



## Impact of Women Empowerment in the State, Market and Social Domain: Empirical Evidence of Developing Countries

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### ABSTRACT

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The authority to carry out a job is a matter of delegation of power and jurisdiction. When women are empowered, they can make their own decisions and have access to resources. When a society strives for growth in its social and economic spheres, it is said to be developing socially and economically. Half of the world's population comprises women, who comprise a significant percentage of society via their reproductive and productive labor. This article examines the significance of women's empowerment in socio-economic progress, which is crucial for a country's advancement since it recognizes and incorporates women's influence into the economy to enhance their situations. This article falls under the qualitative category since it relied on supplementary methods to gather data. The study examines how empowering women in developing countries may lead to positive socio-economic change in society, the market, and the state. Filling a vacuum in our understanding, this research employs theoretical frameworks and case studies to assess how women's empowerment affects development via the state, the market, and society. The implications, methodology, and linkages are examined using quantitative data and qualitative observations from developing countries. Out of all the population categories, the one for political approval produces the fewest results. Statistics under support the representation of women in political institutions, internet accessibility, and the judicial system. To measure women's empowerment, researchers often use the Women's Empowerment Index. Many studies have used this measure or one of its variants to assess empowerment; examples include the agricultural level, the Women's Empowerment Index (Weeai), and empowerment indices for women in livestock.

## **Introduction**

Social, political, and economic factors all contribute to the multifaceted concept of women's empowerment. It describes how women take charge of their lives and make decisions that affect their and their families' well-being. This empowerment makes gender equality and sustainable development possible. This necessitates expanding women's access to economic opportunities, income, and resources. Improving women's leadership and participation in political decision-making is a part of this. As part of this effort, we must improve access to healthcare, education, and other services while reevaluating and reconstructing traditional gender norms (Shah et al., 2021a, b).

Within society, the authorisation process is insignificant—another group in 1995. Giving women more power and influence is critical to women's empowerment. Development entails a series of quantitative and qualitative changes to enhance specific systems, structures, and ideal processes (Słodowa-Hopepa, 2015). According to Kartick Das (2016), "Empowering women through lucrative employment is vital for the structure and advancement of any nation." The need to empower women in politics, society, and the economy is further highlighted by additional adverse effects influencing children's health and academic performance. The concept of social development is a paradigm of standardisation. Alterations to the calibre of the social system are associated with this occurrence. It changes one's chances of achieving one's social class (Fritz, 2004). A government-led initiative, economic development seeks to improve people's standard of living. This is related to increased gross domestic product, or market output. According to economist Amartya Sen, "Economic growth is a component of economic development." In community economic development, economists mainly concentrate their efforts and integration held by economists in the 20th century on economic development, which was primarily influenced by their perspectives on economic growth sociology. They highlighted the updating and significant changes (Jaffee et al., 1998; Shah et al., 2024; Taqi et al., 2021).

Both the social and economic aspects of development impact it. Improvements in food security, education, health, sustainable resource utilization, efficient governance, and poverty reduction are among the 2000 millennium development goals set by the Development Planning Department. Reducing poverty is no longer the exclusive metric for development (Massey, 1988). Growing economic and social progress is related to theoretical and methodological advances in humanitarianism, philosophy, and sociology about similar prospects. Despite making up half of a nation's population, women frequently arrive late. Equal chances must be offered in the domains of economy, society, politics, Education, religion, and jurisprudence. Gender equality encompasses the comprehensive implementation of all elements of the social structure, irrespective of gender (Aspy and Sandhu, 1999). Eradicating numerous social norms that oppress and discriminate is essential for achieving complete equality between the two genders. Nepal will, in my view, develop and achieve its objectives, becoming accessible in various domains pertaining to growth, collaboration, and active participation. Development may attain a macro level if women are granted permission. Socioeconomic development is unattainable if women are deprived of power. Swami Vivekananda asserted that nations that fail to value women will neither develop nor thrive. Women's empowerment is therefore a crucial phenomenon.

## **Literature Review**

This paper reviews the literature on the following topics: ways and means to identify women's empowerment in developing countries; the impact of women's empowerment in the state, market,

and social spheres; empirical evidence from developing countries; instruments and measures for evaluating economic growth programs. A lack of ethnic variety is associated with poor organisational performance and economic outcomes (Alesina & Zhuravskaya, 2011; Easterly & Levine, 1997). Dispersed groups like this help to level the financial playing field (Perera & Lee, 2013). According to studies like those by Churchill et al. (2020) and Miguel and Gugerty (2005), racial wealth and educational inequality may affect universal primary education. Racial segregation also contributes to the perpetuation of gender inequality by maintaining cultural and social standards that support preexisting gender differences (Awaworyi Churchill et al., 2019). According to Hiller (2014), societal and cultural beliefs around gender equality cause gender discrepancies. Some cultural norms and religious beliefs, for example, work against gender equality. According to Ahmed Salim (2016), Easterly and Levine (1997), and Heintz et al. (2006), women's participation in social and economic activities is limited in many countries because of the cultural norm that men should be the primary breadwinners and housewives.

However, cultural and social practices might amplify gender gaps. Still, there is evidence that cultural norms favour gender parity. Benefits were shown by Beaman et al. (2012). Everyday exposure to female leaders on girls' educational Professional goals and achievements. Along with promoting gender equality, it helps eliminate prejudice against males. In her study, Kabeer (2016) found that husbands who grew up in households with working women are more likely to provide assistance, which helps to promote gender equality.

Intersectionality is a crucial framework for studying the interconnections between gender, class, race, and ethnicity; it originates from feminist theory (Bose, 2012; Collins, 2002). "intersectionality" describes the complex web of power connections that shapes many social categories and individual experiences. When it comes to issues of power and inequality, the intersectionality paradigm sees a wide range of social characteristics—including race, ethnicity, class, gender, sexual orientation, nationality, ability, and age—as interrelated and mutually significant. To fully grasp the complexities of human existence and the environment around us, it is necessary to investigate intersectionality.

The theory of intersectionality posits that gender, race/ethnicity, class, and sexual orientation do not exist in a vacuum but rather as interconnected power dynamics within a given cultural and historical framework. Despite their covert nature, these power dynamics are cooperative and interdependent, influencing many parts of society. Kimberlé Crenshaw, an American legal professor, is said to have coined the word. Her writings (Crenshaw, 1989, 1990) addressed the specific challenges faced by African American women. Consequently, her findings drew the attention of researchers and advocates, who identified other types of bias and highlighted them as "interrelated systems of discrimination" (Collins, 2002).

Some have argued that the second wave of feminism, influenced by theories of intersectionality, is primarily a white, middle-class movement. It simplifies the complexities faced by economically disadvantaged women. According to past research (Fredman, 2005; Lutz et al., 2016; Yuval-Davis, 2006), there was a close relationship between intersectionality and gender studies. However, intersectionality has only lately been embraced as a theoretical framework by several social science fields, including education (Codioli et al., 2019), health (Hankivsky, 2011), psychology (Else-Quest & Hyde, 2016), family studies (Few-Demo, 2014), and sociology (Choo & Ferree, 2010).

In developing countries, gender plays a significant role in determining whether or not children go to school (Unterhalter, 2014). Women in South Asia and the Middle East have less power because of the region's patriarchal culture (Caldwell, 1982; Moghadam, 1993). Even though patriarchal

standards are common in Pakistan, the majority of families do not object to their daughters going to school. Conventions in society and culture tend to favour men over women. A South Asian adage states: "Raising a daughter is comparable to cultivating your neighbour's garden." This refers to the importance of investing in a daughter's education. Still, there has been much success lately with global programs that aim to provide young girls with an education.

The factors that help students complete elementary school were studied by Holmes (2003). Compared to males, she found that women had lower levels of schooling. According to her, women face social and economic obstacles that prevent them from completing their primary education. It is often believed that men would assume roles of leadership within their families in patriarchal societies when they inherit wealth from their dads. Girls are degraded and seen as indentured servants who would soon be "married off" to other households, according to Colclough et al. (2000). According to Sawada and Lokshin (1999), the increased opportunity cost associated with sending females to school may be one reason why some families are prejudiced against sending their daughters to school. Widespread disparities between the sexes in Pakistan's educational system exist, as reported by UNESCO (2017). In Pakistan's rural areas, gender plays a significant role. The lowest percentage of women in rural areas can attend school (Qureshi & Rarieya, 2007; Aslam, 2007; Lall, 2009). About 2.9% of rural Pakistani women drop out of school, according to research by Sawada and Lokshin (2009). In tribal societies, the choice to educate girls is favourably impacted by the educational level of the head of the family, who has the final say over household matters. The main factors impacting parents' reluctance to send their girls to school, according to Qureshi and Rarieya (2007), were the school's closeness to the house and the presence of safety hazards. There may be a correlation between parental prejudice against girls' education and the higher expense of sending them to school, according to Sawada and Lokshin (1999). Based on her study in the Pashtun region of Pakistan, Jamal (2016) identified political indifference, tribal behavioural norms, religion, and poverty as barriers to girls' education. The educational choices made by parents are shaped by societal norms that establish the roles and duties of women in the home and community. Traditional views about women's place in society and their economic potential may cause parents to downplay the value of an education for their daughters. Parents in Pakistan are less invested in their daughters' education because they fear it would cause them to leave the house and get married.

### **Impact of Women Empowerment in the State Domain**

When discussing women's advancement nationally, they emphasise their participation in and influence on political groups and governmental institutions. For a country to progress, women must take part in politics. Only then can they have a say in decisions and policies that affect their lives and the lives of their communities.

These standards may manifest in various ways, such as resistance from disproportionately male organisations, low voter turnout, or a lack of access to necessary campaign funds. Persistent sex-based harassment and discrimination further discourage women from running for office.

### **Impact of Women Empowerment in the Market Domain**

Economic growth, particularly in developing nations, is intrinsically linked to women's empowerment in the advertising sector. The economy and women's well-being are boosted when women have more access to critical financial opportunities, such as business, entrepreneurship, and financial services. Family income rises, poverty falls, and economic output is amplified when

women participate in labour. Additionally, empowering women economically makes the economy more robust and diverse since women bring unique perspectives and skills.

In order to empower women economically, they must be involved in business. In many developing nations, particularly in more remote and underdeveloped areas, female entrepreneurs play a crucial role in driving economic growth. Microfinance and other similar initiatives have helped women successfully start and expand small companies, giving them more control over their finances, boosting local economies, and creating jobs. Women are more likely to reinvest their income in their families, neighbourhoods, and community initiatives, improving their health, education, and society.

The multiplier effect underscores the importance of supporting female entrepreneurs in achieving long-term economic growth. On the other hand, business opportunities are crucial for increasing women's visibility. More and more women are entering the workforce, which increases the available labour force and helps to meet the increasing need for both skilled and unskilled workers in many industries. A boost in household income, increased consumer spending, and overall economic growth are all results of women's formal entrepreneurial activities. Furthermore, women's involvement in the workforce brings a range of perspectives and experiences that boost creativity and efficiency in several domains.

Regardless, women in developing nations still face significant barriers to full participation in the labour market, including uneven pay standards, barriers to education and training, and discriminatory treatment, notwithstanding these advantages. When incongruities across sexual orientations are reduced, the impact of women's financial empowerment on economic growth is encouraged to be stronger. The economy becomes more productive and competitive when women have equal access to resources and opportunities. Theoretically, countries with more gender parity should expect faster economic growth and development. Generally speaking, empowering women economically results in a more balanced and inclusive economy that makes the most of everyone's talents and abilities, regardless of their sexual orientation. To sum up, investing in women's economic empowerment is crucial to developing economies' financial success.

### **Impact of Women Empowerment in the Social Domain**

As an industry, healthcare is vital to societal advancement and significantly affects economic growth. More significant employment and better health outcomes are seen among women with access to high-quality healthcare, particularly reproductive health services. Healthy women accrue the benefits of longer work hours, better health, and less absenteeism. Because fewer families are at risk of poverty as a result of health-related problems, lowering maternal mortality and enhancing child health via improved healthcare fosters a more stable and prosperous society.

Regarding women's economic engagement, social norms and prevailing behaviours have a significant role. Traditional gender norms and expectations make it less likely for women in many developing nations to pursue employment outside the home. In contrast, as time goes on and conventional wisdom evolves, more and more women are encouraged to pursue careers in business, education, and the workforce. Women gain from this program, while the economy gains from increased labour force and commercial hubs. More effective use of human resources often leads to higher economic growth in societies that fiercely fight for gender equality and overcome limiting norms.

Eliminating anti-women sentiments and attitudes may increase the beneficial effect of social empowerment on economic success. Both the victims and society as a whole suffer from the adverse impact of gender inequality and violence against women. Lost productivity, healthcare expenses, and legal payments could impede financial growth. Institutions in society may help reduce these costs and create a safer, more equitable, and more economically beneficial environment by empowering women and ensuring their legal rights are protected.

In conclusion, developing countries can only advance economically with women's social emancipation. It is in the best interest of the economy if women work to abolish gender-based violence, challenge sexist cultural norms, and increase their access to healthcare, education, and other necessities. Social empowerment goes beyond the lives of individual women and promotes improved economic growth, eradicating poverty, and improving society's overall well-being. Consequently, investing in women's social empowerment is a moral imperative for nation-building and an essential economic need.

### **Poverty Reduction through Economic Growth**

At first, economic growth reduces inequality by making less important, potentially life-or-death decisions for low-income families. Because women's safety is at risk when faced with these difficult decisions, increasing family resources (maybe due to economic expansion) might help level the playing field.

There is little evidence that females get less attention than men in cultures that prioritise boys. There are several facets to the complex issue of how changes in family cuisine affect food consumption across genders. Appealing to families to define how much each member consumes over time, they cannot provide the correct quantities for males and girls. In the end, even when families give boys and girls the same amount of food, females may need special care. In order to indirectly determine whether men or women had cut down on food consumption, Deaton (1989, 1997) devised a creative way to examine data on family consumption. Because there is now an additional dependent to support who will not contribute for an extended period, he proved that having a child significantly decreases a family's financial resources.

This means that the adults in the household will have to cut down on their consumption to make ends meet. To indirectly deduce the "cost" associated with the child, we may look at how much the family's consumption of "adult products" (such as cigarettes, alcohol, or adult apparel) drops following the birth of a youngster. For example, if girls eat less than boys or families offer fewer resources to girls, then adults will consume fewer adult items per girl than boys. Nevertheless, there is no indication that families limit their use of adult products for females less than for boys in either Côte d'Ivoire, where Deaton conducted his first research, or Pakistan, where the investigation was repeated (Deaton, 1997). When it comes to vaccination rates and other aspects of daily life, it is clear that there is no apparent bias. According to the National Family Health Survey, there is no difference in the vaccination rates of boys and girls in India. On average, men get 4.79 doses of vaccine while females receive 4.55 doses. The state of Rajasthan ranks poorly in terms of the female-to-male ratio and vaccination rate compared to the rest of India. The average immunisation rates for men and women were 1.19 and 1.18, respectively, as Banerjee et al. (2010) reported.

This in no way suggests that men and women receive the same treatment. When either parents or children face serious challenges, it might lead to unequal treatment. In India, there is a notable disparity in death rates between the sexes. One explanation for this is that women do not get equal

treatment when they are sick: According to research, the incidence of diarrhoea-related deaths among girls in low-income regions of New Delhi was more than twice as high as the rate among males (Khanna et al., 2003). Even if females eat the same amount as men, their nutritional state may ultimately worsen, and this can lead to increased mortality. Girls would benefit significantly from increased access to healthcare, whether via affordable health insurance for families or free healthcare for low-income individuals, regardless of changes in parental conduct. When a girl is ill, her impoverished family is less likely to pay for her treatment than when a male gets sick.

In times of family hardship, the unequal treatment of girls and boys may become even more pronounced. Drought circumstances worsen an already significant gender gap in India's mortality rate. When households cannot provide enough food for all members, girls' health is greatly affected (Rose, 1999). Women in rural Tanzania are disproportionately affected by family problems, according to studies. As a result of food shortages caused by floods or droughts, the number of murders committed against "witches," mostly older women, rises dramatically (Miguel, 2005). Particularly in times of crisis when prejudice against marginalised women is at an all-time high, it may be to women's benefit to help low-income families become more resilient.

Reducing poverty in these homes or offering crisis management assistance may benefit women of all ages, as shown in these two examples. According to research by Ali et al. (2011), medical professionals in seven countries, including Afghanistan and India, treated male and female patients equally. Parents would take their children to the doctor more often if medical facilities were closer and easier to reach. Furthermore, some have claimed that, on a mechanistic level, females may gain more from improved Since males are more prone to congenital abnormalities and less susceptible to infectious diseases, women are more likely to access water, sanitation, and improved infection control measures (Drevenstedt et al., 2008). Having to make tough dietary choices is less common in affluent homes. There is no significant rise in the Rose (1999) conducted a study in India that found that households with sellable assets had a lower risk of female mortality during droughts. This was because these families could reduce their consumption under poor circumstances. Wealthy families will, therefore, be less likely to suffer severe financial losses due to the drought. Child mortality and the gender mortality gap might be alleviated by family risk insurance. Efforts to reduce poverty often benefit women more than males, even when women aren't the primary target. Pension remittances and non-specific payments may help women's situations in South Africa. Pension plans that had been exclusively available to white South Africans were opened up to all citizens when apartheid was demolished in the early 1990s. There has been a dramatic drop in the murder rate in rural Northern Province since the program began (Singer, 2000). Because of all the political and social upheaval in South Africa, it was tough to determine cause and effect.

Progress in the economy reduces poverty. Governments are far better at preventing epidemics and starvation, and when families band together, they're better equipped to weather crises than when individuals try to do it alone. No matter how much attention economic growth receives from women, it helps low-income families by making them less susceptible to danger.

### **Maternal Mortality, Fertility, and Economic Growth**

Compared to males, women are more likely to experience marginalisation throughout their reproductive years, during pregnancy, and in the early years of caring for a child. This is not due to prejudice on the side of the perpetrators but instead to the fact that women engage in a practice that carries the inherent risks of becoming pregnant. Parents may spend less time with their children if maternal mortality has a significant impact on women's health. Parents may give boys more

opportunities and resources because they believe girls will live shorter lives than boys. According to Jayachandran and Lleras-Muney (2009), the convergence of genders in educational attainment occurred in Sri Lanka due to a substantial decrease in maternal mortality caused by efficient government initiatives. It is projected that, relative to men, females will get 0.11 more years of education for every extra year of life expectancy. First, by reducing the chance of maternal death with each delivery; second, by creating a feedback loop between economic development and lower fertility rates, this shows that women's relative well-being may be boosted in two ways.

In affluent nations, the likelihood of a pregnant woman experiencing difficulties during delivery is 1 in 4,300, compared to 1 in 31 in sub-Saharan Africa (World Bank, 2011). While several variables contribute to maternal mortality, those in higher socioeconomic brackets tend to have better access to well-respected medical facilities and fewer severe health problems overall. Jayachandran, Lleras-Muney, and Smith (2010) highlighted the importance of spreading technical developments and discovered that sulfonamides reduced maternal mortality in the US by 24% to 36% in the 1930s.

While the average age of first birth rises, fertility rates tend to fall as income and education levels rise. The age at which a woman gives birth for the first time is a risk factor for maternal mortality since problems or death are more common in infants born to younger moms. Fertility rates have dropped dramatically in most emerging nations over the last 20 years, with just a small number of countries still having total fertility rates of 6 or higher. The absence of women may be directly correlated with the reduction of the risk of death among women throughout their reproductive years.

## **Theoretical Framework**

As Sen (1993) described, empowerment is the ability to recognise and pursue one's potential. Scholars have highlighted several ideological perspectives on this topic. Mayoux (1998) outlines eight steps to personal transformation. Jurisdictional competence and authority (Kabeer, 2001)10. with the completion of gender-related strategic objectives (Bali-Swain, 2006). Methods for formulating policies aimed at empowering women are influenced by the concepts and initiatives governments implement. Legislation protecting women's rights, policies tailored to their specific needs, and specific programs to ensure their involvement in development projects are all clear indicators of these interventions.

Since no one definition encompasses all pertinent elements, it is critical to acknowledge that development organisations have created their conceptions of women's empowerment to accomplish specific goals. According to the World Bank, one way to get people out of poverty is to give them more agency in making choices and turning those decisions into the actions and results they want.

Essential parts of this process include making institutional and organisational structures that control the use of individual and collective assets more effective and equitable. Accountability, local organisational capacity, information accessibility, and inclusion and participation are the four pillars of an institutional change outlined by the policy circle (World Bank 2001). To understand the gravity of these acts, academics, developmental groups, and politicians often use a dual perspective. Instead of seeing women as a group and meeting their needs as a whole, we should see them as unique individuals and assess their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats so that we can empower them. However, However, with communal empowerment, women's empowerment may be worthwhile. Incorporating SHG members' perspectives and conducting a comprehensive assessment of their resource bases, strengths, and vulnerabilities within the microfinance



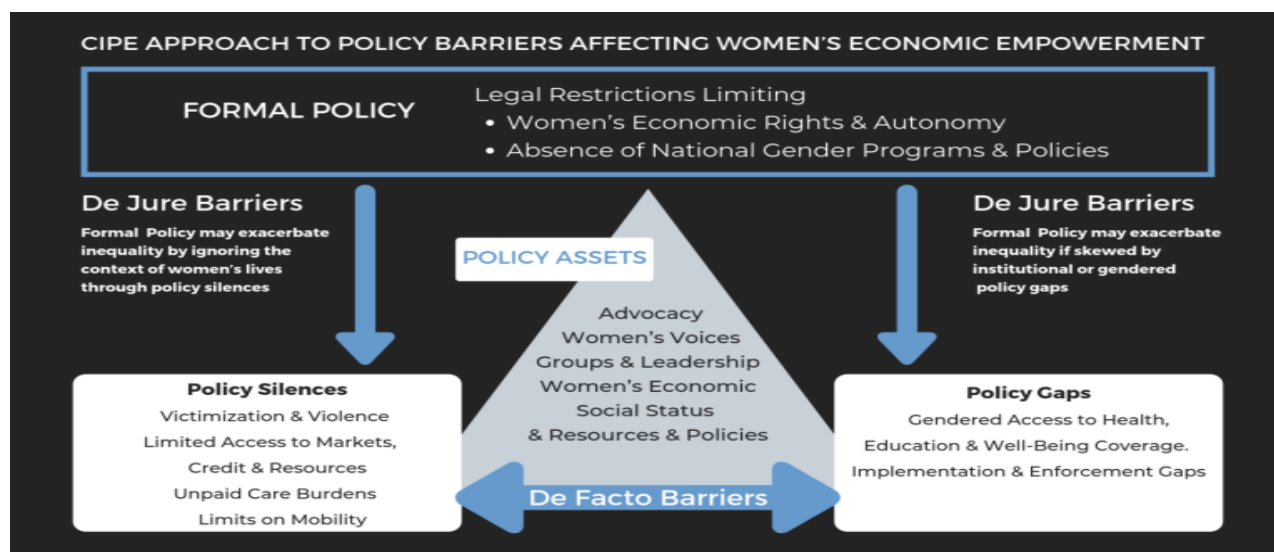
framework is essential for adequately realising the intervention's potential for women's empowerment.

## **Policy Reforms**

In recent years, the issue of women's economic empowerment (WEE) has grown in importance, becoming a pressing matter for peace and prosperity worldwide. Both funders and implementers acknowledge the critical role of women in achieving sustainable lives, reducing poverty, and promoting peace. While women may spend up to 90% of their income on housing, males typically spend 30% to 40%. On top of that, when women budget, they usually prioritise their children's needs. Women who are self-employed or have jobs typically provide much food for their families. Well-educated and mindful of their health. When women are given the authority to participate in peace procedures, the likelihood of an agreement lasting for at least fifteen years increases by 35 per cent. In addition, women are in charge of almost 10 million SMEs worldwide, equivalent to about 80% of the workforce. Thus, the number of jobs created may rise if SMEs managed by women were to be more sustainable.

It is acknowledged by implementers that merely adopting WEE at the home or population level is insufficient. If we don't establish a welcoming and supportive atmosphere for women in the workforce, change will happen gradually as opposed to suddenly. This involves changes to legislation that increase the amount of money that women control in the larger society. For example, women entrepreneurs and company owners can create wealth that can serve as a basis for problem-solving and group action. In fact, Many academics recognise that most reform efforts prioritise women's empowerment.

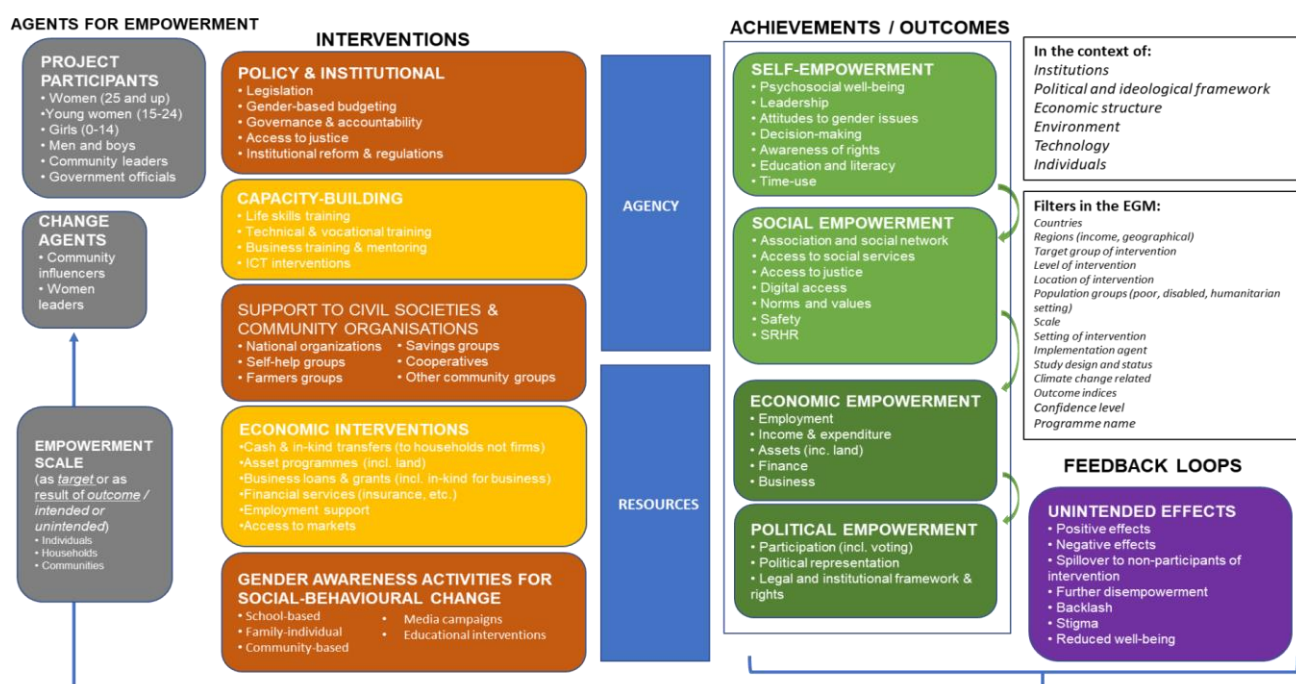
Instead of passing new laws or repealing old ones, CIPE employs a radically different method for reforming policies. Recognising policy gaps and improving policy execution to maximise women's policy resources are essential components of practical policy reform, according to CIPE, a frontrunner in women's economic empowerment and collaboration with private sector organisations on policy reform. Female entrepreneurs and women-owned businesses may face obstacles due to a lack of national gender initiatives and policies and institutional norms, such as laws limiting women's economic independence and rights. These policy issues might take the shape of explicit (de jure) legislative roadblocks and informal (de facto) policy deficiencies.



From CIPE's experience developing and executing WEE programs in over 60 countries, five important principles for successful evidence-based policy transformation have been identified.

### Legislative Frameworks

The advancement of gender parity and women's rights in underdeveloped countries cannot be realized without legislative frameworks encouraging women's empowerment. These frameworks include various laws and mechanisms to address inequalities in economic contributions, social benefits, and political representation. To guarantee that women are represented in political arenas, several developing countries have implemented gender quotas. Rwanda has the world's highest proportion of female lawmakers, with a minimum requirement that 30% of assembly seats be reserved for women. To increase women's representation at the municipal level, India's constitution was amended to allow them to hold one-third of the posts in such groups.



## **Research Methodology**

In this section, we outline the methods researchers will use to determine whether or not women's empowerment in the economic, political, and social spheres contributes to GDP development in poor nations. The objective is to assess the connections between critical economic outcomes like GDP growth and poverty reduction and other empowerment indicators like female labour force participation, political engagement, and educational attainment. The goal is to combine quantitative research with qualitative case studies to create a comprehensive picture of how women's empowerment affects economic performance.

For this purpose, the researchers used a mixed-methods strategy, drawing on in-depth case studies and statistical analysis. In quantitative research, regression models are used to examine the relationship between women's empowerment aspects and economic indices of developing countries. The detailed structure of the degradation model used in this investigation is described below.

$$\text{GDGP Growth}_i = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{FLFP}_i + \beta_2 \text{PR}_i + \beta_3 \text{EDU}_i + \beta_4 \text{PRATE}_i + \beta_5 \text{URB}_i + \beta_6 \text{HEXP}_i + \beta_7 \text{GPI}_i + \beta_8 \text{HRR}_i + \epsilon_i$$

Where:

- GDP Growth<sub>i</sub> represents the economic growth in country i.
- FLFP<sub>i</sub> denotes the female labor force participation rate in country i.
- PR<sub>i</sub> signifies the political representation of women in country i.
- EDU<sub>i</sub> is the average educational attainment level of women in country i.
- $\alpha$  is the intercept term,  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5, \beta_6, \beta_7, \beta_8$  are the coefficients for each variable, and  $\epsilon_i$  is the error term.

Using this model, we can assess, among other things, how each empowerment measure affects GDP growth. Regression analysis uses correlation matrices to determine the nature and degree of relationships between different variables.

This research examines the effects of women's empowerment on the economy and society in many nations, including Bangladesh, Rwanda, India, Kenya, Brazil, and Nigeria. To delve further into how empowerment impacts development, the case studies provide context-specific insights that supplement the quantitative analytical findings.

## **Conclusion and Policy Implications**

In developing countries, women's empowerment has multidimensional impressions on the state, market, and social domains. This learning scrutinizes these impressions and provides Evidence shows that women are vital to sustainable development efforts. This study shows that empowering women is essential for social justice and a nation's economic growth and development. Empowerment is measured by female labor force participation, political representation, educational attainment, and access to financial services.

### **State Sphere: Political Participation and Representation**

The findings show that women need to be politically engaged and represented to build inclusive governments to build inclusive governments. A more comprehensive range of public interests may be served by policies that are more inclusive and attentive to gender dynamics as the number of women in political leadership positions rises. On top of that, seeing strong women in leadership positions might encourage younger women to follow in their footsteps and get involved in politics and other community service.

### **Market Sphere: Economic Entrepreneurship and Employment Opportunities**

According to research, economic development in the market sector is substantially boosted by women's engagement in entrepreneurship and the labour force. Persistent obstacles that prevent women from reaching their full economic potential include cultural customs, a lack of financial means, and the gender pay gap. Addressing these problems with specific techniques would make a more equitable and efficient economy possible.

### **Social Domain: Education and Health**

The social realm, particularly healthcare and education, must be prioritised for women to be empowered. Studies have shown that educational attainment is positively correlated with women's empowerment. This means that educated women are more likely to have a voice in health choices, have greater economic independence, and positively impact their communities. It is crucial to ensure that women have access to quality health care, particularly reproductive health services, for their general health so that they may fulfil their potential to make significant contributions to society.

### **Interconnectedness of Domains**

The study concluded that women's empowerment is essential for achieving sustainable development in developing countries. By alleviating the challenges women face in social, economic, and political spheres, policymakers can use the capabilities of 50% of their population and cultivate more resilient, prosperous, and egalitarian communities. The policy recommendations seek to assist governments, international organisations, and other stakeholders in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment, ultimately cultivating a more equitable and sustainable society.

### **Policy Implications**

According to the study's substantial policy implications, comprehensive and integrated strategies are necessary to increase women's empowerment in developing nations. Based on the data collected, the following proposals for policy are put forward:

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