



## Evaluation of Social Economics Development in Gender Equality

Reiss Megan\*

Department of Social Equality, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Shaanxi, China

### DESCRIPTION

In many regions of the world, the relative position of men and women is correlated with economic growth and development women generally have fewer resources, rights, and opportunities to better their life. Education, property ownership, earning money from their employment, financial options, and chances to have an impact on family and societal decision-making are all restricted for them. Depending on the nation, societal poverty or lack of development is closely related to the lack of resources and possibilities available to women. For instance, data indicate that although none of the nations in the lowest quintile do so, virtually all of those in the top quintile of income do so in terms of social and economic equality for women. This study examines the literature on economics that discusses how gender affects the economy with a focus on the topics that can be seen to be the most important for global development. We see that a lot of scholars are interested in this topic for reasons other than purely academic ones, such as moral and political advocacy, and go beyond the typical academic attempts to characterise behaviour [1]. We define gender equality, offer a stylized factual analysis of the current condition of men and women in relation to one another, and briefly discuss the methodological challenges associated with researching this subject. The concerns and analyses from research on gender equality and women's situation in both developed and developing countries are then presented. Women's position varies greatly throughout nations, just as there are many variations in economic welfare levels. In certain instances, the study enables an examination of the relationship between changes in women's roles and a nation's economic progress through time. This topic has been studied economically in the disciplines of political economy, growth and development economy, family economy, and labour economy [2]. The last section of this essay evaluates research on factors that inhibit or promote gender equality, proposes explanatory models, and makes recommendations. For a very long time, economists have sought to comprehend why some nations are affluent and others are poor, why some nations are developing and growing while others are staying the same. We continue to be unable to fully understand the enormous variation in GDP per capita between

nations, despite the fact that research has moved away from Solow's growth theories and towards endogenous growth. The question of why there are differences between developed and developing countries does not receive an adequate response from arguments that developed countries have advanced more technologically, saved and invested more money, and have better infrastructure, education, and skill levels [3].

Macroeconomics theories have influenced the policies of the World Bank and the IMF over the years as these institutions worked to assist developing countries in achieving economic growth and development. In his history of proposed solutions, Easterly describes how they have frequently failed. He interprets this failure to address the incentives that individuals encounter in their settings as the cause of past failures [4]. The literature and its well-known writers are now working to use social variables to explain the growth gap between the poor and the affluent nations. A greater knowledge of the roles, status, and behaviour of a previously largely neglected half of the population women will be increasingly necessary for these new explanations. Gender concerns, for instance, are prioritised highly in the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. In-depth studies on gender and development have also been conducted by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The feminist economics tradition challenges the gender's widespread neglect in economic research and calls for its consideration to prevent additional skewed outcomes. Economists avoid comparing the value of different people because they place more emphasis on efficiency than equity [5].

### REFERENCES

1. Bird RB. Fishing and the sexual division of labor among the Meriam. *Am Anthropol.* 2007; 109(3):442-51.
2. Cook NJ, Grillos T, Andersson KP. Gender quotas increase the equality and effectiveness of climate policy interventions. *Nat Clim Change.* 2019; 9(4):330-4.
3. Foale S, Cohen P, Wenger A, Macintyre M. Tenure and taboos: origins and implications for fisheries in the Pacific. *Fish and fisheries.* 2011; 12(4):357-69.

**Correspondence to:** Reiss Megan, Department of Social Equality, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Shaanxi, China, E-mail: reissmegan56@gmail.com

**Received:** 02-Jan-2023, Manuscript No. JSC-23-19858; **Editor assigned:** 05-Jan-2023, PreQC No. JSC-23-19858 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 19-Jan-2023, QC No. JSC-23-19858; **Revised:** 26-Jan-2023, Manuscript No. JSC-23-19858 (R); **Published:** 02-Feb-2023, DOI: 10.35248/2167-0358.23.12.161

**Citation:** Megan R (2023) Evaluation of Social Economics Development in Gender Equality. *J Socialomics.* 12:161

**Copyright:** © 2023 Megan R. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

4. Harper S, Zeller D, Hauzer M, Pauly D. Women and fisheries: Contribution to food security and local economies. *Marine policy*. 2013; 39:56-63.
5. Kronen M, Vunisea A. Fishing impact and food security-Gender differences in fin fisheries across Pacific Island countries and cultural groups. *SPC women in fisheries information bulletin*. 2009;19(3): 78-79.