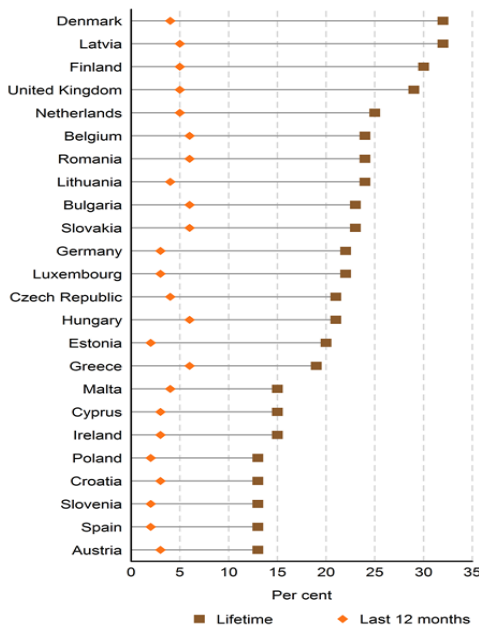
Table 11: Rape rate in selected Economies

COUNTRY	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Pakistan	29.7	24.4	25.6	28.8	N.A.
South Africa	148.4	137.6	144.8	132.4	N.A.
Japan	1.7	1.5	1.3	1	1
Netherlands	11.1	14.6	11.6	9.2	N.A.
Germany	10.7	9.8	8.8	9.4	N.A.
USA	32.3	31.5	29.8	27.3	26.6
Canada	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.4
Brazil	N.A.	12.6	14.7	21.1	24.9
Mexico	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.7	13.1
Russian Federation	6.1	6.2	4.3	3.4	N.A.
Czech Republic	6.7	5.2	5.1	5.6	6.3
Denmark	10.4	9.7	7.2	6.2	5.7
Sweden	25.2	46.3	59	63.5	66.5
Portugal	3.2	3.2	3	4	3.5
Belgium	28.2	30.4	29.7	29.3	27.6
France	17.2	15.8	16.4	15.6	17
Switzerland	7.8	8.5	8	6.9	7.1
New Zealand		28.3	26.4	25.8	29.6

Source: Crime Statistics- Sexual Violence against Children and Rape, 2004 to 2012 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna, Austria.

Graph 8, provides a very sensitive statistics on the women aged between 18 to 74 years go through close companions physical and/or sexual ferocity however once in their life. The graph clearly reveals that, globally on an average they experience this violence about 2 to three times in a year, and all the women are experiencing this once in their life time, irrespective of the country they belong to.

Graph 8: Violence against women



Source: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Violence against Women: An EU-wide Survey, 2014. (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2014).

6. Freedom Index

The Human Freedom Index⁹ (HFI) is the most complete index comprising of indicators like personal and economic Freedom.

Table 12: Region wise Human Freedom index

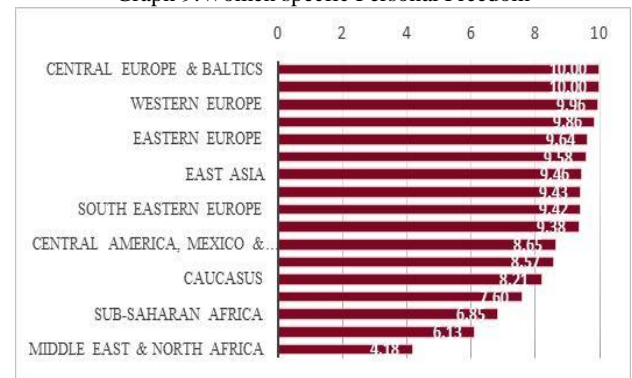
Region	Human Freedom (2008)	Human Freedom (2015)	Δ Freedom Score (2008-15)
Australia & Oceania	7.98	7.85	-0.13
Caucasus	7.12	7.11	-0.01
Central America, Mexico & the Caribbean	7.22	7.05	-0.17
Central Asia	6.87	6.58	-0.29
Central Europe & Baltics	8.10	8.14	0.04
East Asia	7.67	7.85	0.18
Eastern Europe	6.81	6.28	-0.52
Middle East & North Africa	6.31	5.85	-0.46
North America	8.55	8.46	-0.09
Northern Europe	8.53	8.46	-0.06
South America	6.94	6.75	-0.19
South Asia	6.11	6.28	0.18
South East Asia	6.63	6.64	0.01
South Eastern Europe	7.54	7.58	0.04
Southern Europe	8.14	8.04	-0.10
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.14	6.30	0.17

Source: Vásquez and Porčnik, The Human Freedom Index 2017.

Table 12 presents the country wise Human Freedom index (2008 and 2015) along with Women specific Personal Freedom, on an average in most of the countries compared to 2008, there is a decrease in the Human Freedom index 2015¹⁰, South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa has very low Index when related to other region. North America, Northern, Southern, Western, Central Europe & Baltics have the HDI greater than 8 points. The HDI lies between 7 and 8 for countries like South Eastern Europe, East Asia, Australia & Oceania, Caucasus, Central America, Mexico & the Caribbean.

The Women specific Personal Freedom which is provided in Graph 9 reveals that except for Sub-Saharan Africa, middle east & south Africa and South Asia have very low Women specific Personal Freedom, whereas in the rest of the countries Women specific Personal freedom level is appreciable. Hence it is clear from the above descriptive analysis that countries like Africa and South Asia are far behind, when compared to other world countries in achieving the Sustainable goal target 2030. Hence, these economies has to be extra engrossed to atten this goal.

Graph 9: Women specific Personal Freedom



Source: Vásquez and Porčnik, The Human Freedom Index 2017.

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

Most of the female child grows up with a sense of infirmity and in need of confidence, whether physical, social or economic. This helplessness has led to her exploitation at almost every stage of their life. In spite of females having equal education and participation in employment, the social conventions, traditions and restrictions keeps controlling the life of women directly or indirectly. Men have the right to exercise power, to take all decisions and execute the decisions, which still continues in this 21st century . The SDG objective Goal 5, which aims at “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” is hence focused in this paper and by using data visualization techniques and descriptive analysis, it can be concluded that: countries like India and Africa has a very poor performance and if this situation continues the 2030 goal will be delinquent. For all the Development and Inequality indicators these countries¹¹ are far behind, when compared to countries like Canada, Thailand, Singapore, etc

whose performance is far ahead in achieving the goals of SDGs. These countries will definitely achieve the goal of SDG in 2030, whereas India and Africa can attain only 25 percent of the target. Hence, these countries models and policies must be followed in order to achieve the SDG goal of 2030. Hence the following policy suggestions are provided

- Irrespective of gender , cast and religion everyone must be given equal rights.
- A Fair system of education and health must be implemented for the needy
- Wealthy people must be taxed fairly.
- The target achieved in this five years from implementation of SDG must be calculated and checked. Different policies and sectorial programmes must be developed which will help the low progressing economies to attain its goal in 2030.
- Counseling must be provided to the entrepreneurs to help them transform their planning into cost-effective enterprises and regarding various available opportunities and their benefits thereby increasing the employment opportunity

REFERENCES

- [1] Stoner, C. R., Hartman, R. I., & Arora, R, "Work-home role conflict in female owners of small business: An exploratory study," *Journal of Small Business Management*, vol. **28**, Issue **1**,pp **30-38,1990**.
- [2] Lalitha, I, "Women entrepreneurs challenges and strategies", Frederich, Ebert , 1991
- [3] Rani D. L. "Women Entrepreneurs", **New Delhi**, APH Publishing House,1996
- [4] Dhaliwal,S, "Silent Contributors: Asian Female Entrepreneurs and Women in Business", *Women's Studies International Forum*, Vol. **21**, Issue **5**, pp. **469-474,1998**
- [5] Das, M, "Women Entrepreneurs from India: Problems, Motivations and Success Factors", *Journal of Small Business & Entrepreneurship*, Vol.**15**, Issue **4**, **2000**.
- [6] Kutanis, R.O., & Bayraktaroglu, S, "Female Entrepreneurs: Social Feminist Insights For Overcoming The Barriers. Stream 19: Gender Perspectives and Management". Turkey. Sakarya University, 2003.
- [7] Honeyman, Katrina, "Doing Business with Gender: Service Industries and British Business History," *Business History Review*, Cambridge University Press, Vol. **81**, Issue **3**, pp **471-493,2007**.
- [8] Cohoon, J. McGrath., Wadhwa, V., & Mitchell, L. The Anatomy of an Entrepreneur- Are Successful Women Entrepreneur Different From Men? Kauffman- The foundation of entrepreneurship. **2010**.
- [9] Jyoti, J., Sharma, J. & Kumari, A, "Factors affecting orientation and satisfaction of women entrepreneurs in rural India", *Annals of Innovation & Entrepreneurship*, Vol.**2**, Issue **1,2011** <https://doi.org/10.3402/aie.v2i1.7371>
- [10] Vijayakumar A and S. Jayachitra, "Women Entrepreneurs in India – Emerging issues and challengers," *International journal of Development Research*, vol.**3** , Issue **4**, pp. **12-17,2013**.
- [11] Vikesh Tewari and Shradha Banga Malhotra, " Outlook of women entrepreneurs running small business: How skills as a major factor affect.ing performance and growth women entrepreneurs in India?", *IJARCSMS*, Vol.**2**, Issue **12**, pp.**251-260,2014**.
- [12] Al-Dajani, H. and Marlow, S. , "Empowerment and entrepreneurship: a theoretical framework", *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research*, Vol. **19** Issue. **5**, pp. **503-524, 2013**. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJEBr-10-2011-0138>.
- [13] Srilatha,ch. Vani, and Srilatha,"A study on women employment through dairy micro-enterprise management", *Asian J. Dairy & Food Res*, Vol.**34**, Issue **3** , **202-204, 2015**.DOI: 10.5958/0976-0563.2015.00040.8
- [14] Mohammad Israr Khan, "Women Empowerment, Entrepreneurship, and Capacity Development", *Journal for Studies in Management and Planning*, Vol. **01**, Issue **09,2015**,<http://internationaljournalofresearch.org/index.php/JSMaP>.
- [15] Rama Mohan Rao, "Status of Women Entrepreneurship in India, International Journal of multidisciplinary educational research, Vol.**5**, Issue **2,2016**.
- [16] Prabha Shingla & Meera Singh, "Women Empowerment through Entrepreneurship Development", *Studies on Home and Community Science*, Vol.**9**, Issue **1**,pp. **27-32, 2015**. DOI: 10.1080/09737189.2015.11885429
- [17] Kadalarasane,T. & Tripura Sundari C.U., "Entrepreneurship and its impact on Indian Economy",*Research Review International Journal of Multidisciplinary*. pp.**19-24, 2018**. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1327578>
- [18] Manjurul Hossain Reza1, Nilufar Yasmin, "Empowering Women: Empowering Bangladesh", *Open Journal of Women's Studies*, Vol. **1**, Issue **1**, PP **15-23,2019**.
- [19] Raghunandan & Varsha Changing Equations: Empowerment, Entrepreneurship and the Welfare of Women. Journal of International Women's Studies, Vol.**19**, Issue.**3**, pp.**187-198,2018**. Available at: <http://vc.bridgew.edu/jiws/vol19/iss3/14>.
- [20] Raja Banik, "Women Empowerment through Entrepreneurship with Special reference to Vendors in Agartala", *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences*,Vol. **8** Issue **1**, pp. **712-719,2018**.
- [21] Alok Kumar, Subhi Srivastava, Sangeeta Kansa "Current status and determinants of Women Empowerment in India: Evidence from NFHS-4", *International Journal of Scientific Research in Multidisciplinary Studies*,Vol.**6**, Issue.**1**, pp.**35-42, 2020**.
- [22] Asha Sharma, "Exploring Economic and Social Sustainable Indicator in Relation to Performance at Global Region Level", *International Journal of Scientific Research in Multidisciplinary Studies*,Vol.**6**,Issue.**3**, pp.**06-13, 2020**

REPORTS

- [1] OECD report (2018).Financing and Women-Owned Small Businesses: The Role of Size, Age and Industry, Retrieved From <https://www.oecd.org/sdd/business-stats/the-future-of-business-survey.htm>
- [2] OECD report (2011).Report on the Gender Initiative: Gender Equality in Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship. Paris: Meeting of the OECD Council at Ministerial Level, 25-26 May, 2011. Retrieved From <https://www.oecd.org/education/48111145.pdf>.
- [3] Jeni Klugman and Laura Tyson (2017). Leave No One Behind: Taking Action for Transformational Change on Women's Economic Empowerment, Report of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment Retrieved from <https://www.unscn.org/uploads/web/news/UNSG-HLP-WEE-2nd-Report-.pdf>.
- [4] World Bank (2016). World Development Indicators 2016. Washington, DC: World Bank. ISBN (paper): 978-1-4648-0683-4, ISBN (electronic): 978-1-4648-0684-1doi:10.1596/978-1-4648-0683-4.
- [5] Kuhn, S, Milasi, S & Yoon, S 2018, World employment social outlook: trends 2018, World employment social outlook, ILO, Geneva, viewed 25 Sep 2019,

http://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/weso/2018/WCMS_615594/lang--en/index.htm.

- [6] Zoltán, J. Ács, László Szerb, Erkkó Autio. (2016, 2017 &2018). Global Entrepreneurship Index 2016, 2017 &2018. Washington: The Global Entrepreneurship and Development Institute.

Appendix

SDGs	Sym	Targets Description	Measuring/Tracking Indicators
End poverty on all its form everywhere	T-1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people	Numbers of people living on less than \$1.25 a day
	T-1.2	By 2030, reduce the poverty by half in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Population living below national poverty line
	T-1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and achieve substantial coverage by 2030	Multidimensional poverty index, population covered by national social protection programs
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	T-2.1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure universal access to nutritious and sufficient food	Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (undernourished)
	T-2.2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age	Per cent of women of reproductive age (15-49) with anaemia Prevalence of stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age
	T-2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers	Crop yield or livestock yield Number of agricultural extension workers per 1000 farmers
	T-2.4	By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production	Losses from natural disasters, by climate and non-climate-related events (in US\$ and lives lost)
	T-2.5	By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals, and their related wild species	Indicator on genetic diversity in agriculture— not yet developed
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	T-6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Household or percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services
	T-6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all	Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services
	T-6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and increasing substantially by recycling and safe reuse	Percentage of wastewater safely treated, ratio of treated waste water, directly used treated water to total produced municipal waste water
	T-6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and substantially reduce the water scarcity	Level of water stress: Renewable internal freshwater resources (internal river flows and groundwater from rainfall) in the country m ³ per capita
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	T-7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services	Share of the population using: (i) reliable electricity; and (ii) modern cooking solutions in per cent
	T-7.2	Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030	Share of renewable energy in total primary energy or electricity consumption

AUTHORS PROFILE

Dr. Tripura Sundari have published around 40 papers in reputed National and International journals including SCOPUS, SAGE and Springer and have attended around 60 National and International seminars, workshops and conferences including IEEE. Her area of specializations are Managerial Economics, Quantitative Economics, Econometrics, Time Series analysis & Forecasting. Recently her research work focuses on Behavioural Economics and Sustainable Development Goals (published papers on Carbon emission, gender equality, ICT, women entrepreneurs etc.) She has 9 years of teaching experience and 4 years of research experience.

Dr. Kadarasane an Engineering graduate, has completed his Ph.D in Management. His area of specializations are Green finance, Behavioral Finance, Banking Technology management, International trade and Finance and International banking, He is working as a faculty for past five years for M.Sc Quantitative Finance program in Pondicherry University. He has published around 14 papers in edited books, National and International journals and have attended around 50 National and International seminars, workshops and conferences. Currently he is working in the sustainable development goals where he has published papers on Carbon emission, gender equality, ICT, women entrepreneurs etc.