



ANALYSIS OF GENDER EQUALITY IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN LEKA DULLACHA WOREDA, OROMIA STATE, ETHIOPIA

¹Lelisa Mamo Abdisa and ²Wandimu Keno Debelo

¹Masters of Science in Development Economics, Lecture, Faculty dean of Business and Social Science, Rift Valley University, Nekemte Campus, p.o. Box 648, Nekemte, Ethiopia

²Masters of Art in Management, Campus dean of Rift Valley University, Nekemte Campus, p.o. Box 648, Nekemte, Ethiopia

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 15th December, 2020
Received in revised form
24th January, 2021
Accepted 19th February, 2021
Published online 30th March, 2021

Key Words:

Gender Equality Analysis,
Economic Development,
Leka Dullacha Woreda.

ABSTRACT

This seminar paper was Analysis of Gender Equality in Economic Development in Leka Dullacha Woreda, Oromia State, Ethiopia. The objective of this review was Analysis of Gender Equality in Economic Development in line with contributes significantly to increasing women's role in economic development in all multi-dimensions. It has also some theoretical and empirical findings with more evidence. Gender roles are affected by age, class, race, culture, ethnicity and religion, and by the geographical, economic and political environment. Gender analysis is a tool to diagnose the differences between women and men regarding their explicit activities, circumstances, needs, access to and control over resources, and access to development and decision-making. It is important to delineate the source causes of male dominance in order to comprehend gender inequality and inequity. Since cultures have their own controlled systems, which determine how constituents of that particular culture behave towards each other and towards their environment, they have the possible of empowering or disempowering men and women. It analysis the linkages of these and other factors in the larger social, economic, political and environmental context. A main way that gender equality can donate to economic development is through rising the stock of human capital. Human capital is defined as the skills, knowledge and physical capabilities, which allow the labor force to be economically productive. As some researcher's findings assess gender equality affected by culture, so that other policy should be formulate to adjusting these bad culture, which are cause women, men inequality, and in turn negative impact on the economic development.

Copyright © 2021. Lelisa Mamo Abdisa and Wandimu Keno Debelo. 2021. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Lelisa Mamo Abdisa and Wandimu Keno Debelo. "Analysis of gender equality in economic development in leka dullacha woreda, oromia state, Ethiopia.", 2021. International Journal of Current Research, 13, (03), 16820-16828.

INTRODUCTION

Gender Analysis is a means for investigative the differences between the roles that women and men play, the different levels of power they hold their differing needs, constraints and opportunities, and the impact of these differences on their lives, (Marina Biasutti,2009). It is the equality among men and women, involve the concept that all human beings, both men and women, are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations set by stereotype, rigid gender roles and prejudice. Gender equity means equality of treatment for women and men, according to their particular needs.

*Corresponding author: Lelisa Mamo Abdisa,
Masters of Science in Development Economics, Lecture, Faculty dean of Business and Social Science, Rift Valley University, Nekemte Campus, p.o. Box 648, Nekemte, Ethiopia.

This may include which is considered corresponding in terms of rights, reimbursement, requirement and opportunities UNESCO's. (May, 2000). Organizations, communities and governments were required to integrate women's empowerment in their activities and to eliminate or modify practices that are discriminatory of women and that restrict their pursuit of rights and capabilities. The urgency of eliminating stereotypes, customs, and norms that give rise to the many legal, political and economic constraints on women, (Kimani NJOGU & Elizabeth ORCHARDSON-MAZRU P8). Despite to this gender refers to the roles and responsibilities of men and women that are created in our families, our societies and our cultures. Gender equality analysis is therefore, the equal valuing by society of the similarities and the differences of men and women, and the roles they play. It is pedestal on women and men being full allies in their residence, their community and their the social order. (UNESCO, 2003).

No other strategy is as likely to erect economic productivity, or to reduce newborn and motherly mortality. No other policy is as sure to get better nutrition and encourage health including the avoidance of HIV/AIDS. No other policy is as powerful in increasing the chances of education for the next generation,"(Dorothy Hughes, 2013). Critical and patriarchal institutions, expose women to unequal production practices, and force them into low-paying jobs all of which undermine gender fairness. In contrast, neoliberals (or growth optimists) suggest that economic development should enhance women's status because it encourages societal integration, supports women's investment in human capital, and creates employment opportunities for women in relatively higher paying nonfarm sectors. Similarly, as international trade and foreign direct investment diffuse productivity-enhancing (and labor-saving) technologies and encourage norms of gender equity (Joshua Eastin and Aseem Prakash, 2013).

According to World Development Report For the first time, the World Bank has selected gender equality as an issue for its World Development Report. It acknowledges the equal civil rights of the genders and the freedom of choice to lead a self-determining life, free from deficiency, as a fundamental human right of both genders. In doing so, the report explicitly refers to Millennium Development Goal 3 (MDG) concerning gender equality and the socio-political empowerment of women called for by that MDG. Country Gender Assessments (CGA) expected at identifying innermost gender issues and evils in the partner countries and prioritizing procedures with a gender-sensitive design. The goal of some of African country-specific strategy papers specially for Sub-Saharan Africa was to eliminate obstacles of a gender-specific nature in order to maximize the effect of development collaboration (WDR, 2012). At the same time as there are debates around the terms "gender" and "gender fairness analysis", municipal local development program (MLED) uses international definitions, (FCM,2012). Informal observation indicates that countries in which women and men have more equal resources opportunities are also the more affluent countries. There give the impression to be some organization between level of development and the responsibility of women in the society (Anne Mikkola. 2005 p1).

DEFINITIONS OF GENDER EQUALITY ANALYSIS PROBLEMS

Gender fairness refers to the social distinction and links between men and women, which are learned, vary widely amongst societies and cultures, and change over time. The expression gender is used to evaluate the roles, responsibilities, restrictions, opportunities and wants of women and men in all areas and in any specified social circumstance. The purpose of initiate such distinctions between needs is to alert the programme authority to the consequence of addressing the structural challenges to women's empowerment. It is not to lock women's realities and experiences into rigid and preset notions of what is a strategic need versus what responds to a practical need. Gender analysis necessitate, first, accumulate sex-disaggregated statistics or data and gender-sensitive information about the inhabitants concerned. Gender analysis is the first step in gender-sensitive planning for promoting gender equality in all economic activities,(UNESCO's. May 2000). Gender-based Analysis (GBA) should be included at all levels of government. GBA provides senior organization with the means to continually recover their work and be more

reactive to specific needs and situation. Naturally, women have worldwide not as much of economic opportunities to improve their lives. Integration of effort, as well as a high degree of analysis and coordination is necessary in order to ensure that gender mainstreaming functions as a holistic approach aimed at the transformation of the structures that create and complete gender inequalities, rather than focusing on slowly intervention. It is compulsory also in order to imitate the diversity in society, as "women" and "men" are not standardized categories, but include other constructs such as ethnicity, class and age. Gender inequality cannot be addressed sufficiently unless the inequalities arising from these other variables are also deal with, (UNESCO's, May 2000). Generality our definition of gender equality analysis refers to equality between women and men in terms of opportunities, rights, benefits, responsibilities, security and access to and control over resources. In the context of LED, gender equal opportunity means that contribution in supremacy and the economy, as well as access to services, is not unconstructively influenced by being male or female (FCM,2012).

DEFINITIONS OF TERMINOLOGIES

Gender refers to the position and responsibilities of men and women that are shaped in our families, our humanity and our cultures.

Sex is express the biological variation between men and women, which are widespread and determined at birth.

Gender relations are the traditions in which a society defines civil rights, errands and the identities of men and women in relation to one another.

Gender discrimination is any exclusion or restriction made based on gender roles and relations that prevents a person from enjoying full human rights.

Gender Analysis is the group and psychotherapy of sex-disaggregated in sequence. Men and women both perform different roles. This guides to women and men having different familiarity, knowledge, talents and desires. Gender analysis explores these distinction so policies, programmers and projects can recognize and meet the unlike needs of men and women. Gender analysis also make possible the tactical use of distinct knowledge and skills overcome by women and men.

Gender Equality is that women and men have the same conditions for understand their full human rights and for contributing to, and advantage from, economic, social, cultural and political development. Gender equality is therefore the equal charge by society of the resemblance and the differences of men and women, and the roles they engage in recreation.

Empowerment is concerning people both women and men-taking have power over their lives: setting their own agendas, in advance skills, building self-confidence, solving problems and developing self-reliance.

Gender equality is a circumstances in which women and men get pleasure from equal rights, occasion and entitlements in civil and political life

Women in Development (WID):- The Women in Development move toward aims to integrate women into the

existing development process by targeting them, often in women-specific activities.

Gender analysis is the study of the diverse roles of women and men in order to recognize what they do, what possessions they have, and what their needs and main concern.

Gender balance is the equal and vigorous contribution of women and men in all vicinities of decision-making, and in access to and control over resources and services.

Gender mainstreaming is the internationally recognized approach for achieving gender equality.

Gender equity means justice and impartiality in the treatment of women and men in terms of rights, benefits, commitments and opportunities.

Gender and Development (GAD) The Gender and Development approach focuses on intervening to address unequal gender relations which prevent inequitable development and which often lock women out of full participation. Gender and Development seeks to have both women and men participate, make decisions and share benefits.

Gender mainstreaming is a development to a certain extent than a goal. Efforts to integrate gender into existing foundation of the mainstream have a little value for their own sake. We mainstream gender concerns to attain gender equality and improve the significance of development agendas.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS

The greatest problem to understanding the relationship between women's work, gender equality and development is the lack of theory. Standard economics models assuming disconnect, self interested, self-sufficient and genderless agents are insufficient in modeling women's cost-effective environment (restrictions, preferences, norms) and therefore their choices, especially in the less developed countries. Women face diverse encouragement than do men, and may have little freedom to express them. In poor, normal societies, women's contribution in traditional female work may not be freely chosen. The theory suggests that initiatives promoting gender equality or raising the status of women will risk suffering the same fate, as historically gender equality in the developed world was the result, not a cause, of economic development. We think studies that look at the impact of gender equality on growth unconnectedly from studies that come across at the impact of growth on gender equality. We then present an overview of Miles' theory on the direction of causation, (Anne Mikkola and Carrie A. Miles, 2007). Rural women suffer systematic discrimination in the access to resources needed for socioeconomic development. Recognition, extension, input and seed supply services usually address the needs of male household heads. Rural women are hardly ever consulted in development projects that may enlarge men's production and income, but insert to their own workloads. When work burdens increase, girls are removed from school more often than boys, to help with farming and household tasks, (FAO, 2009). African women have borne the brunt of cultural traditions, many of which have been described as unfair, and which limit the advancement of women. Male supremacy has been cited as a foremost obstacle to gender

equality."It is important that Friedly distinguish that men are special in terms of accessing positive economically and socially significant materials and rights, such as access to land and property, (Kimani NJOGU & Elizabeth Orchardson-Mazrui P8). More in recent times, the need to be aware of how gender intersects with other distinctiveness such as age, ethnicity and sexuality has been noted. Gender and Development also questions the notion of 'development' and its benign nature, implying a need to shift from a narrow understanding of development as economic growth, to a more social or human centred development. Gender and Development projects are more holistic and seek to address women's strategic gender interests by seeking the elimination of institutionalised forms of discrimination for instance around land rights, or ensuring the right of women and girls to live free from violence, (Dr. Sarah Bradshaw, Dr. Joshua Castellino and Ms. Bineta Diop, 2013). The matter of gender variation has been debated much among the surrounds of academicians and policy makers. However, it has gained significant as a matter of concern on inherent grounds yet the economists have hold close the application of gender as a macroeconomic variable recently. The present study, through its empirical findings, notes the retarding effects of gender inequality on economic growth in world Nations. The problems of gender inequality is of very multifaceted in nature. It is deeply rooted in history, culture and traditions of a society (Zahid Pervaiz, Muhammad Irfan Chani, Sajjad Ahmad Jan and Amatul R. Chaudhary, 2011 P 438). "Gender equality analysis in now days" covers different themes and issues. It can mean using a gender analysis. It is capable of represent focusing on the goal of equality between women and men, women's empowerment, or even strengthening the rights of women and girls. It can suggest paying attention to narrowing the gaps and inequalities between and among women and men, (FCM. 2012).

OBJECTIVES OF THE REVIEW

GENERAL OBJECTIVE OF THE REVIEW

Analysis of Gender Equality in Economic Development in line with contributes significantly to increasing women's role in economic development in all multi-dimensions.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE REVIEW

- J To analysis how Gender equality can contribute significantly to add to economic development through increasing the women's roles,
- J To analysis root causes of existing gender equalities and how gender equality attach to economic development,
- J To identify different needs and priorities of men and women in the existing resources both the near and long term,

THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL REVIEWS: Standard economic assumption such as those in public alternative or welfare economics do not focus on personality characteristics; the individual actor in welfare economics may possibly equally well be a globe citizen, a state national, a man or a woman. However, experimental work requires that gender be prohibited for, as women's behavior differs from that of men to such an extent that a distinct explanatory model is not relevant. Robert Barro will see an example of this in the empirical growth studies. Allocation of resources and power within the household Economic development contributes to

Table 1. Gender inequality in education has reduced faster than that in employment across many regions

Predicted additional growth if gender equality was same as EAP (% p.a.)	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000
Inequality in education (ratio female: male years of schooling of those aged 15+)					
East Asia and Pacific	0.59	0.67	0.70	0.76	0.74
South Asia	0.29	0.37	0.43	0.54	0.60
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.48	0.52	0.60	0.62	0.70
Middle East and North Africa	0.37	0.41	0.47	0.58	0.73
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	0.82	0.85	0.83	0.91	0.86
Latin America and Caribbean	0.90	0.89	0.94	0.96	0.96
OECD	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.94
Inequality in employment (ratio female: male economic activity rate, as defined by the ILO)					
East Asia and Pacific	0.45	0.52	0.61	0.66	0.70
South Asia	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.55	0.59
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Middle East and North Africa	0.24	0.27	0.31	0.34	0.41
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	0.67	0.73	0.79	0.81	0.84
Latin America and Caribbean	0.30	0.34	0.41	0.49	0.56
http://laborsta.ilo.org/definition_E.html .					
OECD	0.41	0.50	0.62	0.73	0.77

Source: Barro and Lee (2000)

Table 2. Gender equality in education and employment, taken together, can explain most of the difference in growth rates between East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) and each of ENA and South Asia

Predicted additional growth if gender equality was same as EAP (% p.a.)	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s
Middle East and North Africa (MENA) from inequality in education	0.18	0.29	0.27	0.24
from inequality in employment	0.75	0.86	0.96	1.06
% of gap with EAP explained South Asia	175	78	45	84
from inequality in education	0.25	0.22	0.29	0.32
from inequality in employment	-0.17	0.09	0.34	0.45
% of gap with EAP explained	4	8	332	97

Source: Vivid Economics calculations (2008).

Table 3. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the charge of return on physical capital greatly surpasses that of human capital

Rate of return (%)	Cameroon	Ghana	Kenya	Zambia	Zimbabwe
Impact on individual earnings (% increase in earnings for each additional year)					
Primary school	2	3	4	7	7
Secondary school	6	6	12	16	19
Post-secondary education	12	12	20	25	31
Average	8	9	10	16	16
Impact on plant value-added (rate of return %)					
Physical capital	17	27	22	10	34
Human capital	4	4	3	1	2

gender equality in itself as the households have more resources available. There is a fewer economic pressure to categorize against women or girls who tend to do of poorer quality in the resource allocation under conditions of poverty (Ray, 1996). Empirical evidence indicates that if women, instead of men in the same household, gain more economic resources, there will be movement towards women's empowerment and equality. Better economic resources of women within the family have been revealed to lead to children's, predominantly girl children's, better education.

THEORETICAL REVIEWS: Gender analysis of local economic development historically, the small Canadian city of Thompson has been reliant on natural resources and mining in 2010, the major employer in the nickel industry announced the elimination of 500 jobs, a major blow to the local economy. To ensure that women's voices were part of economic discussions, a women's group carried out consultations, research and analysis. Women-Economic Development & Restructuring in Thompson brings together facts and issues to enrich discussions on local economic restructuring and development Thompson-2012. Capacity building Expand support to training

in gender mainstreaming (using tools pioneered by FAO's Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis programme), and to the collection, analysis and dissemination of sex-disaggregated data and statistics used in policy making (FAO, 2009). Gender equality is a multidimensional term acceptance economic, cultural and social proportions alike. Here, we confine ourselves to three important aspects that serve the purposes of our analysis. The first is equal right to education. This right is an essential condition of labor market equality, but is not sufficient in it. If women or men are differentiate against in terms of right to use to education, society's human capital is not being used realistically. The second is equivalent right (and opportunity) to work in the advertise. At present, there are major differences in the levels of labor force participation between women and men. The third aspect concerns the nature of women's work and pay. It is a generally known fact that women have lower pay levels than men in all member states, which directly reflects the differing conditions and circumstances under which women and men live. This applies to everything from the unequal sharing of household work to pay discrimination of women in the labor market, (Åsa Löfström, 2008 P7).

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) organized its fourth Annual Ministerial Review (AMR) on the matter "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to women's empowerment and gender equality" during the High-level Segment in 2010. The 2010 AMR established a forum for the international community to: (1) Assess the state of implementation of the United Nations Development Agenda, with a focus on its gender related goals and objectives; (2) Explore key challenges in achieving the international goals and commitments in the area of gender equality and the empowerment of women; (3) Consider recommendations and new initiatives to accelerate gender-related objectives. A majority of keynote and visitor speakers drew consideration to the crosscutting nature of women's empowerment and gender fairness, asserting that it is a fundamental component towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). A number of speakers also emphasized the direct correlation between women's rights and human rights and, subsequently, called upon the strengthening of this linkage. Many speakers also called for increased collaboration efforts and strengthened commitments, especially in the area of maternal health, which has been cited as the area with least progress. While there was a common recognition that great stride have been made in ensuring women's right and empowering women, many speakers agreed that such progress is uneven across countries. (H.E. MR. HAMIDON ALI. 2010 pp 5-6).

The political domain: The empowerment of women has elongated been a goal of advance work and its consequences from the respect of women's rights and also for the reason that women's political involvement, their education, socio-economic status, legal rights (for example, related to land birthright), health and welfare are intricately linked to the survival of children and an development in the human condition. Equality is key to the configuration of a democratic society, which aspires to social justice and human rights. Thus, women had limited legal capability, via in reality some women had more independence and rights than others did depending on social and marital status, individual drive and the broadmindedness of the men around them. Women in Africa and in many other parts of the world have been demanding to be treated equally and to be judged based on their ability and mental power (Byanyima, 2001).

The economic domain: The economic development of Africa and the success of the expansion agenda will depend on the continents ability to increase the capabilities and self-esteem of the majority of the gender equality. Development is complex related to freedoms that people enjoy. This view requires that we focus on the ends that make development important social and economic arrangements and political and civil rights (Claude Ake (1996).

The social domain: African women have withstood the worst of cultural traditions, many of which have been described as oppressive, and which limit the advancement of women. Male dominance has been cited as a main obstruction to gender equality. Friedl (1975) defines male supremacy as "a state of affairs in which men have highly advantaged access, although not always incomplete rights, to those actions to which the society accords the greatest values, and the work out of which permits a measure of control over others." It is important that Friendly recognizes that men are favored in terms of accessing positive economically and socially important materials and

rights, such as right to use to land and property. These institutions and positions in communities play a role in enriching men over women. The superior allocation of rights may also be accompanied by attitudes and beliefs about gender roles. certainly, Sanday (1981) seem to be at male dominance from two angles. First, is the "leaving out of women from political and economic decision-making" and second, "male violence towards women." Sanday measures this aggression using five characters:

-) Expectation that males should be hard, fearless, and forceful;
-) The existence of men's houses or specific places where only men may assemble;
-) Frequent quarrelling, fighting, or wife beating;
-) Institutionalizations or regular event of rape; and
-) Raiding other groups for wives.

Sanday suggests that the presence of these five characters in a society indicates a high degree of male aggression; while an absence of all five traits indicates that male aggression is weakly developed (1984). This can only be done by considerate the cultural circumstance in which the supremacy manifests itself. Because cultures have their own prearranged systems, which determine how members of that exacting culture behave towards each other and towards their environment, they have the potential of empowering or disempowering men and women. Mead (1963) argues that in all cultures, there is the same range of basic temperamental types established based on heredity. These differences provide "the evidences from which culture works, selecting one disposition, or a combination of related and congruent types, as attractive." In other words, there are certain universal tendencies, which are particularized by context and history. The particular character solidify and become solution to defining communities. In many African societies, women rear children and teach those manners, respect, and social obligations. Outstanding to the matrilineal nature of countries in the Great Lakes Region, women have found themselves unused to many aptitude. They have less access to education, skills. Furthermore, cultural unfairness prevent women from reporting injustices and contravention mainly when they relate to sexuality. For instance, it is viewed as 'unnatural and disrespectful for a married woman to emphasize her rights as beside her husband(Omamo, 2002).

Gender equality issues in Economic Development: "Gender equality" covers different ideas and issues. It can mean using a gender analysis. It can mean meeting point on the goal of equality between women and men, women's empowerment, or even strengthening the rights of women and girls. It can mean paying attention to narrowing the gaps and inequalities between and among women and men.

EMPIRICAL REVIEWS

In the effort of the UN, this is illustrate by the Millennium Development Goals. It has also been argued that increased gender equality leads to economic development because of the differing savings and consumption patterns of women and men. The explanation for this is that differences between women and men are more a consequence of norms, traditions, family perceptions, discrimination, structures and legislation than of economic development (Åsa Löfström, 2008). Gender fairness is not equality of results for men and women, but rather parity in the determinants of these outcomes that is,

equality in occasion or resources, rights and voice. Education is a vital component of prospect and empowerment. A number of empirical studies find that increases in women's education increase their earnings and that returns to education for women are frequently larger than the returns to education for men. Empirical verification also shows that increases in female education get better human development outcomes such as child survival, health and education; the impacts on these outcomes are superior for increase in women's schooling than for an equal increase in men's learning (World Bank 2001).

Women and men as workers: There is a major wage gap between women and men. One survey concluded that women's average income is only 65.2% of men's, although estimates vary. Women suffer explicit and hidden discrimination in recruitment and professional advancement, with gender stereotypes coupled with ageism often influencing hiring decisions.

Sex-disaggregated data: To understand and analyze what is happening in local economies from a gender perspective, sex-disaggregated data is essential. Without this information, it is impossible to know where disparities and inequalities exist and what action may be required.

Capacities of women's organizations: Women's organizations often require support in articulating priorities and gender issues in economic development discussions. Capacity building may be needed organizations to understand the issues and involve their membership in economic discussions. Additional skills may be required in public speaking and negotiation. It is important to look at a range of organizations, from parents involved in schools to women's business associations.

Balancing family and work responsibilities: Even when women take on more paid work as employees and business owners, they continue to do the majority of work inside the home. Looking after children and the elderly, preparing food, cleaning and shopping continue to be mainly women's responsibilities.

Gender-based violence: Violence or the threat of violence can influence women's work options. Women who face violence in their homes are often absent from work and can experience crises of confidence. There is no legal protection against sexual stress in the workplace. In addition, fear of violence on the way to work may influence decisions regarding night work or appropriate workplaces.

Gender equality increases the stock of human capital: Human capital is defined as the skills, knowledge and physical capabilities, which allow the labor force to be economically productive. Human capital has a quantity dimension such as the number of workers and a quality dimension such as the productive skills that an individual worker has.

Gender equality in education will increase human capital: More knowledgeable girls and women can carry out higher price economic activity. Increasing the educational opportunities for women allows for greater accumulation of skills and expertise within the labor force and so raises the growth potential of the economy. Approximation of the loss of intensification due to gender disparity in education range from

0.38% per annum in Sub-Saharan Africa to 0.81% per annum in South Asia, and that this accounts for between 11 and 41% of the growth difference between these regions and East Asia and the Pacific. The OLS technique uses differences between and within countries to measure the effect of one variable. Even though these results are more sophisticated than simple correlation analysis, they should be treated with care. In terms of forward and turn around causality, economic growth has a positive consequence on gender equality. All characteristic of gender variation, including educational occasion, tend to improve when a country's GDP per capita rises above \$2,000 per annum (Dollar and Gati, 1999). Economies where gender equality in education and economic growth has the strongest relationship are often those where export-led industrialization with a focus on low-wage manufacturing has been important. Such manufacturing industries, are an important target for women once they have acquired more education (World Bank, 2001). However, the beneficial impact of more educated female workers on economic growth may be even stronger in cases where gender equality in education is combined with gender inequality in wages. Seguino (2000) finds that GDP growth is positively related to gender wage inequality. Increasing the number of women in secondary and tertiary education is likely to be more conducive to growth than focal point only on primary education. Again, this effect is particularly strong in middle-income countries (Dollar and Gati, 1999). Women contribute proportionally more to store of human capital in the next age group due to their role as most important care-givers to children. Almost all over the world women directly contribute more to the rearing of children than men and have a primary responsibility in the household for children's health, nutrition and well-being (Kabeer, 2003).

Gender equality makes markets more competitive: While the gender gap in education in Sub-Saharan Africa has fallen by two-fifths, inequality in employment has remained constant. Thus, it would be expected that gender gaps in employment would become a larger drag on development as the education gap narrows Klasen and Lamanna (2008). Dropping gender disparity in employment would have a outsized impact on growth in MENA and South Asia. Table 2 shows that gender inequality in education has reduced faster than inequality in employment in most developing regions. Microeconomic verification from India supplementary recommend that gender gaps in employment reason huge sufferers in economic yield. Gender gaps in employment and managerial positions have a significant effect on the development rates of India's states (Esteve-Volart, 2004). Increasing the ratio of female to male managers by 10 per cent could lead to a 2 per cent increase in per capita output, while a similar increase in the ratio of whole workers could raise per capita output by 8 per cent.

Gender equality may enlarge investment in physical capital: There are three different ways in which greater gender equality could lead to greater investment in more and better physical capital: by increasing the productivity of the workforce making investment in new technologies more attractive; by increasing domestic savings rates and hence the funds available to finance new investment; and through women making more productive investment decisions than their male counterparts. The evidence on each of these transmission mechanisms is must be considered.

Gender inequality reduces agricultural productivity: There is clear evidence that female-owned plots are less productive,

and that reducing the inequality in the allocation of resources within the household could increase incomes for agricultural households. In countries where small-scale agriculture is important, this could have an appreciable impact on the level of economic output and, possibly, on growth.

Impact of gender inequality on macroeconomic stability:

One paper researcher has recommended that greater female participation is associated with lower government budget deficits. Krogstrup and Wälti (2007) find that expansion of suffrage in Swiss region reduced budget deficits by a small but statistically significant amount. Increasing the share of women in the non-agricultural sector will also enhance poverty reduction by increasing the return women receive from education. However, even in many of these cases, the arguments for why gender equality will promote economic growth are more delicate and nuanced than may first appear.

In the case of increasing human capital accumulation through girls receiving more education opportunities, the evidence suggests that this will only have a significant impact on growth in cases where there are also employment opportunities for women, (potentially) where countries have a significant export-focused manufacturing sector and if the country has already reached middle-income status. Women experience higher returns in the formal wage sector than in the agricultural sector, and so reducing gender inequality in employment will increase the encouragement for females to acquire education and result in them having higher earnings. In many cases, investment in physical capital would likely have a greater poverty reduction impact than investment in education. Without a sufficient stock of capital, increases in education cannot be used productively and so do not contribute to growth in GDP or earnings Bigsten et al (2000). Firms in Africa achieve much higher returns from deploying additional physical capital than by employing more educated workers. This suggests that workers' productivity, and therefore their wages, would increase by more if greater physical, rather than human, capital were employed.

Gender equality is good for business: Gender equality can drive economic development and increase productivity. Discrimination against women is economically inefficient, based on strategies that do not build on the skills and contributions of all potential workers. Companies with more women in leadership positions do better than companies with fewer women at the top. Having more women in top jobs can contribute to a more productive and innovative working environment and improved company performance over all." the report concludes that while women make up 60% of new university graduates, "few make it to the top of companies (FCM, 2012).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSION

Gender equality can contribute considerably to economic growth via increasing the stock of human capital, physical capital, market competitiveness and farming productivity. Women that are more educated can assume and encourage higher value pecuniary activity. With the exceptions of resource-access Oman, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, no nation has reached both GDP percapita of over 10,000\$ and a quantity of girls to boys in principal education of less than 90%. Economic growth, with increasing demand for skilled

labor, can also have a positive effect on gender equality, including educational opportunities. More educated girls and women are to be expected to have a fewer children. Product markets are more spirited if all would-be entrepreneurs can use their talents. Biased laws and social norms are an obstacle to female entrepreneurship in some least developing countries. In particular, a higher share of women in the labor force and as members of parliament may lead to less corruption. The linkages between state adoption of such policies and economic growth relics contested. Advance on gender equality is innermost to attaining many wider development goals. In addition, conventional communication channels could be reactivated productively in attractive self-expression and aural understanding. Oral narratives, axiom, sayings, riddles have fantastic potential for telling reality about inequality in gender relations and healthy living. With ancient wisdom, allegory, metaphor and symbolic representation of events, contemporary situations could be query and undermine. Additionally, change to national constitutions, laws and policies to guarantee that gender equality is promoted and enforced or enacted and implemented ought to be put in place. The alteration of social and cultural guide in order to achieve the removal of prejudices and practices against women ought to be undertaken. The growth of rural areas and the enlargement of freedom enjoyed by population are solution to women's empowerment. In reality, Mead (1968) is the "cultural superstructure of belief and practice, concerning women's as childbearing". Seguino (2000) finds that GDP growth is positively related to gender wage inequality. Critical and feminist scholars recommend that current development strategies can strengthen patriarchal institutions, expose women to unequal production practices, and force them into low-paying jobs all of which undermine gender equality. In contrast, neoliberals (or growth optimists suggest that economic development should enhance women's status because, it encourages societal integration, supports women's investment in human capital, and creates employment opportunities for women in relatively higher paying nonfarm sectors.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results the best policy implications are recommended as follows:

- J Governments have been considering the issue of gender equality in all sectors. This makes both men and women are involved in all activities and enhance economic development of the counties.
- J Governments shall facilitate the women employment in decision-making, Leading, monitoring all different projects and increase GDP of the countries.
- J UDCs like Ethiopia and other African Countries should have to teaching or training the as societies are come out of the traditional attitude on genders as they will have awareness of gender equality on economic development.
- J Even though, through internationally the issue of gender equality in economic development must be under consideration.
- J Since keeping gender, equality is not carry economic development therefore; via Internationally Governments should have to consider the Health services, Nutrition and education properly delivering to the societies for overcoming greatly gender equalities.

-) Developed countries policies should be delivered to and experienced to those developing once to seeking the way of improving gender equality in development.
-) Accepting some previously conducted reviews on gender equality such as Gender Equality and Economic Development and Evidence for Action Gender Equality and Economic Growth, and others are approved as gender equality has positive impact on development, so these ideas should be propagated to societies.
-) Goal of gender-equality savings to leverage the greatest development benefits via identifying the key drivers and constraints on growth as related to gender equality at state and sub-national level; the strength of these relations will determine the impact of dissimilar types of gender equality investment. For example: Gender fairness investments in encourage education and employment opportunities linked with meeting MDG 3) will deliver the largest economic growth benefits, makes low cultural barriers to women participation in economic life and Investments in family planning (MDG5) are most likely to lead to significant economic development.
-) Incorporated strategies for education and employment have the possible to create virtuous circles; girls who receive greater education and can exploit these skills to gain employment will see increases in farmers income; if they retain control of this income, it is more likely that a greater proportion will be spent on their children's health and education.
-) The Asian areas has experienced significantly lower growth, estimates recommend than four times of much of this fissure is a result of lack of employment opportunities as it is a lack of education chance.
-) Although many countries have seen an expansion in primary education for girls and women in recent years, more investments should be targeted at secondary and tertiary levels of education.
-) Where conditions in countries do not enable gender equality investments to generate economic growth, efforts should be focused on removing the barriers to the functioning of these transmission mechanisms.
- Dorothy Hughes. 2013. Debate on 27 June: the brave Faced by Women in Developing nation. UK: House of Lords Library Notes.
- Dr. Sarah Bradshaw, Dr. Joshua Castellino and Ms. Bineta Diop,. 2013. Women's role in economic development: Overcoming the constraints, University of Ghana, Legon. Jan Egeland Human Rights Watch. ; "Gender, Inequalities and Human Rights".
- Esteve-Volart, B. 2004. Gender unfairness and Growth: presumption and Evidence from India, mimeo, The London School of Economics and Political Science.
- FAO. 2009. FAO's Programme For Gender Equality In cultivation And Rural growth. Food And farming Organization Of The United Nations, Some African Country,
- FCM. 2012. Gender equality issues in local economic development. Federation Of Canadian Municipalities. Ukraine: European Commission, advancement in Gender equal opportunity Leads.
- Friedy, Ernestine 1975. Women and Men. An Anthropologist's observation, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- H.E. MR. HAMIDON ALI. 2010. Achieving Gender Equality Women's Empowerment and intensification Development collaboration. Office for ECOSOC Support and Coordination, Economic and Social Affairs. New York: United Nations. pp 5-6.
- Joshua E, 2013. Economic enhancement and Gender Equality: Is there a Gender Kuznets curvature? World Politics / Volume 65 .
- Kabeer, N.2004. "Rags, earnings and Women labor force: Export-slanting article of garments industrialized in Bangladesh", in M. Charr ed.. Linking Women producer and Workers with international Markets, Common wealth Secretariat.
- Kimani Njogu & Elizabeth Orchardson-Mazrui. Gender difference And Women's Rights Inthe enormous Lakes: Can Culture donate To Women's Empowerment?P8.
- Klasen, S. and Lamanna, F,2008. F. The effect of gender discrimination in education and employment on economic growth in developing countries: updates and conservatory, EUDN Working article 2008-10.
- Krogstrup, S. and Wälti, S. 2007. 'Women and financial Deficiency' HEI Working Paper No:13/2007
- Marina Biasutti. 2009. Gender And Poverty Project: Gender Analysis Tools. VIBRANT Communities, Canada,
- Mead, Margaret 1963 originally pub. 1935. Sex and disposition in Three primal Societies. New York: Morrow.
- Mead, Margaret 1968. Male and Female. New York: Laurel in the beginning available in 1949 by Morrow, New York. .
- Naila Kabeer, 2013, February. Gender neutrality and Economic development: Is there a Win-Win? Ids operational article ,
- Omamo Raychelle 2002. Women and access to independence in standpoint on gender discourse: gender and Constitution Making in Kenya 1/02. Heinrich Boll Foundation: Newtec Concepts, Nairobi.
- Rashmi Umesh Arora* . 2012. Gender difference, fiscal expansion, And Globalization: A State intensity Analysis Of India. P 149, Griffith University, Australia.
- Sanday, Peggy Reeve,s 1981. Female supremacy and Male authority: on the origins of sexual in equality. Cambridge University Press.
- Seguino, S. 2000. Gender difference and Economic Growth: A Via-Country Analysis, World enlargement 287. and July.

REFERENCES

- Abrams, A.B. and Settle, R.F. 1999. 'Women's Suffrage and the Growth of the Welfare circumstances communal Choice.
- Ake, Claude 1996. Democracy and Development in Africa. Washington DC, The Brookings Institution.
- Anne Mikkola. 2005. Role of Gender Equality in Development. FINLAND: Helsinki Center of Economic Research.
- Anne Mikkola and Carrie A. Miles. 2007. Development and Gender parity: consequence, sources, fearless and treatment. Economics Studies. Baylor and George Mason University: Helsinki Center of Economic Research.
- Åsa Löfström. 2008. Gender equality, economic growth and employment. International Humanist and Ethical Union, Department of Economics,. Swedish: Swedish govt committee terms of reference. pp7 PP10-11
- Byanyima, Winnie 2001. The Gender Budget. Kampala: FOWODE.
- Dollar, D. and Gati, R. 1999. Gender disparity, Livelihood and Growth: Are Good Times better quality for Women?

- Tanzi, V. and Schuknecht, L. 1997. 'Reconsidering the fiscal responsibility of State: The global Perspective', American Economic Review.
- UNESCO, 2003. UNESCO's Gender Mainstreaming Implementation Framework..
- UNESCO's. May, 2000. Gender Equality And Equity. Beijing.: Unit for the endorsement of the rank of Women and Gender Equality.
- WDR.2012. The World Development Report "Gender Equality and Development": ConceptualTurning Point. German: German Development Institute.
- World B., 2001. Engender growth: Throughout Gender Equality in Rights, income and Voice, New York, OUP.
- Zahid Pervaiz, and Amatul R. Chaudhary. 2011. Gender disparity and Economic Growth: A Time evolution assessment for Pakistan. Middle-East Journal of Scientific Research 10 4. , P 438.
