Determinants of Women Parliamentary Roles in Liberia

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to investigate the determinants of women participation in political leadership in, Bomi County.

Methodology: The sample size will be determined using Krejice and Morgan Formula. The research instruments will generate quantitative and qualitative data. Qualitative data will be analyzed by use of thematic analysis and the results will be presented in a prose form. Quantitative data will be analyzed by use of both inferential and descriptive statistics. Descriptive statistics will include percentages, and frequencies, mean, and standard deviation.

Findings: The study revealed that in the society that we are living in it is controlled and subjugated by men over women and that men are given a superior societal prominence over females which has crept into public life and is reflected even in state performance and in county governments in Liberia.

Conclusion: The study concludes that Liberia as a country is expected to take lawmaking and channel which include confirmatory action programs and strategies intended to restore shortcoming encountered by women due to prejudice.

Recommendation: The study recommends Women should be exposed to work in sections with higher amount of progressive advancement or in areas that transform to executive progression since they are not inferior provided, they have the same qualifications with the male counter parts.

Keywords: Cultural factors, political factors, women’s political participation.
1.0 Introduction

Traditionally, leadership carries the notion of masculinity, and the belief that men are better leaders as compared to men. Even though the number of female leaders has risen over the years, they are often considered as an after-thought. According to Bochaberi (2014), the societal beliefs and practices regarding leadership and gender traditionally exclude women, and often top leadership is considered a masculine territory. However, in the last two decades, issues related to women have taken different perspectives and received varied treatments by specialized agencies of the United Nations (Goetz, 2013).

Globally, the participation of women in political leadership is still at a very low rate. At the moment, average number of women globally who are parliamentarians is 19% (United Nations Women, 2017). This falls below the target of 30% that was intended to be achieved by 2005 as set in the 1995 Beijing Platform for action. Inter-Parliamentarian Union (2012) report indicates that the global average of female parliamentary representation stood at 19.8 percent in 2011 from 19 percent in 2010. In Europe, women’s parliamentary political participation has greatly increased over the past years, but gender balanced equality has not been achieved. Further, gender equality in political leadership and resources in industrialized democracies has increased tremendously in the past fifty years. More women have been elected to national parliamentary seats than ever before and a number of women hold executive positions within the national governments. Even though women have over the years benefited from the improving political influence, they still participate less in formal politics across most of the Western nations (Paxton et al., 2007; Norris 2002).

In Canada, women representation in parliament is considerably lower than that of men. Agnes Macphail was the first woman to be elected to the House of Commons in 1921. A decade after her election witnessed a steady increase in women participation in the parliament and progress indicates to have remained close to 20% level over the past decade (Cool, 2010). Currently 24.7% of the parliamentary seats of the House of Commons in Canada is made up of women and this is still below 30% minimum necessary to ensure a critical mass of women in parliament (IPU, 2012).

In the United States of America and the United Kingdom, differences in men’s and women’s political engagement are persistent. Even though these two countries have long democratic histories as well as high scores on indicators of women’s status, they elect relatively few women. The United States ranks 78th in the female representation in parliament, with women occupying 16.8% of the total seats in the Lower House and 17% in the Upper House. On the other hand, the United Kingdom is ranked 55th, the percentage of women in the lower house is 22% while that in the Upper House is 21.9%. In China, Zeng (2014) indicates that the percentage of women in the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress of China (NPCC) was 16.6% and the main factors affecting women participation include demographic factors, socio-cultural factors and economic factors. In Kazakhstan and Belarus, Satymbekova (2016) found that factors such as regime type, economic growth, electoral system, background of women and political style influence women participation in political leadership.

In Africa, in recent years, women’s political participation has increased. However, there still exists a gender disparity between men and women’s level of political participation (Sirleaf 2010). It is noted that the share of Parliamentary seats held by women increased from 7 percent in 1990 to 17 percent in 2007 and 20.4% in 2011, which is more than the global average (IPU, 2012). The
increase in political participation is as a result of constitutional requirements that necessitate that a particular percentage of political positions should be occupied by females (Potters, 2009).

At independence, most of the African countries were given the chance to rule themselves. Political parties at independence came up primarily as a way for formal transfer of power to African nationalists from the colonial rulers. The changing political power institutions tended to have the common features of reserving the executive positions for male participation and women participation to other ancillary positions (Solewone, 2006). This led to African women finding themselves marginalized when it came to be fielded for political appointments. In Ethiopia participation of women in Regional State Councils is very low, 27.61% and Somali region women are made 3.27% of the total. The obstacles to women political participation in Somali land are same as those faced the rest of the African women such as leadership is dominated by the male elders. Women have no room in clan-based politics and that women’s business is to take care of the family (Adamu & Mekonnen, 2009). Further, in the Ethiopian politics women are politically underrepresented. Adamu et al. (2009) indicate that Ethiopia is one of the nations that characterized by low women participation in politics as a result of political, socio-cultural and economic factors as well as lack of political and social capacities. Nevertheless, in an effort to enhance women participation in political leadership, the Federal Government of the Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) approved the Convention on Elimination of all kinds of Discrimination against Women. In addition, the elimination of against women was also integration in the Constitution (Adamu et al., 2009).

Rwanda has made a mark globally in the women’s parliamentary political participation. It has the highest number of women parliamentarians at 56.3 percent. Rwanda succeeded increasing the number of women in political leadership by implementing a gender quota system. With a population of 70 percent female following the 1994 genocide, women had to assume traditional male roles. Having increased their participation in the drafting of a new constitution and new legislative structures, they pushed for greater equality in politics through such initiatives as a constitutional quota and election quotas to ensure women’s place at the political table. In Nigeria, Anigwe (2014) found that women are still underrepresented in political leadership and often lack political powers as they strive to achieve equality and become political leaders. The belief system that comprises of religious, norms, cultural values and ethnic beliefs contribute to women marginalization particularly in political areas. Even though Liberia is a signatory to international conventions and agreements which persistently stresses on the role of women's equal participation in political leadership, Liberian women still continue to be marginalized in the sphere of leadership and decision-making.

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Liberalism

Liberalism is a political philosophy or worldview founded on ideas of liberty and equality. Liberals adopt a wide range of views depending on the principal understanding of these, but in general they support programs and ideas for example the freedom of speech, press, religion, civil rights, free markets, democratic societies, international cooperation, gender equality and secular governments (Crenshaw, 2017). Gender equality, which is one of the views supported by liberals, is a state of
equal access to opportunity and resources on the gender, decision-making plus participation in the economy; valuing the stature of different behaviors, equal needs and aspirations despite the gender. Equality on gender, equality in men and women, has the concept that all human beings, men and women, can without charge to develop on their personal abilities, making choices without the limitations of rigid gender roles, stereotypes as well as prejudices. Gender equality denote that the different aspirations, behavior as well as the needs of both men and women are looked in to, valued and favored in equal measures (Green, 2017).

U.N agenda for 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals embrace the specific goal towards gender equality, which aims to stop on discrimination and cruelty towards girls and women in ensuring equal opportunities and participation in all the areas of life. Advancing female political participation is a means to the attainment of the SDGs. It is amongst the Targets for Goal Five that “Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life” (United Nations Women, 2017). Over the years, different countries around the world have developed policies and strategies to improve women participation in politics. Some of these policies and strategies include creation of new parliamentary seats research for women (women representative) and the one third gender rule. Other strategies include advocacy and capacity building (Malongza, Apusigah & Abagre, 2017).

Despite the formulation of these policies and the adoption of different strategies, women participation in political leadership remains low. This implies that strategies for improving women participation in political leadership should focus on specific factors such as cultural factors, socio-economic factors and political factors.

2.1.2 Patriarchy Theory

The patriarchy theory was advanced by Hartman (1976). Hartman pronounced two key axes towards male dominance and control over a wide range of domestic and community activities. The first one was the men's superior power. According to Hartman, the men's material power and the women’s economic dependence on them is what defines men as superior and women being inferior due to their dependence on the men (Anigwe, 2014). The second part forms the basis on labour division that recognizes role of women to the domestic field while the men take charge of the modern economy in the world outside. Women’s responsibilities in the domestic sphere take most of their energy and time thus leaving them with neither much energy or much leisure and the freedom of mind to engage in the productive activities than male in the public sphere always do. Due to this, there is perpetuation of monopoly by male who hold vital socio-economic hierarchy and the related of major institutions of modern society such as law and politics (Alzuabi, 2016). Therefore, male domination and the restriction of women to domestic work is the basis for women's oppression and subordination.

This concept of patriarchy will be employed in the study to demonstrate how men's material power has led to their superiority over women in the society, hence their dominance in political leadership (Almasry, 2012). Stereotypes in gender including those that portray women as incapable to lead and serve hence keeping women to be marginalized in their status by emphasizing their purported weaknesses have shaped societal attitudes towards women (Altius & Raveloharimisy, 2016). In the instances of exclusion of women from powerful positions, it there follows weakening of the principles to democratic developments, inhibiting on societal economic development. Thus, it
remains imperative to adopt measures that enhance women’s political participation to achieve sustainable development.

2.2 Empirical Review

Gender equality in the various political arenas worldwide has been a challenging task to achieve despite the efforts made by most countries in embracing democracy. Further, realization of gender equality in matters of political participation and its leadership is yet to be achieved. The involvement of women in political leadership is low, over the globe and not only limited to African countries. A notable exception has been on the Nordic countries, with the number of women in parliamentary positions at 42% (Sirleaf, 2010). Rwanda and Andorra have been able to achieve a parliamentary representation of 56.3% and 50% respectively. The two countries are ranked among the top in the world, in having gender equality in representation of women in political leadership at the parliament (Parvin, 2014). On the contrary, there are other seven countries in the world that do not have women representation in their parliaments and they include countries such as Micronesia, Nauru, Qatar, Belize, Palau, the Solomon Island and Saudi Arabia, among others (Peace Women, 2012).

Satymbekova (2016) observed that statistics show that there is inequality in political leadership as women hold fewer positions than men hence they are not well represented in politics. Sirleaf (2010) further agreed with Satymbekova by arguing that the concepts of organizational gender inequality and positional policy bias enhances the exploration of women being politically disadvantaged. Existence of various forms gender bias enables one to determine the connections existing between the presence of women in politics and the policies which they advocate for. Tabuka (2015) also noted that as more women obtain chances to political leadership in various parts of the world, they also continue to be faced by a lot of challenges to their full political participation. Although women representation in parliament is increasing, the number of women remains vastly outnumbered by men in government and other institutions that comprise the political system.

Wang and Dai (2013) revealed that the current gender inequalities among the African societies was due to problems caused by gender inequality in aspects existing in the society in Africa as a result of a complex set of factors. Further, she noted that whilst some of the factors are indigenous to the African cultures, others are due to existence of rules, policies and regulations designed in the colonial period. Kamau (2010) argues that in the case of Liberia, women are marginalized in political leadership and the result of the unceasing marginalization in decision making on matters political, is a historical product of Liberia being a patriarch state, regarding both independent and colonial states. These works blame the subordination of African women in politics, not only to indigenous African cultures but also to the changes in African political systems brought about by colonialism.

House et al. (2004) defines culture in the study as values, identities, beliefs, shared motives, and the meaning or interpretations to momentous events resulting from a common experience of collective members and are passed across generations. Fu et al. (2004) in the empirical study outlined that culture affects the growth of women into leadership positions. In a similar observation by Paxton and Hughes (2007), the culture of a country determines the level of political participation by the women, being in control of the demand for female political leaders, as well as
the supply for female candidates willing to take up political positions. In the effort to attain progressive leadership, it is of immense importance to understand the cultural systems in the varying contexts (Kirkman, Lowe & Gibson, 2006). Traditionally women are the main backbone of the community since women carry the responsibility to the continuity of lineage plus fostering the inter-clan alliances through biological reproduction. Somaliland is one example of countries where the position of women in the society is under looked as being minor and ambiguous. Further, when a woman is still in her father’s clan and is married and further her behavior indicates that she follows and honors her father’s lineage (Tabuka, 2015). The male relatives have a responsibility to protect her so that she is not harmed or mistreated and in case of such occurrences they claim for compensation. In response to that, the women are required to be loyal to her husband’s clan to which she is linked through her sons.

According to Tripp (2005), women are disadvantaged because they often lack the necessary resources for electoral campaign. Candidates are expected to give small gifts and make contributions to fund-raising events, funerals, wedding and community projects. Since in most cases women are not incumbents, they do not have a chance to use their positions to build roads, bridges, hospitals and schools and in this way win votes. In discussing what she calls “universal barriers” to participation of women in public roles. Potter (2009) identifies socio-cultural policy, institutional frameworks and lack of adequate money. She observes that many women are poor and even financially stable may lack the independence. By this, they fail to afford the huge sums of money necessary to fund electoral campaigns. Association of African Women for Research & Development on the 1997general election also makes a similar claim that lack of resources prevents women's participation in politics leadership. It further notes that this factor is closely related to culture, women have less credit, employment opportunities and education.

Paxton and Hughes (2007) noted that in the more egalitarian and tolerant cultures, there is tendency to elect women in larger numbers. On the contrary, tendency by cultures to limit women to strict roles since birth exclude them from making decisions of public interest, and obtaining political offices become a task. Pippa and Inglehart (2012) conducted a study on global leadership barriers to the womenfolk and discovered that wherever there are traditional cultures, women may get reluctant to vie and, and once they seek office, they may fail to gather the sufficient support. Attitudes of cultural hostility towards the participation of women to politics was voted as the barriers of second most importance towards parliamentary contest, right after the problems of the women having to balance on time demands. According to Bullough et al. (2012), culture has been defined as a major setback for nations adhering to rigorous Islamic backgrounds. Most often, these nations have been ranked bottom at the parliamentary women representation, despite the affluence in the Arab Societies such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and Lebanon, Egypt and Jordan.

3.0 Methodology

The study will use a mixed method research design and the target population of the study will be 251,656 men and women. The sample size will be determined using Krejice and Morgan Formula. Stratified random sampling technique will be used to select 383 men and women from the target population. The study will use primary data, which will be collected by use of both semi-structured questionnaires and interview guides. The research instruments will generate quantitative and qualitative data. Qualitative data will be analyzed by use of thematic analysis and the results will be presented in a prose form. Quantitative data will be analyzed by use of both inferential and
4.0 Data Analysis, Findings and Discussion

4.1 Demographic Characteristics

The respondents in the study were requested to state the period they have worked in Bomi County. This was quite important as work experience forms a crucial factor in determining whether the employee has sufficient knowledge of the institution the study was being carried out. Most (53%) of respondents had worked for 10-15 years and 47 percentages below 5 years. None of the respondents have worked above 20 years. There is a high proportion of male respondents 121 (76%) as compared to females 38 (24%). This indicates that both genders participated in this study and that they were well distributed in terms of gender. Majority were 31 to 50 years old with 40 percent of respondents falling in this category. This rate shows that most of employees are young as compared to employees over 50 years who represent 6% of the respondents. Majority of respondents in Bomi county government were educated with 145, 91% attaining University/College education while those with Secondary education are 7 percent and Primary education are 2 percent.

4.2 Descriptive Analysis

4.2.1 Socioeconomic and Historical Stereotype effect on Women Participation in Political Leadership

In the questionnaire the participants indicated the extent of how the existing constitutional and supportive legal frameworks, economic factors, social-cultural values and gender roles patriarchy in society contribute to women leadership in Bomi County Government? 1= no extent, 2=little extent, 3=moderate extent, 4=great extent and 5=very great extent. The results were as illustrated in the table 1.

Table 1: Social economic and historical stereotype analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Aggregate mean</th>
<th>Aggregate Standard Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional and supportive legal framework</td>
<td>3.694</td>
<td>0.6363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Factors</td>
<td>3.015</td>
<td>0.9111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social- Cultural Values on women Leadership</td>
<td>3.169</td>
<td>1.2533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Stereotype</td>
<td>2.121</td>
<td>1.043</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher (2021)

The result from Table 1 above show that the respondents were of moderate extent that constitutional and supportive legal framework has contributed to women leadership in Bomi county government with aggregate mean of 3.694. Traditionally women way of life of prejudice places them at a drawback situation in economic sector. Women’s social and economic eminence plays a fundamental role in influencing their representation and contribution in political decision making organs. In this regard Shvedova (2002) elaborate that societal and economic position of
women in societal set up has a direct maneuvering on their contribution in political organizations and elected bodies. That means, insufficient of economic possessions is the key challenge that hinders women from involving themselves in politics in larger numbers.0 In order to make it easier for women to acquire economic resources, countries especially in Africa should focus on rising women’s turnout in the political empire.

As World Bank Group Report (WBG, 2018) denotes that females’ contribution in political sphere relies mainly on their entrance to job opportunities which equip them with not only material supremacy, but also positive certified abilities and experiences and greater assurance. Even if women are waged, most of occasions their earnings is manipulated by men and occasionally if the father and mother have their own income separately, women cover family unit costs whereas men take pleasure of their money in luxury. This makes women at all times to be dependent on men economically which is the main root for their little involvement in politics of the country as well as in public participation spheres of life. The respondents also were of moderate extent that social-cultural values support women leadership with aggregate mean score of 3.169. The respondents supported that in Bomi County government the institution has come up with measures to address structural effect, cultural biases as well as strategies to minimize professional biases.

**4.2.2 Approach on the Tendency of Gender Parity in Women Leadership**

The respondents were requested to state their approach on the tendency of gender parity in women leadership in Bomi County government. 1=greatly improved, 2= Improved, 3= Constant, 4= Decreasing.

**Table 2: Descriptive analysis on the tendency of gender parity in women leadership**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approach on the tendency of gender in women parity leadership</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greatly improved</td>
<td>1.9497</td>
<td>0.47466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>2.2286</td>
<td>1.43629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>3.2000</td>
<td>1.20712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreasing</td>
<td>3.0403</td>
<td>1.17147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aggregate mean</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.605</strong></td>
<td><strong>Aggregate standard Deviation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.605</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.0723</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Researcher (2021)*

From the above data, the respondents indicated that gender parity in women leadership in Bomi County has improved with an aggregate mean score of 2.605.
4.3 Inferential Statistical Analysis

4.3.1 Regression Analysis

Table 3: Model summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.850&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>.723</td>
<td>.692</td>
<td>4.12387</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Predictors: (Constant), Constitutional and supportive legal framework, Economic factors, Social- cultural stereotype Historical stereotype.

R value of 0.85 indicates a good level of prediction between dependent variable and independent variables. Adjusted R Square value of 0.692 means that the independent variable explains 69.20% of the variation in dependent variable, Equality practices.

Table 4: ANOVA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.517</td>
<td>3.845</td>
<td>0.036&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1.955</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60.000</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Dependent Variable: Women Leadership

<sup>b</sup> Predictors: (Constant), Constitution and supportive legal framework, Economic factors, Social-cultural stereotype and Historical stereotype.

From table 4, significant value of 0.036 illustrate that the dependent variable, that is women leadership can be significantly predicted by the independent variables, equality practices at 0.05 significant level.

Table 5: Regression model of coefficient

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>3.440</td>
<td>0.021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional and supportive legal framework</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic factors</td>
<td>0.039</td>
<td>0.0126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social-cultural stereotype</td>
<td>0.532</td>
<td>0.258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Historical stereotype</td>
<td>0.136</td>
<td>0.268</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dependent Variable: Women Leadership
The B coefficient in Constitutional and supportive legal framework is 0.005. This means we have a positive association between Constitutional and supportive legal framework and women leadership. For that reason, a positive effect in Constitutional and supportive legal framework result to a positive effect on women leadership. In this case, the significant level is 0.00 which means the association between Constitutional and supportive legal framework and women leadership is statistically significant at 0.005 significant level.

The B coefficient in Economic factors is 0.039. Therefore, we have a positive association between Economic factors and women leadership. This denotes that a positive effect in economic factors results to a positive effect on women leadership. The significant level is 0.023 which means that the associations between economic factors and women leadership is statistically significant at 0.005 significant level. The B coefficient in social–cultural factors is 0.532. Thus, we have a positive association between social–cultural factors and women leadership. This means that a positive effect in social–cultural factors results to a positive effect on women leadership. In this case, the significant level is 0.0043 which means the association between social–cultural factors and women leadership is statistically significant at 0.005 significant level. The B coefficient in historical stereotype factors is 0.136. This means, we have a positive association between historical stereotype and women leadership. This means that a positive increase in historical stereotype to a positive effect on women leadership. In this case, the significant level is 0.016 which means the association between historical stereotype and women leadership is statistically significant at 0.005 significant level.

5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the study findings, this study concludes that cultural viewpoints about women have influence on representation all through the political progression from a specific female’s choice to get involved in politics to party candidate choice, to voters’ decisions during elections time. Consequently, females are discriminated as leaders since individuals are predisposed to make an assumption that headship is a man’s thing. Female leaders encounter predicaments. Autocratic traits performed by women are assessed more unenthusiastically by people than the same actions by men their counterpart. Consequently, women still face cultural hindrances in partaking politics even in countries in which they made job career gains or education set up.

In the standpoint of African societies, there is a historical conviction that, women are accountable to take care of kids and do household chores than involving themselves in outside home activities like career advancement or furthering in higher education. For this reason, there is sharing out of tasks between men and women, which mean household deeds are attached to women and beyond home activities attached to men. Women are over tasked with diverse domestic roles which include but not limited to cooking, take care of kids, washing among other endless roles which have neither pay nor compensation. All these actions make women fully engaged in the family unit tasks and hamper their participation in the politics and leadership of the nation.

5.2 Recommendations

The government of Liberia should strengthen the existing constitutional and supportive legal framework in supporting equality practices in women leadership. This will ensure that women acquire economic resources leading to increase of women’s attendance in the political realm. In
addition, the government should adopt the best practices in the field of recruitment of any government vacancy which is based on fairness and gender equity. Women’s social and economic status plays a key responsibility in influencing their representation and involvement in decision making in political organs. Women societal and economic position directly manipulates on their contribution in elected bodies and political organizations. Women should be provided with adequate economic resources which is a major challenge that hinders women from involving themselves in politics in larger numbers. Females’ contribution in political sphere relies primarily on their entrance to job opportunities which equip them with not only material power, but also positive certified abilities and experiences.

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**Conflict of Interest**

Authors declares no conflict of interest.

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