

Empowerment of Tribal Women through Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Development: Evidence from Bangladesh

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Abstract

Purpose: The main objective of the study is to find out the impact of entrepreneurial skills on empowering tribal women entrepreneurs to attain Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Bangladesh.

Methodology: This study has conducted based on the quantitative method. Data has been collected mainly from the tribal women from the Sylhet division. Owners and managers of the tribal women-owned SMEs are the main sources of primary data. Data have been analyzed by using SPSS 22. Descriptive statistics, correlation, and regression analysis were used as analytical tools in this study.

Findings: Thus, the study concludes that the effect of advancing factors on the empowerment of tribal women has a positive impact. Again, entrepreneurship is not evident. Undoubtedly, tribal women empowerment through entrepreneurship has a significantly positive impact on Bangladesh's sustainable development.

Implications: This study has practical implications in the field of entrepreneurship and management. Govt., NGOs, and other related organizations can take necessary steps for advancing factors of development of tribal women entrepreneurship to empower tribal women in Bangladesh. Again it will support achieving SDGs in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Women Entrepreneur; Tribal Women; Empowerment; SDGs

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1.0 Introduction

Bangladesh is an overpopulated country with limited resources where society is highly diversified by gender, ethnic group, class, and location. Women are found roughly half of the population (the overall sex ratio is 105 males per 100 females). Tribal people are also a vital part of the social and economic development of the country, while tribal women are the critical components of the sustainable development of the country (Akehurst et al., 2012; Afsar, 2008, Rahaman and Amin, 2010). Entrepreneurship is the outcome of the interaction of the individual, environment, with socio-cultural factors. Women's entrepreneurship has been recognized for its substantial contribution to any country's economic progress (Dana et al., 2001; Das 2000). Scheduled Tribes are home-grown, have their own distinctive culture with the low-average socio-economic condition, and geographically isolated. Forests and forest products were the tribals' main source of income, aside from agriculture. They have a natural ability to collect and utilize minor forest products such as honey, gum, bamboo, and adda leaves because they live near the forest (Kumar et al., 2014). The rise of entrepreneurship among tribal women is linked to the tribal community's socio-economic progress, industrialization, urbanization, and migration. The conditions prevailing in the country's industrially backward and developed areas must be considered while defining entrepreneurship. According to Gupta and Mehta (1992), there was no difference in tribal conditions between entrepreneurs and self-employed people. As a result, even establishing a modest business such as a retail shop or a tailoring unit symbolizes a break with custom and a step forward in the tribal status. Entrepreneurship has become a popular vocation among Bangladeshi women at all levels of society, including urban and rural locations (Nasima and Naznin, 2014). Based on numerous tests, it has been determined that entrepreneurship can be induced. Bangladesh's government has acknowledged the need to instill a spirit of innovation among its citizens and has made numerous efforts to do so. Entrepreneurship is one of the most

effective strategies for indigenous women entrepreneurs to improve their socio-economic status in society (Hemasrikumer et al., 2018). Another essential component of tribal women's business in Bangladesh is the empowerment of tribal women through their economic stability, which is attainable thanks to their unique entrepreneurial abilities. The indigenous people have begun to engage in some entrepreneurial activities due to the current economic shift. They are increasingly adopting innovative inputs in agriculture and other related industries; they are experimenting with new technologies in their operations, which have a rural and urban foundation (Kumar et al., 2014).

Ray and Manna (2014) studied women's entrepreneurship and empowerment through the lens of a vibrant, evolving, and prospering small urban India. As a result, it is evident that the majority of studies focused on women's empowerment through enterprise development and improving their socio-economic condition but did not address the use of entrepreneurial talents in prior research. But, in the context of Bangladesh, it is imperative to identify the role entrepreneurial skills of tribal women for empowering them to minimize the deviation between male and female even with the man of the mainstream people, which would be supported to attain SDGs for Bangladesh. This study has focused on how tribal women entrepreneurship empowers them and supports achieving SDGs for Bangladesh.

2.0 Literature Review:

The ability to make choices is known as empowerment. It is a continuous process of change. The empowerment of women is essential not only for the development of society but also for economic growth. Though today's women are executing multiple roles of working, they still lack behind than men.

2.1 Factors affecting the Entrepreneurial Behavior of the Trivial Women

Tribal society differs from mainstream society in many ways, including culture, language, culinary habits, and lifestyle, with tribal women's roles still being determined by their tribe's code of customary beliefs. They traditionally perform household chores, travel outside to shop, sell their labor or work in the fields with male counterparts, and care for family members. One of the requirements for a woman's holistic growth is economic and social empowerment. Women in tribal communities are considered to be very vivacious in terms of cultural and religious ways of life. However, some interference inhibits their fight to empowerment as they often face problems and challenges of financial insecurity, malnutrition, lack of access to health care facilities, etc. Due to unawareness and lack of education and women often fall prey to domestic violence and rape. Improvement of socio-economic conditions for betterment and sustainability is the need for their sustenance. Women entrepreneurs are faced with so many challenges despite their numerous contributions to the sustainable development of the economy. Factors such as gender discrimination, cultural beliefs, inability to access bank facilities, and discouragements in attaining a certain position hinder the activities of women participation in the economy. Some other factors affect the direct contribution of the women tribes like age, education, marital status, entrepreneurial experience, training received, socio economic status, family support, financial support, marketing facilities, management orientation, value orientation, etc.

2.2 Tribal Women Empowerment Through Entrepreneurship

Women's empowerment is one of the essential issues in developing country development plans today. Empowerment is a multifaceted concept that is influenced by various socio-economic and cultural factors (Chaudhry, 2009). Empowerment refers to a situation in which women have the most incredible access to productive resources, allowing them to enhance their income. They acquire the goods and services they require once more, and they take part in the development process and decisions that affect them (Lalima, 2009). The essence of empowerment is the process of the self-reinforcing cycle, which is most essential than the material rewards that result from the process (Longwe, 2001). Entrepreneurship, which functions as a growth engine, can fuel economic development (Anokhin et al., 2008). (Holcombe 1998). Economic development can be facilitated through entrepreneurship, which provides job opportunities, encourages innovation, and promotes wellbeing (Acs et al., 2008). A social entrepreneur's purpose is to produce long-term benefits and solutions using empowerment as a foundation (Santos, 2012). In tribal territories, three factors can be noticed when it comes to the emergence of entrepreneurial activity. The first criterion is a shift in employment. To enhance output, people adopt new technology and processes. It has something to do with creative and imaginative thinking. The second prerequisite is that as a result of industrialization, urbanization, and migration, people embrace new vocations, leading to establishing small and cottage industries. The third prerequisite is that people receive financial and other required assistance and advice from government and non-government entities through structured programs, and they can work for themselves in various occupations. The indigenous people have begun to engage in some entrepreneurial activities due to the current economic shift. They are increasingly using innovative inputs in agriculture and other linked areas, and they are experimenting with new technologies in their activities, which have a rural and urban foundation. According to one survey, most tribal women entrepreneurs earn a large

amount of money through pig farms. It provides them with year-round employment, allowing them to supplement their income and raise their living level (Kumar et al., 2014).

2.3 Tribal Women Empowerment through Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Development

Both western and indigenous literature exists on entrepreneurship. Individualism, profit and growth focus, creativity, and reliance on the individual entrepreneur's abilities are all accepted characteristics of western entrepreneurship (Bolton & Thomson, 2004; Burns & Dewhurst, 1996; Casson, 1982; Cuervo, et al., 2007; Hougaard, 2005). Indigenous entrepreneurship, on the other hand, is more communal, focuses on the community, is founded on indigenous knowledge (Dana, 2007; Peredo et al., 2004), has both economic and non-economic goals (Dana, 2007), and is active in the small-scale company (Dana, 2007). (Fairbairn, 2006), dependent on immediately available resources or natural resources (Lasimbang, 2008). Economic development alone can help to reduce inequality between men and women, but empowering women can also help with development (Duflo, 2012). Women's empowerment and economic development are, thus, inextricably linked. As a result, it has been established that women's participation is critical for ensuring long-term growth. As a result, the sustainable development of women is regarded as a milestone in every country's progress. As a result, social scientists, economists, policymakers, reformers, and non-governmental organizations are all concerned about women's economic viability (Tripathi, 2014). The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are accomplished by addressing this fundamental subject of an entrepreneur's "desire" to attain a sustainable livelihood. Only entrepreneurial innovations seem to link long-term progress to wealth creation and prosperity (O'Neill et al., 2009). According to the SDGs' declared target (promote gender equality and empower all women and girls), women accounted for 39% of global employment in 2018, however, only 27% of global managerial roles were held by women in 2018, up from 26% in 2015. Except for the least developed countries, the share of women in management has climbed since 2000 in all regions. In accordance with national laws, the global indicator framework developed some of the targets and indicators for women from which it undertakes and reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, including access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources (5A). Adopting and enhancing strong policies and enforced legislation at all levels to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls Proportion of nations that have procedures in place to track and allocate public funds for gender equality and women's empowerment (5C) (IAEG-SDGs, 2016). women's economic empowerment Because it ensures the long-term viability of developing economies. According to one study, Nigeria's future lies in its women's active participation in entrepreneurial activities, and investing in women is thus a sensible decision (Bogan and Darity, 2008). Furthermore, in any growing country like Bangladesh, cultivating indigenous women entrepreneurs engaged in entrepreneurial activities is a critical component of economic and social growth. A considerable number of women labor in the informal sector in Bangladesh, but the true worth of their participation and contribution is not recognized by society. In terms of opportunities, privileges, and rewards, there are disparities and inequities between indigenous women and males. Notably, there are gender inequalities in women entrepreneurs' ability to obtain financial services when compared to their male counterparts, according to a large body of empirical literature. Access to financial services refers to the capacity to obtain adequate and timely financial products such as savings, credit, leasing, insurance, and pensions. According to evidence, access to capital is a serious issue for over half of women entrepreneurs in developing nations (Dalberg 2011). As a result, improving indigenous women entrepreneurs is critical to the long-term economic development of emerging countries and, as a result, realizing the potential contribution to the economy. However, there is a lack of clarity regarding the characteristics of indigenous entrepreneurship as a result of empowerment and if indigenous entrepreneurship has any impact on long-term development.

2.4 Conceptual Framework of the Study:

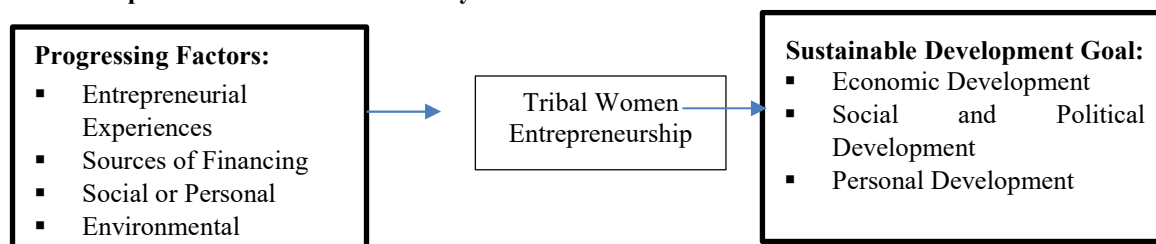


Figure 1: Conceptual framework of Empowerment of Tribal Women through Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Development of Bangladesh: A Empirical Study

Source: Author's Construction based on Literature review

3.0 Objectives of the Study:

Considering the research problem, the study's main objective is to find out the impact of entrepreneurship skills to empower the tribal women entrepreneur for attaining SDGs in Bangladesh. The specific objectives are to explore the conditions and position of tribal women entrepreneurs in family and social life including their economic contribution and decision-making pattern in the family, to recommend some guidelines for solving the problems of tribal women entrepreneurs in Bangladesh.

4.0 Methodology of the study:

This study mainly followed a quantitative research method based on survey techniques. The study has investigated the role of entrepreneurial skills in empowering tribal women to attain SDGs in Bangladesh. Thus, all the tribal women entrepreneurs from micro, small and medium enterprises are the study population. Tribal people live in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sylhet Division, Rajshahi Division, and Mymensingh District, and Sylhet Division has been selected as a studied region. The convenience sampling method has been used as a sampling technique. Based on the statistical formula total of 315 samples were selected as sample size. The data obtained through the survey method were analyzed using different statistical tools and various techniques like descriptive statistics, correlation, and regression analysis with SPSS 22.

5.0 Result and Discussion

Demographic characteristics of respondents:

Among the 315 tribal women interviewed, 13.3 % are unmarried, 66.7 % are married, 6.7 % are divorced, and 13.3 % are widows. Maximum respondents (46.7 %) are aged between 30 to 39 years, followed by the age range of 20 to 29 years (33.3 %), followed by 20 % of respondents who are aged between 40 to 49 years. According to family structure, 53.3 % tribal women belong to the patrilineal family while others are from matrilineal families. As for the education level, 20 % are below the SSC level, the other 20 % have passed the SSC examination, 40 % have passed the HSC examination, and another 20 % have completed their graduation. The 80 % respondents are entrepreneurs whereas the rest of the respondents cultivate agricultural land. The 20 % respondents monthly earn Tk. 5000 to Tk. 10000, followed by 40 % women earning Tk. 10000 to Tk. 20000, followed by another 40 % women earning Tk. 20000 to Tk. 30000. Majority of the families (73.3 %) have 2 members, followed by 20 % families involving 3 to 4 members, followed by another 6.7 % families involving 5 to 6 members. As per the income source, 66.7 % women earn money through handloom, 20 % women generate their income from business and 13.3 % earn their livelihood by agricultural work. Among the respondents, 20 % of women opined that they lack adequate educational institutions and that there is a communication problem concerning the dialect and the national language. 33.3 % of women stated about facing communal violence, whereas 40 % opined about extortion and treatment from non-indigenous. 53.3 % of women mention suffering from a high degree of unemployment.

Descriptive Statistics:

Descriptive statistics showed the factors that influence the empowerment of tribal women through entrepreneurship and factors indicating its impact on the sustainable development of Bangladesh. All variables on Advancing Factors for tribal women entrepreneurship had a mean score less than four except the variables namely business inheritance, hardworking and passion about work, and self-identification of the women tribes. That means the respondents have either neutral opinions or disagreed with these statements related to advancing factors for tribal women of being an entrepreneur (Table -A2). Again, all variables of Empowerment through Tribal Women Entrepreneurship had a mean score of more than three, indicating that respondents have agreed with these all statements related to empowerment of tribal women through entrepreneurship (Table -A3). Finally, all variables related to SDGs had a mean score of more than three except the one variable, namely control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, and appropriate new technology. That means the respondents have agreed with all these statements related to the sustainable development of Bangladesh through tribal women entrepreneurship.

Regression Analysis:

Regression analysis is a widely used statistical tool that helps to predict the unknown values of one variable from the known values of one or more other variables. Likewise, the correlation analysis, with the help of regression analysis, researchers also obtains a measure of the degree of association and impact that exists between two variables. The author accesses the impact of tribal women entrepreneurship on attaining sustainable development goals of Bangladesh. 95% confidence intervals have been considered in the multiple regression model analysis.

The multiple regression models for this study have been identified as follows:

$$TWE = \alpha + \beta_1 (AF_EE_1) + \beta_2 (AF_SF_2) + \beta_3 (AF_SP_3) + \epsilon.$$

$$SDG = \alpha + \beta_1 (TWE_1) + \beta_2 (TWE_2) + \beta_3 (TWE_3) + \beta_4 (TWE_4) + \epsilon.$$

Here,

α = sustainable development through the tribal women entrepreneurship in absence of all the independent

variables.

β = Partial regression co-efficient which indicates a partial change in the sustainable development through the tribal women entrepreneurship due to one-unit change in each of the independent variables while other things remain constant.

ϵ = The term of error.

• **Regression on TWE and AF_TWE**

Table-1: Regression on TWE and AF_TWE (Model Summary)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.540 ^a	.292	.271	.26754

a. Predictors: (Constant), AF_SP_3, AF_SF_2, AF_EE_1

Source: SPSS output by analyzing secondary data.

The table 1 showed that R-value is 0.540, which means there is a low impact of these variables on TWE. From this table, it can also be observed that the coefficient of determination i.e., the R² value, is 0.292, which representing that 29.2 % variation of the dependent variable (TWE) can be explained by the independent variables. This, in fact, is a low explanatory power of regression.

Table-2: Regression on TWE and AF_TWE (Coefficients)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.269	.390		8.375	.000
	AF_EE_1	1.082	.182	-1.018	5.951	.000
	AF_SF_2	.025	.122	.022	.202	.841
	AF_SP_3	1.136	.203	.872	5.594	.000

a. Dependent Variable: TWE

Source: SPSS output by analyzing secondary data.

In the table 2, unstandardized coefficients indicate a partial change in the TWE due to a one-unit change in each variable while other things remain constant. It has been found that the social and personal skills to be an entrepreneur of tribal women are the most influential factor for TWE.

The fitted regression model based on statistical finding as follows:

$$TWE = 3.269 + 1.082 (AF_EE_1) + 0.025 (AF_SF_2) + 1.136 (AF_SP_3) + \epsilon.$$

Regression on SDG and TWE: Multiple Regression Analysis among empowerment through tribal women entrepreneurship and sustainable development through the tribal women entrepreneur.

The multiple regression models for this study have been identified as respectively:

$$SDG = \alpha + \beta_1 (TWE_1) + \beta_2 (TWE_2) + \beta_3 (TWE_3) + \beta_4 (TWE_4) + \epsilon.$$

SDG = Sustainable development through the tribal women entrepreneur.

TWE_1 = Added extra income for the family.

TWE_2 = Ensuring a bright future for their ward.

TWE_3 = Role model to the society.

TWE_4 = Participating in leadership activities.

Table-3: Regression on SDG and TWE (Model Summary)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.581 ^a	.337	.311	.11120

a. Predictors: (Constant), TWE_4, TWE_1, TWE_3, TWE_2

Source: SPSS output by analyzing secondary data.

This table3 showed that, R value is 0.581, which means, there is a low impact of these variables on SDG. From this table, it can also be observed that the coefficient of determination, i.e. the R² value, is 0.337, representing that the independent variables' 33.7 % variation of the dependent variable (SDG) can be explained. This in fact, is a low explanatory power of regression.

Table-4: Regression on SDG and TWE (Coefficients)

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	3.420	.143		23.853	.000
	TWE_1	-.040	.023	-.148	-1.761	.081
	TWE_2	.101	.028	.358	3.617	.000
	TWE_3	.041	.024	.155	1.721	.088
	TWE_4	.043	.025	.173	1.722	.088

a. Dependent Variable: SDG

Source: SPSS output by analyzing secondary data.

The fitted regression model based on statistical finding as follows:

$$SDG = 3.420 - 0.040 (TWE_1) + 0.101 (TWE_2) + 0.041 (TWE_3) + 0.043 (TWE_4) + \epsilon.$$

According to the regression analysis, both the independent variables B_TWE and AF_TWE significantly positively impact the dependent variable TWE. Moreover, the TWE has a significant positive impact on the SDG. It represents the positive impact of advancing factors on the empowerment of tribal women through entrepreneurship and its subsequent impact on the sustainable development of Bangladesh.

6.0 Findings and conclusion

The study has gone through some statistical analysis for finding out the impact of advancing factors on the empowerment of tribal women through entrepreneurship and its subsequent impact on the sustainable development of Bangladesh. Here, sustainable development through tribal women entrepreneurship has been measured as the dependent variable. Again, the study has employed independent variables, namely the advancing factors related to tribal women empowerment through entrepreneurship. The present study investigated the descriptive scenario of the tribal women of Bangladesh, revealed the correlation of the variables through the Pearson correlation matrix. Finally, multiple regression analysis showed the impact of advancing factors on tribal women empowerment through entrepreneurship and its consequent impact on the sustainable development of Bangladesh. Thus, the actual scenario of empowerment of tribal women has been revealed in the regression equations. Hence, the advancing factors actively stimulate tribal women's empowerment through entrepreneurship. Despite these facts, the entrepreneurial development of tribal women is uplifting their empowerment status in society and influencing the sustainable development of Bangladesh. Thus the study concludes that tribal women empowerment through entrepreneurship has a significantly positive impact on the sustainable development of Bangladesh and tribal empowerment is possible with tribal women entrepreneurship. However, the study recommends that Govt., NGOs, and other related organizations have to support minimizing the effect of blockade factors for the development of tribal women entrepreneurship and utilizing advancing factors of development of tribal women entrepreneurship to empower tribal women in Bangladesh. Thus, again it will support to achieve SDGs in Bangladesh

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Appendix
Table –A1: Sample Profile

Characteristics		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Marital Status	Single	42	13.3
	Married	210	66.7
	Divorced	21	6.7
	Widow	42	13.3
	Total	315	100.0
Age	20-29	105	33.3
	30-39	147	46.7
	40-49	63	20.0
	Total	315	100.0
Family Structure	Matrilineal	147	46.7
	Patrilineal	158	53.3
	Total	315	100.0
Education	Below SSC	63	20.0
	SSC	63	20.0
	HSC	126	40.0
	Graduation	63	20.0
	Total	315	100.0
Occupation of Women	Entrepreneur	252	80.0
	Cultivate Agriculture Land	63	20.0
	Total	315	100.0
Average Monthly Income	5000 Tk- 10000 Tk	63	20.0
	10000 Tk- 20000 Tk	126	40.0
	20000 Tk- 30000 Tk	126	40.0
	Total	315	100.0
Family Member	Below 3	231	73.3
	3-4	63	20.0
	5-6	21	6.7
	Total	315	100.0
Income Source of Family	Handloom	210	66.7
	Business	63	20.0
	Agriculture Worker	42	13.3
	Total	315	100.0

Appendix A2: Descriptive Statistics

Table A2: Descriptive statistics on advancing factors to be an entrepreneur of tribal women

Variables	Degree of agreement or disagreement attached to each variable					Mean	S.D.
	(Strongly agreed = 5, Strongly disagreed = 1)						
	1	2	3	4	5		
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Having Industrial Facilities	86.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.13	.342
Business Inheritance	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	4.33	.474
Support from Specialized Institutional Organization	46.7	13.3	20.0	20.0	0.0	2.13	1.209
Hardworking and Passionate about Their Work	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.3	26.7	4.27	.444
Expertise in Many Agricultural Activities	0.0	6.7	20.0	60.0	13.3	3.80	.752
Ability to Capture Local Market	0.0	33.3	46.7	20.0	0.0	2.87	.721
Free to Take Own Decision be Independent	0.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	3.80	.402
Banks	40.0	26.7	13.3	6.7	13.3	2.27	1.396
Credit Unions	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.50	.503
Micro Finance Institutions	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	3.67	.474
Non-Government Organizations	0.0	13.3	13.3	46.7	26.7	3.87	.961
Own Savings	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	3.67	.474
Friends or Family	0.0	13.3	60.0	26.7	0.0	3.13	.621
Self-identification of the Women Tribes	0.0	0.0	6.7	66.7	26.7	4.20	.544
Distinct Cultural Group	0.0	6.7	13.3	66.7	13.3	3.87	.721
Getting Help from the National and International Organization	53.3	40.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	1.60	.804
Free to Revitalize and Practice their Cultural Traditions and Customs	0.0	0.0	53.3	46.7	0.0	3.47	.501
Matriarchal Values	0.0	42.9	7.1	35.7	14.3	3.21	1.151
Tribal Males Give them Prior Respect	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	3.60	.492

Table A3: Descriptive statistics on empowerment through tribal women entrepreneurship

Variables	Degree of agreement or disagreement attached to each variable					Mean	S.D.
	(Strongly agreed = 5, Strongly disagreed = 1)						
	1	2	3	4	5		
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Added Extra Income for the Family	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	4.40	.492
Ensuring Bright Future for Their Ward	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	3.33	.474
Role Model to the Society	0.0	6.7	73.3	20.0	0.0	3.13	.501
Participating in Leadership Activities	0.0	0.0	26.7	66.7	6.7	3.80	.544

Table A4: Descriptive statistics on sustainable development through the tribal women entrepreneur

Variables	Degree of agreement or disagreement attached to each variable (Strongly agreed = 5, Strongly disagreed = 1)					Mean	S.D.
	1	2	3	4	5		
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)		
Eradicating Poverty	0.0	0.0	6.7	66.7	26.7	4.20	.544
Ensuring Equal Rights to the Economic Resources	0.0	0.0	26.7	73.3	0.0	3.73	.444
Control Over Land and Other Forms of Property, Inheritance, Natural Resources, Appropriate New Technology	0.0	46.7	53.3	0.0	0.0	2.53	.501
Contributing in Economic Growth	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.7	13.3	4.13	.342
Generating Employment	0.0	0.0	13.3	60.0	26.7	4.13	.621
Social Protection Systems will Increase	0.0	0.0	6.7	66.7	26.7	4.20	.544
Reduce their Exposure and Vulnerability	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	3.67	.474
Reduce all kind of Discrimination	0.0	20.0	13.3	53.3	13.3	3.60	.957
Achieving Social Recognition	0.0	0.0	6.7	86.7	6.7	4.00	.367
Enhancing Leadership at all Levels of Decision-making in Political, Economic, and Public life	0.0	0.0	33.3	60.0	6.7	3.73	.576
Increasing Social Value	0.0	0.0	46.7	46.7	6.7	3.60	.614
Accessing to the Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights	0.0	0.0	13.3	80.0	6.7	3.93	.444
Contributing to Personal Development	0.0	0.0	13.3	73.3	13.3	4.00	.519
Increasing the Overall Consumption	0.0	0.0	13.3	66.7	20.0	4.07	.576
Supporting Family	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.3	26.7	4.27	.444