

Commentary

Digital skills enhancing political empowerment

Thomas Risse *

Department of Political Science, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Nigeria.

Received: 22-Nov-2022, Manuscript No. IJLLS-22-87442; Editor assigned: 24-Nov-2022, Pre QC No: IJLLS-22-87442 (PQ); Reviewed: 09-Dec-2022, QC No: IJLLS-22-87442; Revised: 16-Dec-2022, Manuscript No: IJLLS-22-87442 (R); Published: 23-Dec-2022

ABOUT THE STUDY

Political empowerment supports the creation of legislation that best uphold the equality and agency of women in both the public and private spheres. One of the suggested solutions is the development of affirmative action laws with quotas for the proportion of women in parliamentary and policy-making positions. As of 2017, there were 23.6 percent on average women serving in lower-level, single-house legislatures worldwide. More ideas have been put out to strengthen women's rights to vote, express their opinions, and run for office with a reasonable chance of winning. Due to their frequent domestic chores, including child care, women spend less time joining the workforce and running their businesses. Measures that would provide women more negotiating power within the family include those that consider divorce, enhance the welfare of women, and give them authority over money (such as property rights). However, participation is not limited to the political world. It can entail participating in family activities, attending school, and having the flexibility to pursue one's own interests. Some theorists argue that women must first establish their autonomy and negotiating power in the home before they can participate in more widespread political activity. It's likely that fewer women will be picked for executive roles and political office. Women have faced barriers in the form of money, society, and the law that have prevented them from taking on leadership positions in their communities. Organizational and cultural barriers also affect women who work in professions where men predominate. These industries cover a wide range of disciplines, including science, engineering, and finance. The level of autonomy and self-determination in individuals and groups is

known as empowerment. As a result, they are able to act responsibly and independently on their behalf when representing their interests. It is the process of growing stronger and more self-assured, particularly when it comes to taking charge of one's life and asserting one's rights. In order for people to overcome their sense of helplessness and lack of influence and to realize and utilize their resources, they need both professional support and the process of self-empowerment. Digital literacy can support women's empowerment in local decision-making as well as their engagement in local governance. For instance, the Women-gov project in Brazil and India has helped women communicate with local government more effectively and gain a better understanding of it.

The Brazilian effort taught female community leaders to access and use online data on government health services in order to effectively address local public health challenges. In order to streamline applications for government assistance (including welfare and entitlements), the project worked with women's collectives in India to establish female-run, web-connected community information centres. This strengthened ties between the collectives, local government, and public institutions.

Women who are tech-savvy are better able to speak out about local issues and influence decisions that will affect both them and their communities. Women who are proficient in technology may find it simpler to get involved in political causes. In authoritarian regimes, for instance, the anonymity of ICTs may enable certain women to avoid constraints on their right to free expression, and collective online network mobilisation may enable women to run for office based on gender-related issues.

*Corresponding author: Thomas Risse, Email: Thomasrisse123@gmail.com