

Empowerment of Women: Key Role of Promoting Significant Achievement in Rural Economic Development

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Abstract — The study looks forward with women empowerment. This is a significant role in achieving goals for development. Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas. Women empowerment is making people having supremacy and control over their own lives. This is promoting sense of self-worth, determining ability to their own choices, and their right to influence social change for themselves and others. EMPOWERMENT uses as a mnemonic for signifying innovation, intervention and strategy. Qualitative research design with multi-case study approach is used. Purposive sampling technique is used in selecting participants. The interview, observation, and focus group discussion is used in gathering data. The data analysis is using the framework as basis for creating proposition, organizing phenomenon, developing themes, examining synthesis. The findings present three subtopics with ten themes comprises with empowerment of women with four themes consists of nature of empowerment, types of empowerments, advantage of empowerment, process of women empowerment; significant achievement promotion with four themes comprises with roles of women, significant achievement, women benefit, nature of promotion; empowerment in rural economic development with two themes includes women empowerment achievement and women promotion in rural development. The study concludes that upgrading of accomplishment in rural economic development is the key role of women empowerment. The study recommends a) strengthening women group; b) enhancement of women leaders; c) tapping of potential resources; work with for policy framework; d) link with other support group for other services to women.

Keywords — *Empowerment, women, achievement, development*

I. Introduction

Context and Rationale

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas. This is often relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. This is a universal in concern increasing the living condition of society. The specific focus centers on the upliftment of an individual, elevation of a group and enrichment of the community. Rural development in its novel forms and realms might become the successor for productivity. Thus, empowerment attains success in the performance of a sector within rural community (Takhumova, 2020).

Consequently, empowerment means people having supremacy and control over their own lives. People are getting the support needed as the right of women. Empowerment means that people are equal citizens. They respect with confidence in their communities. This is empowering about ways of working and supporting someone. This means taking control and responsibility for own lives. Decisions made on behalf of people who lack capacity should be made in the person's best interests and should involve the person as much as possible, and those who know them really well. In addition, it is thought of as a life and outlook-changing outcome of such a process for individuals, organizations, and whole communities (Perkins, 2020).

The women empowerment is promoting a sense of self-worth, determining ability to own choices, and influencing rights to social change. This is allowing the women sector to move collectively in addressing common concerns and evading further social issues. Women as a sector includes a girl child, a young lass, a lactating mother, a solo woman, an elderly woman, an adult woman, and as a head of the family. Additionally, women empowerment is an emancipation of women from various grips of social caste and gender-based discrimination. Women empowerment enables women to realize their identity, potentiality and power in all spheres of lives (Mahbub and Sultana, 2021).

Based on the review of the prior research, there are two gaps between the population and practical-knowledge gaps. There is a population gap. Some of these sub-populations have been unexplored and under-researched. The women sector is important and worthy of investigation in the context of empowerment. An investigation of this group is important because of its leading role in rural economic development. Furthermore, previous research has focused primarily on this population of women. Truly little research has been done on its significant role for achievements. Moreover, there appears to be a practical-knowledge gap in the prior research. There is a lack of rigorous research in prior literature. Some of these unexplored women roles in achieving performance appear to be lacking in the practice of empowerment field. The field of rural economic development is ripe for an investigation of practical focus research on women empowerment. Many of the prior studies focus on the theoretical aspects of the field of economic development. However, there are very few practical studies or action research in the field of women's role in economic development. This is an important and worthy of investigation in the context of women empowerment. An investigation of these issues is important because of women's role in economic development achievement. Furthermore, previous theoretical research has focused primarily on empowerment and extraordinarily little practical research has been done on women's economic development field (Miles, 2017).

The empowerment of women is a key role in promoting significant achievement in rural economic development. Promoting an achievement is the thrust that adheres to advancement. EMPOWERMENT uses as a mnemonic for signifying innovation, intervention and strategy. As an innovation, empowerment creates a workplace culture of values, creativity and trying current ideas. This is creating a safe and supportive environment. As an intervention, empowerment

supports the development of pro-skills. It generates a targeted support structure for sectors like vulnerable youth, women and elderly. As a strategy, empowerment makes a clear, share understanding of where team members innovate and add own flavor while preventing frustration about topics and processes that must done in particular way. This assumes that the intervention is an avenue to solve the existing problem.

Action Research Questions

1. What is women empowerment?
2. What are key women roles in promoting significant achievement?
3. How do women empowerment promote in rural economic development?

Proposed Innovation, Intervention, and Strategy

Empowerment as a role of women in nation building brings a productive task. EMPOWERMENT brings a mnemonic means Energizing is making an energetic, vigorous and active; Mentoring is trusting in counseling and tutoring; Popularizing is catering the popular taste and esteemed; Overcoming is getting better surmounting difficulties; Working is functioning usually in inner self; Encouraging is giving hope or promises; Reviving is returning to consciousness or life becomes action; Managing is handling or direct with a degree or skills; Engaging is tending to draw favorable attention or interest; Networking is exchanging of information or services among individuals, groups and institution; Tutoring is a changing of instruction and guidance of another.

Theoretical Lens

This study anchors in the Theory of Empowerment by Julian Rappaport (1981) in social work and extension. This is used intervention methods to help guide people toward building autonomy and control in their lives. This believes that empowerment is helping those with less than their fair share of power to understand their own situation and gain more power. This theory recognizes that oppression is a primary contributor to disempowerment, which experience across a number of marginalized groups. Empowerment suggests that participation with others to achieve goals, efforts to gain access to resources, and some critical understandings of the sociopolitical environment are basic components of the construct. Barry Zimmerman (2000) adds that describes psychological empowerment as an individual's belief in their personal competence, control over their life, and understanding of their social reality.

Review of Related Literature

This section presents the three subtopic comprises with women empowerment, significant achievement roles and promotion of rural economic development.

Women Empowerment

The concept of women's empowerment broadly refers to a process that increases women's options, choices, control and power through women's own agency (Malhotra, Schuler and Boender, 2002). Women's empowerment is recognized as a right in itself as well as a transformative tool with a multiplier effect for achieving progress in all other areas of social and economic development. It is well established that women's empowerment plays a pivotal role in attaining gender equality, poverty reduction and other internationally agreed development goals (United Nation, 2012). In addition, gender relations are multi-stranded. This embodies ideas, values, and identities. This allocates labor between different tasks, activities, and domains. This determines distribution of resources and assign authority, agency, and decision-making power. This means that gender inequalities are multi-dimensional and cannot reduced to some single and universally agreed set of priorities (Kabeer, 2005). There is significant in participation, influence in community affairs with equality in household decision-making regarding unpaid care work and positive impact for the enabling social norms (Vonk, 2018). Women empowerment aspects include economics, politics, and culture. Women's empowerment and economic development are closely interrelated, changes in decision-making, reinforcing richness in societies, ensure noteworthy progress, improving children's welfare on health, nutrition, and education (Duflo, 2011). The strategy of empowering women improves the welfare of society as a whole. Interest family members and networks form and strengthen business foundation. The group expects the spirit to build a better future. Collaboration needs an initiated parties with non-governmental organizations. Cooperation conducts with maximum role to the community in decision making. This need effort to increase and actualize potential for more independent work. Moreso, this alleviates from limited education and skills. The various parties both in political, economic, socio-cultural and law are necessary (Purnamawati and Utama, 2019). Women empowerment dimensions are economic, political, social, cultural, personal and familial (Mahbub and Sultana, 2021).

Significant Achievement Roles

The introduction of leadership role of women is a form of achievements. This is from leadership dimension and distinction. The female leaders are more likely than male leaders to focus on the welfare of others. Women have overall leadership effectiveness and advantage (Goethals and Hoyt, 2017). The opportunity to influence the political, economic, institution and social processes controls and shapes the lives of women (Hoare and Gell, 2008). Socio-economic activities empowered and restored equality between sexes. The journey of women liberation has crossed many milestones, and the society indeed come along the way. Women adorn with patience and perseverance, which has helped them to attain the pinnacle of identity success (Akshatha and Naveen, 2021). Women's career aspirations have evolved resulting in an increase in workforce participation (Domenico and Jone, 2006). The sufficient background in educational attainment of women influenced the interests and achievements in all aspects (Ade, et.al., 2017). Furthermore, gender, motivation, and education increase achievements and priorities. This is crucial to the

economic growth that equips individuals to lead happier and more satisfying lives (Hyde, and Kling, 2001).

Promotion of Rural Economic Development

Rural development policy implements a priority program, projects and activities. This makes way for alleviating rural poverty. The rural development, employment creation, and inclusive growth covers (1) diversified and climate-resilient rural economy; (2) employability of rural labor; (3) rural democracy and reconcentration; (4) sufficiently upgraded rural infrastructure; (5) material improvement of living conditions in rural areas; (6) sufficient rural–urban links; and (7) ensured social protection and substantial reduction in chronic poverty (Vo and Nguyen, 2016). The promising economic development approaches in rural communities have competitive advantages. It enhances rural entrepreneurship and rural economic development that thrives vision, initiative and effective policy support (Belson, 2020). The rural economic development determines the challenges and how it addressed. This is also creating strategies and approaches to improve economic movement, environmental management, and social support. In addition, this is providing infrastructure to support development projects; sustain services for community groups; build awareness of services available; and supports entrepreneurship (SMS Research & Marketing Services, Inc., 2010).

II. Methodology

This section presents the research design, research participants, sampling procedure, data gathering techniques, data analysis, ethical consideration, and reflexivity.

Research Design

The research design is qualitative method with Yin (2014) multi-case study approach. This is involving an up-close, in-depth, and detailed examination of the subject as well as its related contextual conditions. These are determined in the context of rural economic development as an innovation in the empowerment of women. The population has less information and dissemination about the innovation of policy.

Research Participants

There are three participants involved in the research who are responding to the inquiry. These include parents as caregivers, workers as implementers and officials as leaders. These participants have sufficient background and management, leadership, and administration.

Sampling Procedure

The samples are selected using purposive sampling techniques. This is allowing the participant availability with consent on the research conducted. This also giving an opportunity to

express views, opinions and ideas. The researcher seeks permission from the leaders to conduct the research. The leaders are giving hints on what to do with the research as a part of the innovation, strategy, and intervention. Furthermore, the participants are actively participating in the activity undertaken.

Data Gathering Techniques

The research typically includes multiple data collection techniques and collected from multiple sources. Data collection techniques include interviews, focus group discussion, observations (direct and participant), survey questionnaires, and relevant documents (Yin, 2014). The used of the interview with the participants brings direct information. It is by asking through written and oral manner. It is getting the idea, opinion and suggestion on what is the best to do. It is also a chance for the participants to bring out issues that mostly affect the living condition in spite of all odds. Focus group discussion is getting information on the issues affecting the women community. It is seeking the preference subject for discussing the issues and concerns. Observation is a tool used to get information in order to gain an in-depth understanding of the women behaviors. It is interaction and exchanging of ideas. Survey is another collection technique used to get the entire picture of the community as a baseline for the intervention. This is determining the demographic status of the women in community. Document review is another tool in gathering information from written works and articles related to women.

Data Analysis

The matrix uses to collate data for tabulation. Coding use to transcribe the information gathered from audio recording. Yin (2014) gives an analytical framework basis for creating proposition, organizing phenomenon, developing themes, examining synthesis. The thematic analysis of the data interpreted appropriately for discussion. This use to conduct analysis of qualitative data. Innovate

Ethical Considerations

The study observes the ethical standard in conducting research. Ethics searches for a reason for acting or refraining. It prevents asking permissions of a study. It also seeks permission from authority. This is a value of maintaining anonymity of information. Lincoln and Guba (1985) provides frameworks in the ethical consideration pertaining to credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. Credibility is connecting with a prolonged engagement in the community. It also involves peer debriefing and scrutiny. It accumulates values and principles that address questions of what is good. Transferability is establishing through description of the context and participants. This is empirical in every study conducted that the participants give the informed consent about the aim of the research. This is to assure confidentiality of the information disclose to the researcher. Dependability shows through external audit and detailed description. It is solely using the data gathered and intended for the study. The complicated statement is withheld. The participants inform about the data storage and utilization. Confirmability establishes through audit

thrill, triangulation, and reflexivity. This is finding a result from focus group discussion through triangulation and interaction with the participants. This is getting reliable information and keeping the original transcript of the interviews and other information sources safely stored.

Reflexivity

The researcher is an educator who are advocating for empowerment in the group. This giving chances for enhancement of the skills and potential for more productivity. This is the venue for the participants to express their views and opinions. The acknowledgement of the ideas and views relevant to their experiences gives value especially in availing themselves of goods and services. This is a straightforward implementation of agency programs and services.

III. Results and Discussion

This section presents the three subtopics with ten themes. The first subtopic is empowerment of women with four themes consists of nature of empowerment, types of empowerments, advantage of empowerment, process of women empowerment. The second subtopic is significant achievement promotion with four themes comprises the roles of women, significant achievement, women benefit, and nature of promotion. The third subtopic is empowerment in rural economic development with two themes includes women empowerment achievement and women promotion in rural development.

Empowerment of Women

The first subtopic is about empowerment of women with four themes consists of nature of empowerment, types of empowerments, advantage of empowerment, and process of women empowerment in Table 1.

Theme 1: Nature of Empowerment. The participants have responded that the nature of empowerment is purposely like enhancement of individual efficiency. This is improving individual skills and potential. Developing team effectiveness is raising the success of the group. This is keeping the group in progress. Creating positive work environment is generating a workplace with constructive put-put. This is making the placement job in order. Capturing long-term organizational success is taking the plans into action. This is executing the goals in an implementation. Another is the element of empowerment that includes self-reliance, self-determination, self-rule, and autonomy. Self-reliant is the effort and ability to own resources. This is having reliance on someone with capacity and capability. Self-determination is deciding on personal definitely and affirmatively. This is acting on decision in straightforward. Self-rule is the governance of someone with good direction and vision. This is an independent way of governing a group with dreams and high regard for life. Autonomy is self-directing freedom especially moral sovereignty. This is a management of a group with independence.

The participants have said that *empowerment is the practice of motivating oneself or others to accomplish important goals or objectives. It enables group with purpose in life. It helps people to take initiative, make decisions for themselves and solve complex problems.*

Vonk (2018) supports the findings that women empowerment has the in-depth impact on political participation in the peace process, economic participation in livelihood activities, social norms, and exposure to violence.

Theme 2: Types of Empowerments. The participants have responded that the kind of empowerment includes social, economic, educational, political, and psychological. These are institutions that govern society. Social empowerment is allowing one to move collectively. Economic empowerment is believing on life sufficiency. Educational empowerment is the learning acquisition with independent learning. Political empowerment is the assurance for leadership away from influence. Psychological empowerment is the cognitive setting towards self-direction and motivation. The empowerment framework constitutes promoting peace, providing protection, punishing perpetrators, and promoting prevention from violence. The empowerment dimensions are power, decision-making, information, autonomy, initiative, creativity, knowledge, skills and responsibility. These manifest in the locus of control, self-esteem and access to information.

The participants have revealed that *empowerment is through new belief, real world accomplishment, applied uniqueness, technology mobilization and team symbiosis.*

Perkins (2020) supports the findings that empowering an organization focuses mostly on participatory practices within the workplace that addresses organizational development. These alter and used power relationships by challenging their current operating paradigm or mission. These attend the social justice needs of their wider communities, and engage community participation in new, more overtly political ways.

Theme 3: Advantage of Empowerment. The participants have responded that the advantages include greater motivation, higher productivity, enriched culture, more creativity in problem solving, confident decision-making, reduces attrition, more trust in leadership and improve experiences. The points in empowerment are fostering an environment of trust and psychosocial safety; building confidence with recognition and incentives; offering flexibility in work arrangement; asking for feedback and actioning on it; supporting growth with coaching and delegation.

The participants have responded that *the empowerment is focusing that allow an organization to make independent decisions and to feel authorized in acting those fits.*

Muhbud and Sultana (2021) supports the findings that the women empowerment helps group and organization in promoting education which leads to employ a large number of populations. It is actually a social development as a whole.

Theme 4: Process of Women Empowerment. The participants have responded that the types of women empowerment include the personal empowerment, organizational empowerment, community empowerment, gender empowerment, environmental empowerment, and digital empowerment. The levels of empowerment are the stages that include the entry, advancement, incorporation, and commitment. The rugs empowerment is the atomistic individual empowerment, embedded individual empowerment, and mediated empowerment.

The participants have viewed that *empowerment is a process or an outcome. Looking broadly, it is a process by which people, organizations, and communities gain power. As a result, empowerment reflects a quality or property possesses, allowing for influence over the environment.*

Edelmann, Boen and Fransen (2020) support the findings that shared leadership constitutes a promising approach to leadership for assorted reasons. Empowering team members takes the lead in distinct roles. Formal leaders stimulate high-quality peer leadership. This perceives as better leaders.

Significant Achievement Promotion

The second subtopic is about the significant achievement promotion with four themes comprises the roles of women, significant achievement, women benefit, and nature of promotion in Table 2.

Theme 1: Roles of Women. The participants have responded that the women have internal roles as wife, partner, mother, grandmother, mentor, tutor, and disciplinarian. The external roles are organizer, administrator, manager, leaders, teacher, attendant, counselor, worker, and planner. The women rights are to live free from violence and discrimination; to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; to be educated; to own property; to vote; and to earn an equal wage.

The participants revealed that *the women's roles are referring to the societal expectations and responsibilities assigned such as supporting men in positions of authority, caring for the family, and embodying altruism and self-sacrifice within a hierarchical structure defined by traditional gender norms.*

Kapur (2019) support the findings that the women have important roles to perform within the society. The factors that are influencing their participation are socio-cultural factors, economic factors, infrastructural factors and capacity building. The types of roles within the society that women implement are, providing coaching classes, providing health care facilities, counseling and guidance, extra-curricular activities, making donations, organization of activities and functions, alleviation of criminal and violent acts, alleviating malnutrition, taking care of elderly individuals and providing information and generating awareness.

Theme 2: Significant achievement. The participants have responded that women with suffrage. This is exercising the right to vote in an election. Access to services like education, health and social services. This is coping with services available and developmental wellbeing. Equitable payment is an employment with equal wages with men in a workplace. This is the compensation that women can receive equally with men. Right to initiation is the accurate initiative in proceedings, making decision, and plan implementation. This is exercising the right and empowered skills. Gainfully occupied is participation in economic development. This is valuing entrepreneurship. Owning property is the capability in acquiring belongings. This is the acquisition of personal belongings from a personal source. Take custody is the capacity to care for children. This is right towards small children in the presence of violence.

The participants have said that *the feminism movement affects change. This provides increase in opportunities and challenging pervasive cultural norms about women.*

Ade, et.al., (2017) support the findings that the necessity to understand the background of women from the amount of time is used to complete the task. Having enough free time to make women freely do the task are better performance and satisfactory results.

Theme 3: Women Benefits. The participants have responded that women benefits include saves lives. This is safeguarding lives from threatening significations. Resulting in better healthcare is equalizing in society. This impacts positively. Helping business is increasing productivity and innovation. This is improving productive economic activity. Good for economy is the increase of participation in economy. This is the gender pay gaps end up costing economy. Health for children and family is the caring for children and family wellbeing. This is the doing better in children and families raised in gender-equal environments. Lead legal protection is the safety and freedom from violence. This is increasing women's legal rights and keeping them able to build productive happy lives. Reduce issues on poverty, crime, abuse, violence and discrimination. This evading them from life threatening adversaries. Lead to peace is equality on gender. This is addressing gender inequality.

The participants have opened that *the reason for gender equality is important. This is a progressive endeavor that sustained harmony and camaraderie.*

Purnamawati and Utama (2019) supports the findings that it is necessary to increase the absorption and adoption of technology as a strategy for empowering women. This is a development process through improved education, training and skills training, appropriate and innovative technology.

Theme 4: Nature of Promotion. The participants have responded that nature of promotion includes payment persistence. This a compensation with equality to men. Awareness of gender stereotypes is looking fair on gender preference. This is understanding individual differences. Standup against harassment is the defending against other violence. This is reporting to authority for rescue. Find female mentor is looking for a woman that makes a guidance and follow-up to a

girl child rather than a man. This is safeguarding the child from any untoward incident. Sharing workloads is practicing division of labor. This is distributing functions and responsibility over the task given and assigned. Stay inform is the skill of updated information and disseminations. These stays connected with any newsfeed and any information.

The participants have pointed out that *regardless of where they live in, gender equality is a fundamental human right. Advancing gender equality is critical to all areas of a healthy society, from reducing poverty to promoting the health, education, protection and the well-being of girls and boys.*

Manz and Rossmann (2002) support the findings that mentoring woman is a helpful tool not only for career ladder but also to make men more aware of the specific problem women face.

Empowerment in Rural Economic Development

The third subtopic is about empowerment in rural economic development with two themes includes with women empowerment achievement and women promotion in rural development in Table 3.

Theme 1: Women Empowerment Achievement. The participants have responded that talking to women and girl. This realms in gender equality to hear a voice of women from global to local. Letting girls use technology allows them to utilize gadgets for productive undertaking. This is making useful with updated technology. Stopping child marriage and harassment is ending early marriage and minimizing teenage pregnancy. This is meaningful way of evading harassment. Making education gender sensitive is increasing access to learning. This is ensuring learning that promotes positive stereotyping. Raising aspiration is giving image. This is expanding the dreams, goals and success of everyone. Empowering mothers is making choices of their own. This is an enabling to allow the daughter to go to school. Giving proper values to women at work is an open-handed foundation for global economy. This is the need that are highlighted in media, private sector and communities. Getting women into power is a prove systemic barriers to success. This is increasing participation in local and national legislation as empowered agent of change. Encouraging women into non-traditional vocation is supporting in a crucial job not to make it last. This is breaking lives from social taboos. Working together is stalled progress and a reversion to the deep gender equalities. This is addressing the gap done without involvement of both women and girls. Breaking violence is experience of women in her lifetime. This is ending violence that allow women empowered. Evade backlash is beware of trespassing women rights. This is a space of realities in completed male-dominated penalty in a form of harassment, humiliation and violence in education and workplace.

The participants have reported that *raising awareness around causes poor health and wellbeing that are related to gender. Empowering women and girls through sanitation and hygiene; health and nutrition; livelihoods training; and education programs is increasing an opportunities, capacities, abilities, and capabilities to reach the full potential.*

Reshi and Sudha (2022) support the findings that the women empowerment is the process of enabling to have control over their lives and destinies. This is giving them access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities, and political representation. It is an ongoing process involving the removal of structural and cultural barriers that prevents in achieving full potential. It benefits individuals, communities, and societies as a whole. However, despite progress they are still facing numerous challenges. Addressing these issues requires a multifaceted approach that involves legal and policy reforms, community engagement, and advocacy. Women empowerment is essential for creating a more just and equitable world.

Theme 2: Women in Rural Development. The participants have responded that women have an equality. This is the exact uniformity and equivalence. Diversity is the state of having different varieties. This is the distinction and divergence. Accessibility is a doorway for opportunities and chances for change. This is a passage for sanitation, hygiene, learning, skills, and potential.

The participants have said that *gender equality is but a basic social right. The society that treats its women with dignity, equality and respect is certain to raise mindful and compassionate generations. The society needs to create an equal playing field for women to thrive. This must include in a concrete step such as encouraging joint ownership of property for people, sensitizing little children in school about gender equality, ensuring participation of women in local administration and some other tasks. This is a goal that must aspire for collective effort as women and men.*

Ali and Kamraju (2023) support the findings that enhancing women's participation in rural development programs is essential for achieving inclusive and sustainable development. This is crucial to recognize the importance of women's contributions and their unique perspectives on rural development. Empowered women have the potential to drive positive change, contribute to economic growth, and create more resilient and vibrant rural communities. By working together, stakeholders including governments, civil society organizations, community leaders, and development agencies creates an enabling environment that empowers women in rural areas. This is ensuring full participation and benefiting from development programs. This will contribute to the overall well-being and prosperity of rural communities.

IV. Conclusion

The study focuses on women empowerment with promotion of self-worth and determination. The findings are presented in three subtopics with ten themes. These are empowerment of women with four themes consists of nature of empowerment, types of empowerments, advantage of empowerment, process of women empowerment; significant achievement promotion with four themes comprises with roles of women, significant achievement, women benefit, nature of promotion; empowerment in rural economic development with two

themes includes women empowerment achievement and women promotion in rural development. These conclude that the upgrading of accomplishment in rural economic development is the key role of women empowerment. This is the significant process in quality of life. Furthermore, this is achieved by adopting gender-responsive policies, raising awareness, accessing resources, offering skill development, supporting entrepreneurship, promoting leadership, increasing participation, improving infrastructure and services, fostering networking and collaboration, and implementing robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms (Ali and Kamraju, 2023).

V. Recommendations

The study recommends the following to wit: a) strengthening women group in the community; b) enhancement of women leaders; c) tapping of resources intended for the group; work with legislators in local government units on policy framework; d) link with other support group for other services to women.

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Appendices A – List of Tables

Table 1 – Empowerment of Women

Theme	Core Ideas
1.Nature of Empowerment	Purpose of empowerment, element of empowerment
2.Types of Empowerments	Kinds of empowerment, empowerment frameworks, empowerment dimensions
3. Advantage of Empowerment	Ways of empowerment advantages, points of empowerment

4. Process of Women Empowerment	Process type of empowerment, levels of empowerment, rugs of empowerment
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Table 2 – Significant Achievement Promotion

Theme	Core Ideas
1.Roles of Women	Internal role of women, external role of women, women rights
2.Significant Achievement	Suffrage, access to services, equitable payment, right to initiation, gainfully occupied, owning property, take custody,
3.Women Benefits	Saves lives, result better healthcare, helps business, good for economy, health for children and family, lead legal protection, lead legal equality, reduces issues, leads to peace.
4.Nature of Promotion	Payment persistent, awareness of gender stereotypes, standup against harassment, find female mentor, share workloads, stay inform.

Table 3 – Empowerment in Rural Economic Development

Theme	Core Ideas
1.Women Empowerment Achievement	Talking to women and girl, letting girl use technology, stopping child marriage and harassment, making education gender sensitive, raising aspiration, empowering mothers, giving proper values to women at work, getting women into power, encouraging women into non-traditional vocations, working together, breaking violence, evade backlash.
2.Women in Rural Development	Equality, diversity, accessibility