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Empowerment of women in context of economic and social development through green economy

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ABSTRACT

It is significant at this period for the women's motion to integrate their knowledge on the 'how to' of economic growth, to identify new triggers of economic growth which enable more equitable value outcomes, as well as to occupy with these new fundamental arrangements to ensure that women as co-labor get a better specifies deal through laws and other structural arrangements. It means enlarge one's authority and control over the resources and decisions that affect one's life. While in one region women are equal to men, in other parts of the world, women are still grapple for their rights and it requires changes in values and rules in the traditional society. The community level is the typical entry point for investing in women's empowerment in green economies. This is true of informal and formal sectors, of rural or urban groups and in developing or developed economies. The practice part of the research is based on the example of Bhilwara City, where women empowering is one of the key points in the way of economic and social developments of the city.

INTRODUCTION

In India, though it is a patriarchal society over many decades, the scenario has changed since 21st century. Women are not confined to the four walls of houses and led a protected life, the glass ceiling are shuttered and women have ventured into all types of business, traced out as an extension of their Kitchen activities mainly 3P's Pickle, Powder and Papad has shifted to 3E's Energy, Engineering and electronics [02]. The status of women has changed at a surprising pace and economic transformations are taking place which have created many opportunities in the entrepreneurial arena for women in particular [01]. Further due to Industrialization, Urbanization and social legislation more and more women are taking up business ventures facing challenges, constraints and barriers, and are overcoming them, brimming with success stories.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND EMPOWERMENT

Women Empowerment through entrepreneurship has been out as an indispensable condition to reduce poverty and creation of wealth in developing countries of the world. Despite its significance, the issue cannot be said to be solved easily because there are many constraints and barriers that prevent its progress. Access to Finance is one of the major constraint. According to (World Bank report 2013) [4], on an average, women have less access than men to basic financial services and to formal credit as well, less education and business experience, fewer professional networks, legal and regulatory frameworks.

It was also found that there was no property ownership in the economic arena [01]. An attempt is made in this study to find out and identify the various constraints and Barriers that women during entrepreneurship, classify them accordingly into Individual/personal constraint, social constraint, economic constraint, legal constraints, how to overcome them, and also to understand the various indicators for empowerment like Social empowerment, technological empowerment, Economic empowerment, Psychological empowerment and develop strategies and solutions [05], based on the outcomes.

THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Many studies have been conducted all over the world on Women entrepreneurship and empowerment. Findings of these studies help us in understanding the socio-economic background, but there is no single factor which works for the entrepreneurship phenomena [7]. Though government, non-government and other institutional bodies have extended their support, how much of its implementation has benefitted the women community, the assessment of these interventions becomes a vital topic of study, so that the policy makers/practitioners/entrepreneurs/ women researchers review them so that is effectiveness is made possible.

Due to the low economic freedom in China, the gender gap is also increasing. That is the reason, the economic freedom among women is low. The low economic freedom among women leading to the several other issues such as gender inequality, low economic contribution, low household wellbeing and low community development. Along with the low economic freedom in China, the economic freedom

among female population is also low which is not addressed by the previous studies. Although other studies highlighted economic freedom in China (Akadırı et al., 2021; Duan et al., 2022; Westhuizen & Ntshingila, 2020; Yap & Sufian, 2018), however, it is not addressed among the Chinese women. Therefore, it is needed to address the problem of economic freedom among women in China. According to the current study, the problem of economic freedom among women can be addressed with the help of green microfinance institutions. Microfinance institutions provide various services such as credit and insurance to promote micro enterprises. According to Mayoux's Feminist Empowerment Theory, service from microfinance institutions can decrease the gender inequality and increase the women wellbeing by promoting women micro enterprises. Consequently, the objective of this study is to examine the role of green microfinance institutions in women economic freedom in China.

The most significant contribution of this study is related to the Mayoux's Feminist Empowerment Theory. This study suggested to focus green microfinance institutions rather than traditional microfinance institutions. Hence, the findings of the study are helpful for the practitioners to increase women economic freedom in China by providing various services of green microfinance institutions. The paper comprises of five sections. The first section covers the introductory part where-as the literature review part discusses the theoretical foundation and hypothesis formulation in the light of prior studies. Literature review section is followed by methodology part where sampling technique, respondents' information, adopted questionnaire and data analysis techniques are discussed. Next section of the study interprets the findings which is followed by discussion that further elaborates the findings compared to previous studies. Lastly, the conclusion is drawn on the basis of implications and future directions that are proposed to generalize the study's findings.

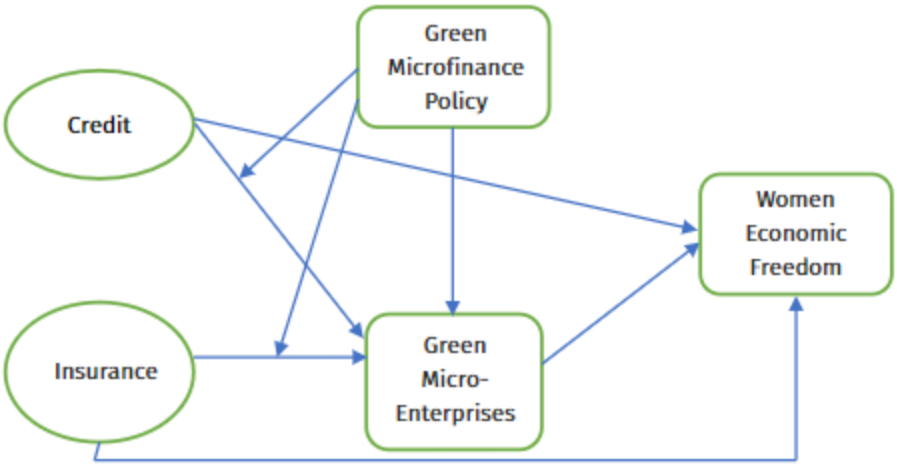

Figure 1: Theoretical framework of the study

In India development started as a new pathway of employment creation and asset formation for marginalised groups through IRDP in 1980. In 1999 IRDP was transformed into SGSY (Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana). SGSY enhanced self-employment by organising the poor in self-help groups (SHGs). However, SGSY was remarkably successful only in places where systematic mobilization of the rural poor into SHGs together with their capacity building and skill development was highlighted Considering the huge task and relative non achievement in other areas the union government approved the restructuring of SGSY as the NRLM (National Rural Livelihood Mission) in 2015. NRLM organized the rural poor through the formation of women in SHGs and their networks together with their financial inclusion and access to institutional credit to eradicate extreme poverty, promote gender equality, empower women, and ensure environmental sustainability.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Ayık, U. and Özer, H. (2025) [1] Ayık and Özer conducted a comparative analysis of the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) hypothesis in E7 countries, examining the relationship between CO_2 emissions and economic growth. Their study explores whether environmental degradation initially increases with economic growth and later decreases as income levels rise. Using panel data analysis, the authors found mixed evidence supporting the EKC hypothesis across different E7 nations. The findings suggest that while some countries show a turning point where economic growth leads to reduced emissions, others continue to experience environmental degradation. The

study emphasizes the importance of country-specific environmental policies and sustainable development strategies to manage carbon emissions during economic expansion.

Almulhim, A.A., Inuwa, N., Chaouachi, M., and Samour, A. (2025) [2] examined the influence of renewable energy consumption and institutional quality on consumption-based CO_2 emissions using the Method of Moments Quantile Regression (MMQR) approach. Their research highlights how institutional strength and governance frameworks play a crucial role in reducing carbon emissions. The study reveals that renewable energy adoption significantly contributes to lowering CO_2 emissions, particularly in countries with strong institutional structures. The authors argue that policy effectiveness, regulatory quality, and governance transparency are essential for maximizing the environmental benefits of renewable energy initiatives.

Ali, M.I., Rahaman, M.A., and Ali, M.J. (2025) [3] colleagues investigated the impact of green and non-green technological innovation on environmental quality using cointegration and counterfactual analysis techniques. Their study differentiates between environmentally friendly technological advancements and conventional industrial innovations. The results indicate that green technological innovation significantly improves environmental quality by reducing emissions and promoting sustainable industrial development. In contrast, non-green innovations tend to increase environmental degradation. The study highlights the necessity of promoting environmentally sustainable technological development through research investments and policy support.

Albanese, M., Busato, F., Ulloa Severino, C., and Varlese, M. (2025) [4] Albanese and co-authors analyzed the relationship between greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy consumption, urbanization, and economic growth using panel data from BRICS+ and advanced economies. Their findings indicate that renewable energy plays a vital role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions while supporting economic growth. However, rapid urbanization was found to increase environmental pressure due to increased industrialization and energy demand. The study stresses the need for sustainable urban planning and green infrastructure development to balance economic growth with environmental sustainability.

Al-Zubairi, A., AL-Akheli, A., and Elfarra, B. (2025) [5] Al-Zubairi and colleagues examined the role of financial development, renewable energy, and political stability in influencing carbon emissions in Arab economies. Their research found that financial development facilitates investments in clean energy projects, thereby reducing carbon emissions. Additionally, political stability was identified as a critical factor in implementing environmental policies effectively. The study concludes that achieving sustainable development in Arab economies requires a combination of strong financial systems, political stability, and increased renewable energy adoption.

Akinyele, O.D., Lawal, T., Bako, P., and Al-Faryan, M.A.S. (2025) [6] Akinyele and co-authors examined the role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and institutional structure in promoting environmental sustainability in emerging economies. The study highlights how digital technologies contribute to efficient resource management, reduced energy consumption, and improved environmental monitoring systems. Using empirical analysis, the authors found that ICT development significantly reduces environmental degradation when supported by strong institutional frameworks. The research emphasizes that effective governance, regulatory enforcement, and technological innovation are essential components for achieving long-term environmental sustainability in developing countries.

Ahmed, S., Abdi, A.H., Sodal, M., Yusuf, O.A., and Mohamud, M.H. (2025) [7] Ahmed and colleagues analyzed the energy-economy-environment nexus in Somalia, focusing on the role of agricultural value-added in influencing CO_2 emissions. The study explores how agricultural productivity contributes to economic growth while simultaneously impacting environmental quality. The findings indicate that increased agricultural activities lead to higher energy consumption and carbon emissions due to the use of mechanized farming techniques and irrigation systems. However, the study also suggests that sustainable agricultural practices and renewable energy integration can help minimize environmental degradation while supporting economic development.

Abdulla, E., Lim, K.Y., Morris, D., and Saliba, F. (2025) [8] Abdulla and co-authors investigated the relationship between climate change, innovation, and gender equality at the firm level. The study examines how gender-inclusive policies influence organizational innovation and

environmental sustainability practices. The findings reveal that gender equality within firms enhances innovation capacity, which contributes to the development of environmentally sustainable technologies. The research highlights that companies with diverse leadership structures tend to adopt stronger environmental strategies, demonstrating the importance of gender inclusivity in promoting sustainable corporate performance.

Abdullahi, N.M., Ibrahim, A.A., Zhang, Q., and Huo, X. (2025) [9] Abdullahi and colleagues explored the dynamic relationship between financial development, economic growth, urbanization, trade openness, and ecological footprint in ECOWAS countries. The study employed advanced econometric techniques to analyze how economic and financial factors influence environmental sustainability. The results indicate that financial development and trade openness contribute to economic growth but may increase ecological pressure if not supported by environmental regulations. Urbanization was also found to significantly impact ecological footprints due to increased infrastructure development and resource consumption. The study recommends integrating environmental policies into financial and trade frameworks to promote sustainable development.

Antari, O., Sbai, H., and Ed-Dafali, S. (2025) [10] Antari and co-authors examined the impact of board gender diversity on Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) performance in firms across the MENA region. The study focuses on gender diversity reforms and their influence on corporate sustainability initiatives. The findings suggest that firms with greater gender diversity on corporate boards demonstrate improved ESG performance, particularly in environmental responsibility and social governance practices. The research highlights that gender-inclusive leadership promotes transparency, ethical decision-making, and sustainable business strategies, thereby contributing to long-term corporate sustainability.

Adebayo, T.S., Alola, A.A., and Ullah, S. (2024) [11] Adebayo, Alola, and Ullah examined the role of environmental-related technologies and energy transition in achieving carbon neutrality in France and Germany. The study employed a novel time–frequency analytical technique to explore the dynamic relationship between technological innovation, renewable energy adoption, and carbon emissions. The findings indicate that environmental technologies and energy transition significantly contribute to reducing carbon emissions over time. The study further

reveals that the impact of clean technologies varies across short-run and long-run periods. The authors emphasize that sustained investments in environmental technologies and supportive policy frameworks are essential for achieving long-term carbon neutrality goals in developed economies.

Arshad, R., Mininni, G.M., De Rosa, R., and Khan, H.A. (2024) [12] Arshad and colleagues explored the role of decentralized microgrid systems in enhancing climate resilience among vulnerable women in the Global South. The study focuses on power-sharing mechanisms in Direct Current (DC) microgrids and their contribution to sustainable energy access. The findings suggest that inclusive energy governance and women's participation in energy management improve energy accessibility, economic empowerment, and environmental sustainability. The study highlights that decentralized renewable energy systems not only reduce carbon emissions but also promote gender equality and community resilience in climate-vulnerable regions.

Acheampong, A.O. and Opoku, E.E.O. (2023) [13] Acheampong and Opoku investigated the relationship between environmental degradation and economic growth by analyzing potential pathways linking energy consumption, industrial development, and environmental quality. The study found a complex and bidirectional relationship between economic growth and environmental degradation. While economic growth increases energy demand and environmental pressure in the early stages of development, sustainable growth strategies and technological innovation can reduce environmental degradation in the long run. The authors emphasize the need for balanced development policies that integrate environmental sustainability with economic expansion.

Alola, A.A. and Adebayo, T.S. (2023) [14] Alola and Adebayo examined the role of green resource productivity and environmental technologies in promoting environmental sustainability in the Nordic region. The study analyzed the effectiveness of technological innovation and efficient resource utilization in reducing environmental degradation. The findings indicate that improved green productivity and advanced environmental technologies significantly contribute to lowering carbon emissions and improving environmental quality. The authors suggest that Nordic countries provide a strong model for integrating technological innovation and sustainable resource management in environmental policy frameworks.

Achuo, E., Asongu, S., and Tchamyou, V.S. (2022) [15] Achuo and co-authors analyzed the relationship between women empowerment and environmental sustainability in African countries. The study highlights that increased participation of women in decision-making processes, education, and economic activities positively influences environmental conservation and sustainable resource management. The findings suggest that gender-inclusive development policies enhance environmental awareness and promote sustainable practices. The authors emphasize that empowering women is a key strategy for achieving long-term environmental sustainability and climate change mitigation in developing regions.

Empowering of women is essential as their thoughts and value systems lead the development of a good family, good society and ultimately good nation. Studies have also revealed that In spite of various constitutional safeguards and legislative measure as well as number of programmes and policies are initiated by the government for the betterment of women, no significant development took place in the socio-economic condition of women and they are still lagging behind men in the participation in the development process[9]. Without the full and equal participation of women, there can be no sustainable human development. Low socio-economic status of women and less empowerment of women is an R. Evangeline., "A Study on Micro-credit and women Empowerment in Tuticorn district "Volume no 6(2015)Issue no-09, ISSN 0976-2183. Intensive socio-economic problem not only at National level but also at the global level that requires a long-term multi-prolonged strategy to be carried out continuously.

The literature review is an essential part of research. It also facilitates the comparison between earlier findings and findings of present study. Here is the brief review of some studies on the subject on women empowerment and entrepreneurship is done [06]. While reviewing research on women's entrepreneurship it becomes apparent that, even though the available data and studies on the topic is growing, there is lack of reliable and consistent data on women entrepreneurship particularly in developing countries and emerging economies (Jamali 2009, Minniti 2010). Many studies have indicated that empowering women is the prerequisite for creating a good nation when women are empowered, society with stability is assured [8].

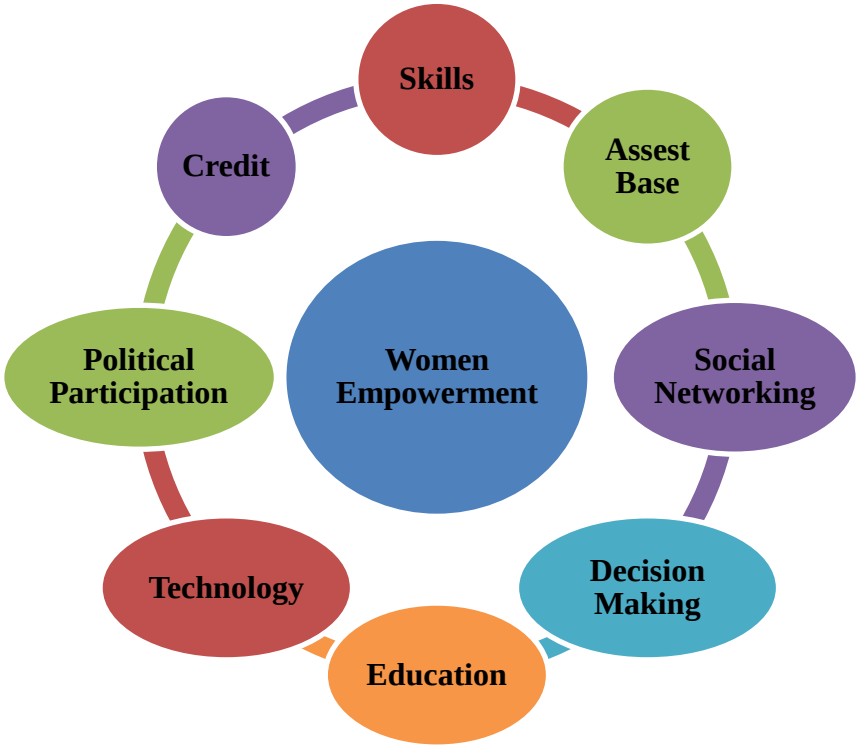

Figure 02: Holistic Approach to Women Empowerment

CONCEPT OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS:

Women entrepreneurs may be defined as the women or a group of women who initiate organize and operate a business enterprise. The Government of India has defined women entrepreneurs as "an Enterprise owned and controlled by a women having a minimum financial interest of 51% of the capital and giving at least 51% of employment." Another definition by (Sanjkta Mishra,2007) is the women or a group of women who initiate, organize and operate a business enterprise. She presented the following categories of Women entrepreneurs in India.

FIRST CATEGORY	SECOND CATEGORY	THIRD CATEGORY
Established in big cities	Established In cities and towns	Illiterate women
Having higher level of technical and professional qualification sound financial	Having sufficient education, diploma, degree.	Financially weak

position		
Involvement in nontraditional items	Involvement in both traditional and non-traditional items. Undertaking women services Kindergarten, beauty parlours, Day care and crèches, handloom, handicrafts, health clinics.	Involved in family occupations-agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy farming, fisheries, agro foresting handloom etc.,

Table No.: 01 Categories of Women Entrepreneurs

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN INDIA

Official statistics in India reveal that women constitute 60 percent of the rural employed and 56 percent of the total employed. A large number of highly educated women do no seek employment, marriage and family have always been the first choice for most Indian women. Female role prescriptions have created mind blocks. Women may not set goals for themselves and they lack the need for achievement and confidence which are essential for an entrepreneurial career [10]. It is only in the last decade or so that women have become employment oriented, but women entrepreneurship in India is still in the nascent stage.

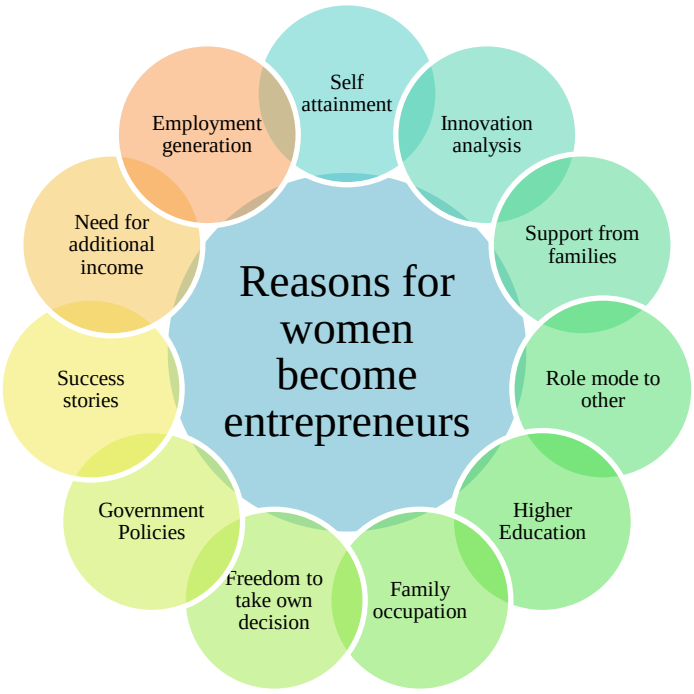

Figure No.: 03 Reasons for women to become entrepreneurs

CONSTRAINTS AND BARRIERS TO WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP:

Many Women entrepreneurs engaged in large, small or micro enterprises do not participate in the business circles and located in both formal and informal sectors. Many trade organizations such as ministries, chambers of commerce, export programmes and associations do not reach out specifically to women, expecting women's organizations to bridge the gap. So women entrepreneurs are not aware of the availability of existing support systems catering to the gender specific needs. For example, many women entrepreneurs work in the service sector and if export oriented business is undertaken it needs lot of information related to trades and export. Cultural traditions can also hold back women back from playing a more prominent role in business.

Figure No: 04 Problems of women entrepreneurs

ELEMENTS OF RESEARCH FRAMEWORK:

Considering the phenomenon of applying a 360 degree approach for researching women entrepreneurship development, Women Entrepreneurs are affected by their personal factors where they have to plan and manage them effectively for their business to thrive.

• Motivation, Commitment, Achievement and Attitude

• Abilities, skills, education, Training

• Innovation, Ideas, Creativity

• Availability and Utilization of Resources for example 6M's (Men, Material, Machine, Market, Money, Methods)

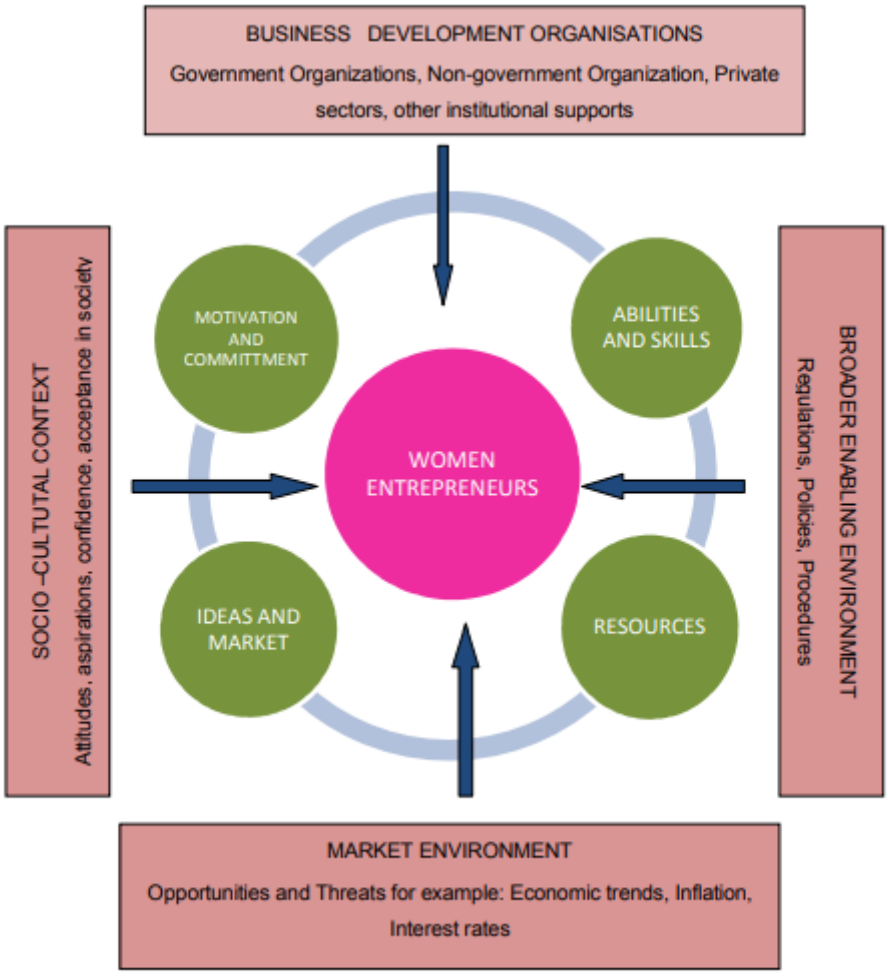

Figure No.: 05 Researching Women Entrepreneurs

Research Methodology

The measures for women economic security are adapted from Sujatha Gangadhar and Malyadri (2015). Three scale items are adapted related to the economic security. The effect of green microfinance institutions is measured by considering the two important services of green microfinance institutions; credit and insurance. Five scale items are adapted from Bernard et al. (2016) to measure credit. Furthermore, five scale items are adapted from Bernard et al. (2016) while considering the effect of insurance. Similarly, to measure the effect of mediating variable; green micro enterprise, nine scale items are adapted from Bernard et al. (2016). Finally, the moderating effect of green microfinance policy is considered by adapting three scale items from Uddin et al. (2021). All the scale items are provided

in Table 1. Minor changes were made among the scale items and adapted for the current study. To ensure the validity of the instrument, this study used content validity and face validity. For this purpose, the complete questionnaire was sent to three experts. These three experts were selected based on the area of expertise in the concerned study. The questionnaire was sent to them and detailed discussion was carried out on each scale item.

This study using primary data, attempts to investigate how SHGs induced sustainable environment friendly entrepreneurship can enhance our country's economic future and further tries to analyse how these environments sustainable entrepreneurship enhances comparative advantage in trio development – Economic, Social and Environmental in different Gram Panchayats in Murshidabad. This study also finds that the projects have percolated to the grassroot level. It is further observed that the participation in SHGs has a positive effect on sustainable economic development vis-a-vis women empowerment of the poverty stricken marginalized rural mass. Being situated on the left Bank of the river Ganges the district of Murshidabad is very fertile considering the climatic conditions necessary for jute and paddy cultivation. Murshidabad is one of the major producers of this biodegradable crop and staple food vis-a-vis mangoes which has a legacy since the Nawab era. In this particular study, we also see that women have been using jute as one of the chief ingredients for the production of ropes and bags.

The empirical framework of this study is represented by the following functional form:(1)$E_t = f(Y_t, T_t, R_t, W_t)$Where E_t represents environmental quality at time t, Y_t denotes economic development, T_t captures technological innovations, R_t refers to renewable energy consumption, and W_t indicates women's empowerment. Prior to the empirical estimations, all variables are transformed into their natural logarithmic form to simplify the analysis and facilitate the interpretation of results. The econometric model is specified as

The Phillips–Perron test extends this analysis by addressing heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation in the error terms without the need to add lagged difference terms explicitly. This test provides robustness to serial correlation and varying error structures, which are common in long time-series data covering multiple economies. The inclusion of the P-P test ensures that stationarity results are not biased by error dynamics that may affect the ADF outcomes.

The DF-GLS test offers an additional refinement by applying a generalized least squares (GLS) detrending procedure before testing for a unit root. This approach enhances the power of the test, particularly in small samples or when the series exhibits strong persistence. Given the relatively long but finite span of data in this study (33 years, 1990–2022), the DF-GLS test provides a valuable complement to the ADF and PP tests by improving sensitivity to subtle deviations from non-stationarity.

Result Analysis

It can be observed that; credit, insurance, green micro enterprise, green microfinance policy and women economic freedom has factor loading higher than 0.7 for each item. Similarly, this study also addressed the composite reliability (CR) of each construct. The CR must be higher than 0.7 which is minimum threshold level in this study (Murugan et al., 2019; Purwanto, 2021). CR for all the variables is higher than 0.7 which confirmed the reliability of the construct. Additionally, this study also addressed average variance extracted (AVE) which should be higher than 0.5 (Basco et al., 2022; Manley et al., 2021). All the variables given in Table 3 having AVE higher than 0.7

Results of structural model shows significant effect of insurance on green micro enterprises with t-value 8.968. Similarly, it has significant effect on women economic freedom with t-value 3.687. The relationship between green micro enterprises and women economic freedom is significant as the t-value is 6.837. Moreover, this study examined the moderation effect of green microfinance policy. The moderation effect of green microfinance policy considered between credit and green micro enterprise. This moderation effect is significant with t-value 1.851. The moderation effect of green microfinance policy between credit and green micro enterprise is given in Figure 6. It shows that moderation effect weakens the relationship between credit and green micro enterprises. Another moderation effect of green microfinance policy is examined between insurance and women economic freedom. This moderation effect is significant with t-value 1.678.

In contrast, technological advancement plays a crucial role in improving ecological quality, as reflected in its negative and statistically significant association with GHG emissions. A 1 % increase in technological progress reduces global emissions by 0.003 % in the short run and 0.08 % in the long run. This reduction may

be attributed to the adoption of cleaner technologies, improved energy efficiency, and innovations aimed at pollution abatement. Accordingly, the null hypothesis is rejected in favor of the alternative, confirming that technological innovation mitigates ecological challenges worldwide by lowering GHG emissions.

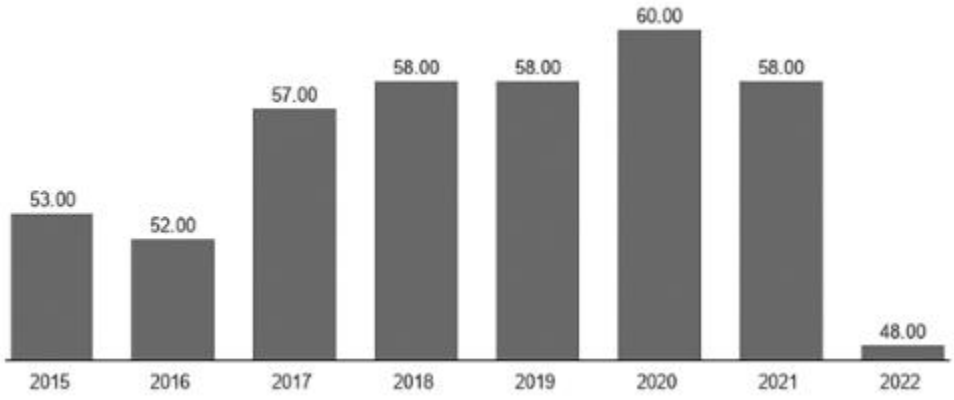

Figure 06: Economic Freedom in China (2015–2022) (source: The Heritage Foundation)

The ARDL estimation further reveals a negative relationship between global GHG emissions and renewable energy consumption, indicating that the use of sustainable energy improves ecological quality worldwide. Specifically, renewable energy consumption reduces GHG emissions by 0.17 % in the short run and 0.19 % in the long run. This outcome can be attributed to the increasing deployment of renewable energy across residential, industrial, manufacturing, and commercial sectors. Accordingly, the null hypothesis is rejected in favor of the alternative, underscoring that greater reliance on green energy plays a central role in mitigating biodiversity loss and curbing global emissions.

The analysis demonstrates that economic growth increases GHG emissions, underscoring its negative environmental impact, while technological innovation, renewable energy adoption, and women's empowerment exert positive effects by reducing emissions and strengthening ecological resilience. The synergies among these positive drivers reveal that women's empowerment facilitates the diffusion of clean technologies and supports renewable energy adoption, thereby reinforcing global sustainability pathways. Overall, the figure illustrates that achieving environmental sustainability requires not only decoupling

economic growth from emissions but also harnessing social inclusion, technological advancement, and green energy transitions as mutually reinforcing strategies.

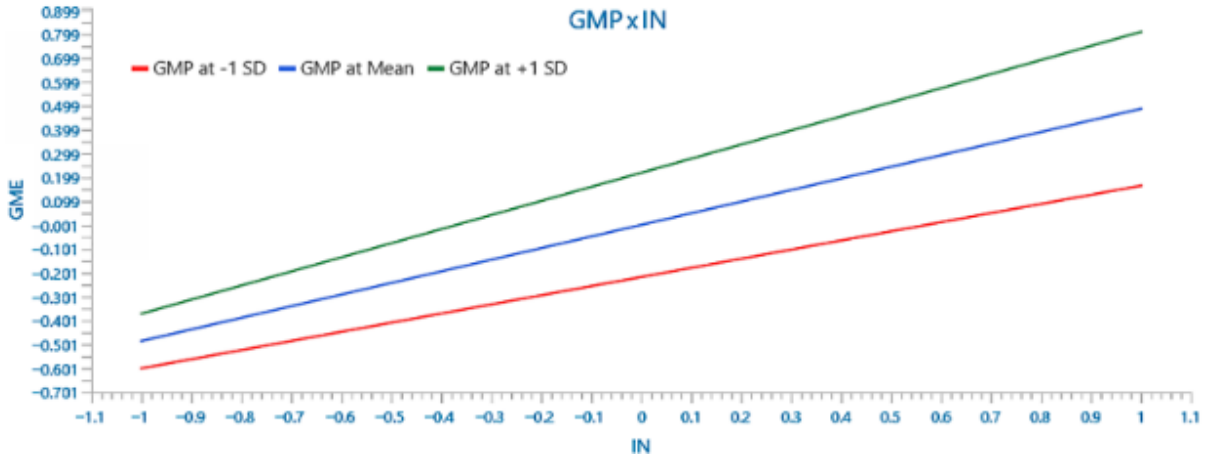

Figure 7: Moderation effect of green microfinance policy between insurance and green micro enterprise

The 2013 Vietnam's Constitution affirms: "Everyone is equal before the law; No one is discriminated against in political, civil, economic, cultural, and social life" (Article 16); "Everyone has the right to live in a clean environment" (Article 43) and "The State has a policy to protect the environment; manage and use natural resources effectively and sustainably;… respond to climate change" (Article 63) (Constitution of Vietnam, 2013). This provision is compatible with Article 14 of the CEDAW Convention (1979), which requires countries to ensure that women have the right to enjoy adequate living conditions, including housing, sanitation, and social services. Also, it reflects SDG13 on climate action and is linked to SDG 5 on gender equality. This is the constitutional basis for Vietnam to design a gender–integrated green development policy, while affirming women's equal participation in resource management and sustainable development. In addition, the provisions on contracts and guarantees create conditions and a safe "framework" for women to access capital and green credit. Articles 12 and 13 of the 2006 Law on Gender Equality stipulate that women have equal rights in accessing capital, markets, and employment opportunities. These provisions specify Article 11 (1) (c) CEDAW on equal rights in

career choice and promotion, as well as Article 11 (1) (d) on the right to enjoy benefits and working conditions like men

Currently, the absence of a comprehensive monitoring framework has been identified as a factor limiting the substantive implementation of women's rights within the green economy. In the Vietnamese context, discussions have emerged around the potential relevance of developing indicators to capture gender equality dimensions in green economic activities. Such indicators may include, for example, women's access to green credit and women's participation in leadership roles within climate- and environment-related projects. The use of measurable indicators has been discussed in the literature as a means of assessing progress over time, as well as of enhancing transparency and accountability in the governance of gender-responsive green development. On the other hand, the management of legal risk has been identified as a relevant consideration in discussions on women's participation in the green economy. In civil law relations, women, like other economic actors, are not only rights-holders but also bear corresponding legal responsibilities, including potential liability for environmental damage. In this regard, existing policy-oriented research has pointed to the role of liability insurance mechanisms and related financial tools in mitigating legal exposure.

CONCLUSION

In this paper a brief conceptual framework of the study is done considering the factors affecting Women Entrepreneurship Development, the constraints and barriers, the motivators which foster women entrepreneurship is studied. As in India is a male dominated society and women are assumed to be economically as well as socially dependent on male members. The absolute dependence seems to be diluted among the high and middle class women as they are becoming more aware of personal needs and demanding greater equality. The assessment need of Interventions, soft Interventions and Hard Interventions, and approach for researching women entrepreneurs model.

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