



Analytical-Comparative Study of Gender Indicators and Their Relationship with Good Governance¹

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INTRODUCTION

The article examines the role of women in development and its connection to gender inequalities. Throughout history, it has been agreed that the participation of all humans, especially women, is essential for the development of society. Rather than focusing solely on material changes, development should aim towards the elevation of individuals and the reduction of inequalities in various dimensions. The level of development of countries is directly related to the importance and status of women. Women's participation in the management of political, economic, social, and cultural affairs has a significant impact on the degree of development. Ester Boserup (1970) emphasized that in economic development research, women's issues have received less attention, while women play a key role in the economic system. According to the Global Education Monitoring Report (2017), countries that emphasize the presence of women

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in parliament and legislative bodies spend more on social welfare than other countries. "Nevertheless, men still dominate decision-making positions. For example, in Australia, only 34% of senior executive staff and 27% of mission heads are women. As of October 2017, only 11 women have held the position of president and 12 women have served as prime ministers worldwide. Countries like Uganda and Argentina have implemented quota laws to increase the number of women in political positions, resulting in the election of capable officials. The presence of women in local positions can have a positive impact on community health. For example, in India, the increasing number of women policymakers has led to a greater emphasis on immunization programs and educational opportunities for girls. In Brazil, female mayors have been more successful than their male counterparts in expanding prenatal health and reducing corruption. Women are less represented in educational management compared to men." "In Europe, only 18% of full professors are women. In India, this figure rises to 26% and in Australia to 27%. Educational structures, cultural norms, and religious beliefs are among the most important factors contributing to gender inequality. Researchers have examined the impact of these factors, but there is a need for more studies in this area. This research explores the impact of good governance on reducing gender inequalities."

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present research is an international study that analyzes and compares 144 countries around the world in terms of the Gender Inequality Index and the Good Governance Index. Countries have been selected as the units of observation and analysis.

Statistical information for the Gender Inequality Index is gathered from: the 2017 Global Gender Gap Report, the 2017 Gender Development Report, and the Good Governance Index from the World Bank data from 2017. Gender development indicators: Economic opportunity and participation, political empowerment, access to education, health, and survival. Good governance indicators: Right to voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence/terrorism, government effectiveness and efficiency, quality of laws and regulations, rule of law, and control of corruption. The method of analysis is secondary analysis. This type of analysis involves reviewing and reusing previously collected data for new purposes. This method allows the researcher to provide new insights using existing data. The SPSS comprehensive



software has been used to analyze information and causal relationships between variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of data from 144 countries around the world shows that: good governance is related to gender equality; that is, countries with higher scores in good governance also show greater gender equality. In countries with good governance: opportunities and economic participation for women, political empowerment, and access to educational facilities are at higher levels.

The impact of good governance components:

- Right to express opinions and accountability: This component reflects citizens' participation in choosing the government, and the analysis results indicate that in countries with greater freedom of expression, gender equality is also higher.
- Political stability: The more political stability there is, the higher gender equality increases. Correlation results confirm that non-violence, terrorism, and political stability are important factors in gender equality.
- Government efficiency: The quality of public services and government commitment to implementing policies affect women's political empowerment and access to education.
- Quality of laws and regulations: Effective laws can help improve the status of gender equality, and results show that the quality of laws has a direct relationship with women's life expectancy and health.
- Rule of law: The quality of law enforcement and the absence of corruption in government institutions can contribute to gender equality. In countries with weak rules of law, gender equality is usually low.
- Control of corruption: The existence of corruption and private interests in political systems signifies weak governance, and controlling corruption helps improve gender equality.

CONCLUSION

According to the research results: about one-third of global gender inequalities can be explained by good governance components. Both formal and informal institutions are considered influential factors in gender inequalities, but attention to informal institutions (culture, customs) is also essential. Ultimately, good governance alone

cannot eliminate gender inequalities; rather, a combination of internal and external factors also influences this area.

Keywords: Women, Good Governance Index, Gender Gap Index, Gender Inequality, Women's Empowerment.

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