



THE FACILITATION OF TECHNOLOGY FOR ADVANCEMENT WOMEN ECONOMY

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Abstract:

To conquer the preliminary financial barrier of women and impeding ability to access the technology and its knowledge is to raise economic opportunity. Technology also is an engine for economic growth that has worked to clarify many mysterious secrets. There is a need to encourage the hidden talent and potential of women and remove the gender inequality particularly in the field of science and technology. Hence, article represents the technology, that women can easily access it and to apply new ideas, the opportunity to leverage technologies and strengthening sustainability.

Keywords: Advancement of humanity; Human Right; Agricultural; gender discrimination

Introduction:

To overcome the initial financial barrier, it is necessary to impede women's ability to access technology and knowledge increase economic opportunity. A supply chain exists to scale up the technology and that women can access it goes a long way toward strengthening sustainability. Hence article taskforce towards the facilitation of

technology for the advancement of women economy.

Women and Technology Development:

Technology also is an engine for economic growth that majorly categories for the Growth Environment Scores With no gender discrimination. Women and men have worked to unfold many unknown secrets of nature, earth and space. Science



and technology are the integral part of human society and culture since the inception of human civilization. Hence showcasing the equal contribution of women and men in ancient mathematical research was, Themistoclea and Pythagoras; major contributors in the development of early Pythagorean philosophy. In his religious but mystical School, Pythagoras made important contributions to mathematics, musical theory and astronomy and acquired the greater part of his ethical doctrines from Themistoclea, the Priestess of Delphi. From the same school of Pythagoras, Aesara of Lucania, applied the normative principle of harmonia to geometry, arithmetic, music, and the cosmos. In the 4th century AD, Hypetia Alexandria, an eminent neo-platonic philosopher and mathematician of Egypt, headed the prestigious institution for 15 years and taught geometry, mathematics, the works of Plato, Aristotle, neo-Platonism. History indicates that women were undoubtedly great thinkers and contributors in all the spheres of technical advancement of humanity and philosophy

but unfortunately remained untapped resource compared to men contributors of science and technology until 19th century. In 1945 the first female member of The Royal Society of London was elected though this society was founded in 1662. Similarly the first female representation in the Academie des Sciences of Paris which was founded in 1662 was given in 1962. These societies were important meeting places for the observation of new experimental results and the discussions of new ideas. This is how, the women and technology relation was reestablished in European countries in spite of the fact that half of the world's population is constituted by women.

Human Rights: On this back ground the suggestion of equal rights of men and women by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 was prominent. However, in 1985 the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) reported that no society treats its women as equal as men, in spite of the facts that women perform two third of the world's work hours, earn one tenth of the world's income yet they own less than one



hundredth of world's property, provided with less resources and less positions of power [Barber, L. A. (1995). There was a need to promote the hidden talent and potential of women and remove the gender inequality particularly in the field of science and technology.

The Third World Organization for Women in Science (TWOWS) launched in 1993, turned out to be the first international forum to unite eminent women scientists and scientific institutions in the South. It worked with the objective of strengthening the role of women in the science and technology development and their leadership in these strategic areas.

Women's economic advancement matters: This paper builds on research and program work on the realities of what it takes to enable women to increase their resources and economic opportunities, and strengthen their ability to compete in market economies. Most important, it speaks to the growing number of actors driving innovation from the public, private, and social sectors with practical recommendations on how to improve the way technologies are developed and

deployed so they benefit women and enable them to be more successful economic actors, stronger leaders, and greater contributors to their families, communities, and domestic economies.

Empowering women and improving the efficiency of their work is critical for reducing poverty. Mounting evidence confirms that women's improved economic status produces many positive economic and welfare outcomes for children, families, and societies.

A mother's social and economic status is considered one of the best indicators of whether her children will complete their education and enjoy healthy, poverty-free adulthood.

Agricultural: Most low-income women in developing countries are primarily employed in agriculture [Mehra, R., & Rojas, M. H. (2008); Klasen, S. (2002)]. Agricultural technologies in developing countries and agricultural innovations have been designed specifically for men's use. Simply, investing in women can transform the trajectory for children and families and can lead to widespread economic growth.



Computer Technology, Assets, Capacity, opportunities and environment:

Education, health, water, and agriculture these sectors are widely recognized for their positive impacts on women and their families-energy and ICTs are particularly promising because they have the potential to benefit all women.

ICTs, including mobile phones and computers with Internet connections, have allowed women to develop new careers as village phone owners while also giving communities access to these services.

Hard” technologies: Tangible machines, hardware, or utensils that can be touched.

“Soft” technologies: Internet access and telecommunication devices that facilitate the flow of information and knowledge.

Women have income, property, savings, and financial capital to work productively and foster well-being Women have the education and skills to get jobs or prosper in business. Opportunity for women has access to credit, property, financial, labor, and commercial markets.

Women’s economic advancement reveals one common strategy: It is necessary to identifying the problem,

designing the technology, researching the market to test and increase use by target populations, and also need to address barriers to access and arrangement of training for women to operate, repair, and maintain the technology. Supply-distribution chain is includes the technology to ensure access, creating and maintaining market linkages for women’s technology-generated goods and services. Assessing and evaluating the entire process to gauge and strengthen each phase of technology development definitely improve women’s ability to access technology.

Women are often seen only as “users” or “receivers” of technology, not as innovators (Samson, A. E. (2006). and are underrepresented in higher education programs in science, technology, and engineering (Berbar1995) This is partly because women don’t have the basic educational foundation for a successful scientific career.

TECHNOLOGY HELPS WOMEN ADVANCE ECONOMICALLY:

At home, improved fuel-efficient cook stoves, such as the Upesi stove in Kenya,



reduced the time rural women spend on household cooking tasks. Alternative household power, which uses diesel engines to power food processing and carpentry tools, increased the productivity of women's domestic and income-generating activity. Motorized scooters provided large numbers of urban women in countries with a safer and more reliable mode of transportation, making it easier for them to access employment and educational opportunities.

Treadle water pumps enabled women farmers to irrigate small plots from underground or surface water sources and, in turn, to increase their harvests and incomes.

Solar dryers to process fruits and vegetables, such as those used by rural women's groups in Uganda, increased the efficiency of processing dried fruits for export.

Village mobile phones facilitated women's roles as entrepreneurs who operate businesses that require communications services or who even own the pay phone center serving a community.

ICT educational academies, such as those promoted by Cisco Systems and UNIFEM in the Middle East, trained women in technical and career skills to enter and compete in the high-skilled ICT labor force. Outsourced ICT services in Asian countries such as India, China, and the Philippines generated many new employment opportunities for women. ICT telecenters and kiosks provided relatively affordable means of accessing vital business skills and market information relevant to women's income-generating activity, so that women could start small businesses.

Conclusion: Initiations, wisdom of experience, demonstration of technologies if effectively applied and distributed, can fabricate significantly economic gains for women, their families, communities, and societies. By taking the time and effort to apply new ideas, the opportunity to leverage technologies in a way that puts women in developing countries on a higher route toward economic advancement while also benefiting the aims of programs and businesses.

Table:



Branch	TECHNOLOGY	Its working
Energy	Solar Dryers	Dryer chamber to dry fruits and vegetables
	Multifunctional Platforms	Diesel engine plus tool attachments, like battery charger, grinding mill, etc
	Upesi Cookstoves	Energy-efficient stove with lower smoke emissions
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	Mobile Phones	Women entrepreneurs sell mobile phone usage to other women and men Village
	ICT Telecenters	Fee-based ICT products and services at community center
	ICT Academies	High-skilled IT training for women in national universities
	Outsourced ICT Services	Outsourced IT jobs, such as medical transcription and software support

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