**Gender Inequality and Empowering Women in India**

India is a country located in South Asia, bordered by Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar. It is the seventh-largest country by land area and the most populous country in the world with over 1.4 billion people. India has a rich history, cultural heritage, with mix of various religions, languages, and ethnicities.

India is committed to sustainable development, social progress, and addressing issues such as gender inequality, poverty, education, and healthcare. The government and civil society organizations in India work towards promoting gender equality, empowering women, and addressing other social and developmental challenges. India has also been an active participant in international forums, including the United Nations, and works towards global cooperation on various global challenges.

Conditions for women in India is worse than most of the countries. Ratio of statistics for inequalities are very high compared to other counties. When India's population is examined as a whole, women are at a disadvantage in several important ways. Although the law of India gives men and women equal rights, gender inequalities still remain.

Research shows gender discrimination mostly in favor of men in many areas including the workplace. Women works more and earn less than men. They are also exposed to other kind of harassment, domestic violence and honor killing. They suffer from economic, occupational, education, health and survival and political inequalities.

Although the conditions don’t look promising, there is no room for hopelessness. UN must support and finance all the programs in India. The measurements must be taken by government as fast as they can. People of India should be educated about equality and human rights. We as women must fight for our rights.

Illiteracy is one and only enemy to be beaten.