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Measuring Women's Freedom: Introducing the Women Freedom Index (WFI) for Domestic Empowerment and Rights

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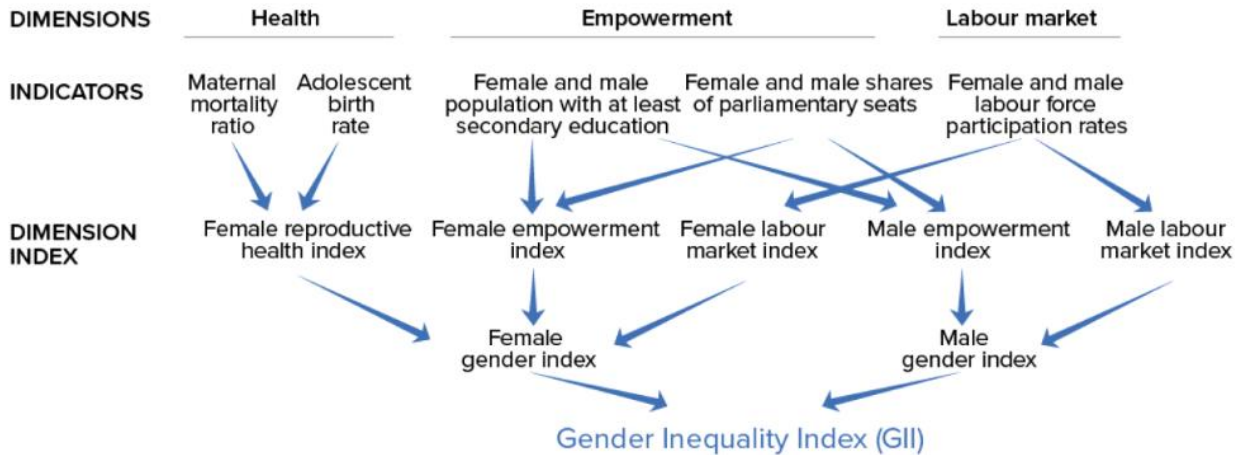
Abstract:

This research paper introduces the *Women Freedom Index (WFI)*, a novel measure designed to assess women's domestic freedom across various geographic levels, including districts, cities, provinces, countries, counties, states, and subcontinents. While existing indices gauge global women's empowerment and discrimination, they often neglect the specific aspect of domestic freedom. The WFI incorporates key dimensions of women's freedom like sports, work, travel, politics, education, justice, and domestic decision-making, using independent indicators for a comprehensive evaluation. Built on primary data collection with meticulous data cleaning, the index provides an accurate representation of women's actual freedom levels. Initial findings reveal significant domestic discrimination, with 65% reporting gender-based discrimination from fathers, 60% facing restrictions on sports participation under paternal influence, and 32% of educated women being denied careers in the electronic media by their husbands. The WFI is vital for recognizing and promoting women's domestic freedom, enhancing overall well-being. Policymakers, researchers, and advocates can leverage the index to advance gender equality and inclusivity. By addressing the often-overlooked domestic sphere, the WFI offers insights to achieve sustainable development goals and improve women's autonomy and well-being, emphasizing the pivotal role of domestic environments in shaping women's freedom and empowerment.

Keywords: Women, Freedom, Primary Data, Empowerment, Discrimination, Index

Introduction:

Women's freedom and empowerment play a vital role in upgrading economic well-being. The prosperity of women in an economy leads to the opulence of the concerned state or country. Since then, according to Prof. Dr. Amarendra, CEO of CEOWORLD Magazine, "there is no nation in the world that is 100% safe for women with the freedom to live equally. ""But some countries are better than others when it comes to equal rights, social inclusion, and a sense of security." *The United Nations Development Program developed and designed the Gender Inequality Index (GII) to introduce the gender gap in three different dimensions: reproductive health (dimension 1), empowerment (dimension 2), and the labor market (dimension 3).* GII index calculation based on the suggested model of Seth (2009)—an association-sensitive inequality measure computed independently concerning gender and aggregated using the Harmonic Mean law— According to Klasen and Schüler, the GII is designed to reflect a loss in human development, but the benchmark against which the losses are assessed is not indicated anywhere, unlike the GDI, where the losses are assessed against the HDI, enabling the HDI to represent complete equality. They also argue that the GII blends indices in a variety of ways, which adds to its complexity and raises other concerns. The assessment mixes well-being with empowerment, which becomes problematic since it adds complexity, lacks transparency, and suffers from the issue of using ratios as arithmetic means. The GII is briefly criticized for failing to include unpaid domestic labor and informal employment, which are the two occupations where women are disproportionately overrepresented. In many impoverished civilizations, women, and girls labor in the home the bulk of the time, while men and boys work in the home very little, if at all. As a result, the GII falls short of accurately reflecting the time that women spend performing unpaid work and the underlying worldwide inequities that exist between men and women.



GII mostly uses data from a secondary source to assist with gender inequality, which is subjected to the market economy's data availability and misses the context of domestic gender inequality, which can only be understood with the use of a primary data set. The *Women Peace and Security Index* by the Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace, and Security (GIWPS) is designed to find the peace and security of women by defining inclusion (4), justice (5), and security (6). The inclusion section consists of the indicators comprised of the mean year of schooling, total years of schooling, labor force participation, cellphone use independence, individual or joint account at the bank, and seats in the National Parliament. Justice incorporates the indicators of discriminatory norms, the sex ratio at birth, and laws or regulations that limit women's participation in the economy or society. Furthermore, security consists of the total number of battle deaths, community safety, and intimate partner violence. Despite the fact that this index provides useful information about women's empowerment, it has some limitations and shortcomings, such as the fact that the average year of school or the total number of years of schooling does not reflect literal women's freedom in the choice of education domain, and it can be biased if parents or guardians want to educate girls solely for the purpose of avoiding forced marriages, which does not consider women's freedom in the education domain. Further, labor force participation statistics do not reveal the willingness of women towards work; some might not be willing to work even though they have the freedom to do so. Testing domestic peace and security by the number of bank accounts and seats in parliament might be biased by ignoring the fact that one would not have been sufficiently educated by their own will. The sex ratio at birth⁵ and the total number of battles ending in death⁶ are also flaws in proposing security and peace, especially for women. *The Women's Workforce Equality (WWE)* index ranks the countries based on each country's laws and regulations that restrict women's participation on a per-country basis. The WWE index is a satisfactory measure of women's empowerment and freedom, but it ignores women's willingness to participate in the economy. These laws may not be detrimental to women's freedom because they are religious restrictions that they are willing to follow blissfully. The *World's Best Country for Women (WBCW)* index has similar indicators as GII, which Klasen and Schüler denigrated. *The female Opportunity Index (FOI)* and *Global Gender Gap (GGG)* reports present other perspectives on women's freedom and empowerment. In essence, current indices that represent women's freedom somehow ignore the grounding of the freedom, which is directly affixed to the state of mind. It can be argued that women's freedom needs to be assisted on a domestic basis to draw a more veracious conclusion.

Review of Literature:

There are numerous papers published on women's empowerment from different perspectives, but this study comprehends confined research that foremost concerns the study. According to Dr. Nivedita and Priya Rani (2015), women are rebelling against conventional norms as they become more and more conscious of their rights to equality and independence. Women are taking on traditional roles and developing new outlooks on life. They support unrestricted sex and living. Legal abortion is now permitted. Newborns in wealthy cities are becoming more and more interested in test tubes. Recognizing the significance of women's equality, supporting women's empowerment, and ensuring social equality. Nadai Hassam, Her Hash, and Dr. Salim Tamari (2016) explore the history of the Palestinian women's movement during the early British Mandate period using a photograph shot in Jerusalem in 1945. The photograph exposes a facet of Palestinian life that has not been properly researched or realized by today's Palestinians. Modernity and education have had a regulatory and disciplinary influence on women's lives; they are not a cure for women's liberation.

Jennifer M. Gidley and Annie Ferguson, (2015) prove that Over the last thirty years, we have seen the growth, creation, and consolidation of the area of futures studies and foresight in Australia. Given its small population and geographic distance from major intellectual centuries in Europe and North America, Australia has more than its fair share of future researchers and practitioners (often called Futurists or Foresight Practitioners). What the unwritten history shows may be even more startling to some. This brief essay demonstrates that women were a large percentage of the pioneers and shapers of Australian futures studies. Furthermore, women make up a sizable number of futurists, academics, and foresight practitioners in Australia today. Susanne Hofmann and Melisa Cabrapan Duarte, (2021) While we believe that gender is an important factor in analyzing extractive activities, we must also acknowledge that women's experiences and interests in natural resources are not uniform or the same. We recognize and address gender inequalities and the distribution of power among women and across Latin America by encouraging researchers to include gender issues in resource extraction analyses. We must understand gender, ethnicity, age, and class disparities, among others, that structure the different - even opposing - and disruptive motives, interests, and movements with extractive operations through contextual research. The extraction of resources creates and restructures social interactions between local and migratory populations, corporate actors, governmental authorities, and their larger constituents. Furthermore, extractive economies produce new gendered realms of power and authority confrontations at the micro and macro levels. A focus on resource extraction processes demonstrates that neither nations nor local communities can be viewed as independent entities; rather, actors are entangled in global, unequal power relations that shape the intricate configuration of legal (and illegal) economies in extractive contexts in the Global South, and from which specific impacts regarding gender violence, gender equality, and gender justice emerge. As a result, feminist research on gender and resource extraction should be concerned with mapping cartographies of struggle around the world.

Neha Kumari and Rajesh Kumar, (2017) examine that Women's empowerment emerges by default in literature in the twenty-first century when women have gained equal rights in all sectors of life. Amish Tripathi's fiction has several intriguing characteristics in this regard. The Shiva Trilogy is a work of mythological fiction based on the legend of Lord Shiva, the primary god in Hinduism. He reimagined Meluha, a utopian country built by the Hindu God Lord Ram, according to his views. It is fascinating to examine the significance Amish attributes to women in his depiction of Ram Rajya via legendary figures like Shiva and Sati, prototypes of Lord Shiva and Goddess Sati.

His tale is set around 1900 BC, at the time of the proposed Saraswati Civilization. J. Hemarajajeswari¹ and Pradip Kumar Gupta, (2021) concluded that the analysis of gender variance in forces revealed that women's representation in the armed forces is significantly lower than men. When it comes to women in combat and leading positions, their numbers are insignificant. There might be a variety of reasons for this, such as their physical fitness for a fighting position, health, work environment, and peer acceptability, among others. Science has demonstrated that men and women do not have identical physical and psychological functions. Women often have less physical strength than males. Furthermore, there is some functional variance in women's brain functioning, which limits acquiring some abilities, such as spatial skills, which are critical for war and combat jobs. Some women may attain physical and psychological standards equivalent to males, and this individual variance provides opportunities for women. Women today are flourishing in every industry, and if capable women who can achieve professional standards are given the opportunity, regardless of gender, they can perform as well in the military. Women have played critical roles in numerous past World Wars, but they continue to fight for sufficient representation in armed military combat roles. Women who have demonstrated professional equality should be advanced as specialists such as medics, radio operators, intelligence operatives, or commanders rather than being expected to perform in typical areas such as nurses, physicians, and desk occupations. We are not advocating for equal participation of women in the armed forces, but rather that they are given equal chance to demonstrate their professional ability and be selected based on competency rather than gender. It would be foolish and a violation of real expertise to fail to identify these potentials based on gender.

Emana Gutema, Adeba Gemechu, and Panchugopal Biswas, (2017) recommended that Norms and cultures that discriminate against women owning assets and limiting their decision-making authority should be addressed by government, non-government, and other development actors through existing social structures. Both men and women should be equally involved in both production and reproduction roles, as well as have access to resource control and decision-making authority. Women should be encouraged to get involved in cattle marketing, fattening, and processing. Mrs. P.S.M. L. Vasantha and Dr. M. Prabhakar Reddy, (2017) ask the researcher to question 200 female employees from four large BPO firms in Hyderabad. The findings show that women in the BPO industry are more sensitive to psychological discomfort, lending validity to previous claims from India.) It has also been shown that the high attrition rate among women may be due to inconvenient shift arrangements, limited career opportunities, and higher job stress. The increased stress among female BPO employees was related to dual role stress, which included accountability both at home and at work, extended night shifts with attendant social demands and safety concerns, gender discrimination, and the glass ceiling. There is a need for (R development strategies including mentorship, secure transportation systems, and family-friendly policies that are explicitly aimed at decreasing stress for women and making workplaces more gender inclusive. These findings support the requirement. Dr. Upasana Thakur, (2017) It was shown that there is a considerable relationship between age and social characteristics such as moving independently and freely expressing oneself. It is also clear that there is no substantial relationship between age and capacity to openly converse with bankers/government officials/NGOs, hence the null hypothesis is accepted. There is a considerable association between education levels and social empowerment, and respondents' education levels impact rural women's social empowerment. The respondents' family type has no significant association with their social characteristics. The site of living has a considerable impact on women's social empowerment. The city in which women live has an impact on their social empowerment. It was established that there is a substantial relationship between

income level and social empowerment of women, but no relationship between income level and openly expressing ideas in family and group. According to Manjula B.G, microfinance activities have a substantial influence on improving the family's living conditions not only economically but also socially. She found that microfinance operations had a noticeable and favorable influence on the living standards, empowerment, and poverty reduction of the disadvantaged in society. Snigdha Chakrabarti discovered that the inefficiency of education and job programs developed in India for women required behavioral changes among women to combat patriarchal social norms. There were also significant geographical variances. They proposed that priority be given to an awareness advocacy effort to modify societal norms and that the growth of education and information systems may play an important part in this. In this case, the regulatory authority may engage non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Pramod Marar gave an overview of the (SBC Group's) sustainability approach, a brief history of microfinance India, and the role of SBC in India in servicing the microfinance business. They also talked about the bank's multi-stakeholder capacity-building initiatives, such as two schools where rural women learn important business and technical skills, as well as financial literacy, and an environmental and social village-based initiative for water conservation and livelihood creation. According to Gangaiah et al., the average loan offered to each member was Rs. Agriculture received the most loans, followed by dairy and textile enterprises. Agriculture generated the most job opportunities, followed by dairy and tailoring. The study discovered that lending to SHGs had a positive influence on income. Agriculture saw the greatest rise, followed by flower selling, dairy, tailoring, and the fabric industry. It was also discovered that microcredit has a quality-improvement effect on households with productive income usage. The study discovered that women with a broader social view had a higher level of awareness. Women's engagement has made them more willing to participate in community development efforts. According to s. Akinsanmi's research, disadvantaged rural women confront several difficulties. They frequently lack access to money, land, water, capital, education, and other social services, which can lead to illiteracy, hunger, sickness, high infant mortality, and a short life expectancy. Despite these obstacles, rural women bear significant obligations such as cultivating and preparing food, gathering water and firewood, cleaning the house, and caring for their children. Even though these women labor hard, their production is hampered by a lack of financing, technology, and extension services that may alleviate their responsibilities, as well as socio-cultural restraints. Mr. Rahman, it was demonstrated that bank employees were expected to boost loan disbursement among their members and press for high recovery rates to generate the profits required for the institution's economic survival. To guarantee timely repayment at lending centers, bank employees and borrowing peers put significant pressure on female consumers. He discovered that many borrowers maintain their regular payment schedules through a loan recycling process, which significantly increases the debt- liability of individual households, increases tension and frustration among household members, produces new forms of dominance over women, and increases violence in society.

Vishal M. Bhaware and Dr. V.V. Purohit, 2017 results of the research clearly show that the current infrastructural facilities for children in the context of the right to education are insufficient. It should be underlined that the number of amenities in public sector schools should be varied, with suitable training facilities for instructors and legal provisions for educational possibilities for students in all schools, including private schools in India.

Research Methodology:

Theoretical Framework:

The common practice is to define the indices through the Figure Framework appropriately under the dimensions, indicators, and the individual index approach from the composite index exhibit.

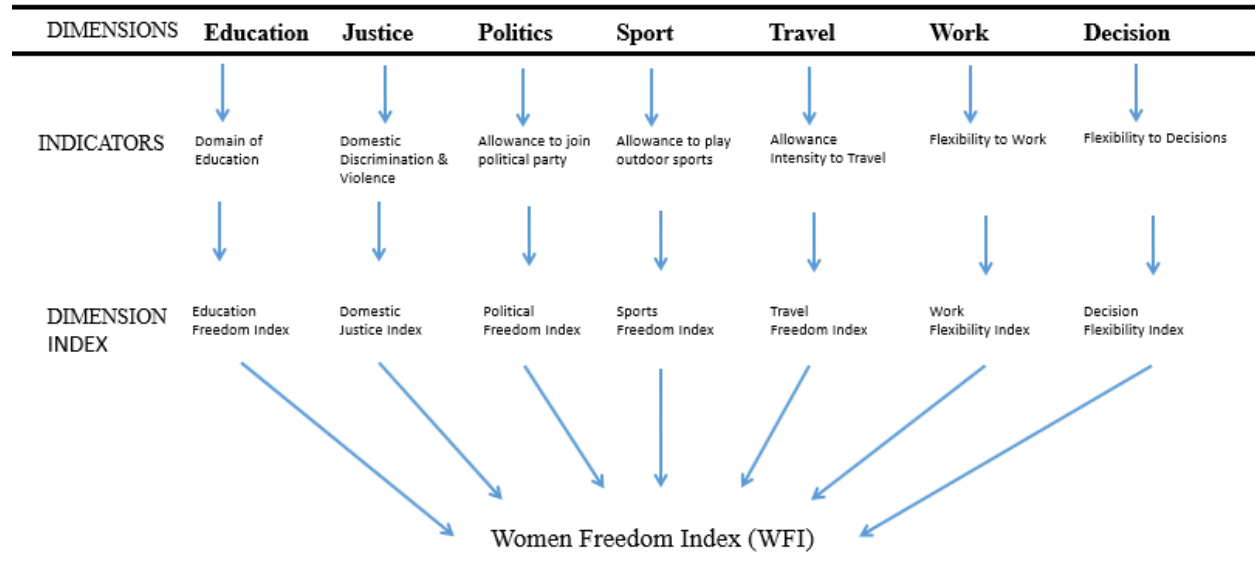


Figure 1: Summarized Framework of Women Freedom Index (WFI)

This index consists of as many dimensions to understand the appropriate freedom with meticulous care. Dimension indices themselves propose the value evaluation of a certain proportion. This ideal index is constructed from the primary data collection using the Kiaer (1897) representative method. The questionnaire is based on the targeted query concerning the data cleaning perspective, and responses are completely random data collection to the objected respondents.

S.No	Dimensions	Question	Options			
1	Education	Are you independent to choose the domain of education (Engineering, Biology, Sport Science, BBA etc.)?	Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	
2	Justice	Have you ever faced physical violence because of your gender by guardian?	Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	
		Have you ever faced domestic discrimination because of your gender (e.g. distribution of food, uneven excess to education, etc.)?	Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	
3	Politics	Are you Free to join political party and practice politics?	Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	
4	Sports	Are you Free to play sports especially outdoor games (join sport club or play national or international level)?	Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	
5	Travel	Are you free to travel within the city?	Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	
		Are you free to travel within the province?	Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	
		Are you free to travel within the country?	Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	
		Are you free to travel abroad?	Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	
		Are you free to walk alone casually?	Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	
6	Work	Are you independent to choose between making a career or marriage?	Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	
		Are you independent to choose between being a working women or housewife?	Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	Unmarried
		Are you free to join showbiz industry?	Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	
		Are you free to choose electronic media industry? (Anchor person, News Reporter, Story Teller etc.)	Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	
7	Decision	Are you independent to take your life decisions?	Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	
		Are you free to choose what to wear (especially in events or gatherings)?	Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	
		Does your opinion matter in deciding how many children to have?	Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	Unmarried
		Are you independent to choose between domestic everyday work (cooking, dish washing, mopping etc.) or sleep?	Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	
		Are you independent to choose your life partner?	Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	

Figure 2: Questionnaire Framework of the WFI Index

The questionnaire Framework is particularly organized to target females aged 12 to 65+, the particular reason for specifying the age group is to find adult freedom among the women. The

mean year of schooling and expected year of study has been frequently and standardized used to understand the level of women empowerment. However, it does not elucidate the freedom or empowerment for the reason that to be biased, freedom to choose the domain of education let the researcher discover Education Freedom. Moreover, domestic discrimination because of gender would suggest domestic freedom which leads to participation in the economy as well. Conclude counting the seats available for women in National Assembly would also show women freedom on a societal basis, one might not have the desire to be a part of political surroundings even though the freedom to practice it. Other than asking the walking unescorted, the survey should have queries to inspect the severity of freedom and empowerment. Most developing countries face the hindrance to women working in showbiz and the electronic media industry, and independence to choose the sense of work also be part of freedom of choice, additionally, one should have a choice between making a career or marriage, and being a housewife or working women; which shows the empowerment to the women on a domestic basis. Besides, independency in wearing, everyday work, and, choosing a life partner allows a female to have the advantage to perform better. Data collecting technique shall also be the crucial part to reaching the conclusion close to the assurance. One might not desire to have freedom in a particular area since freedom is the state of mind so we could not judge freedom by relying upon the secondary data estimations, there ought to be an option that displays the numerous data of not chosen freedom by their own will.

In approaching the rank, the index is divided into seven-dimension weightage methods including Education, Justice, Politics, Sports, Travel, Work, and Decision. The final score of the index is computed by

$$WFI = \sum_0^N \frac{(SW^S)N^P}{N^S} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad 0 < WFI < 1 \quad (1)$$

Where SW^S is the sub-weightage score given to each of the dimensions of the index; N^P presents the number of respondents to the given question that improves the overall score of freedom reaches to 1. Sorted total number of respondents denoted by N^S ; it includes only the responses those are other than *unmarried* and *don't wish to choose* with the aim to target the actual discrimination on a domestic basis.

Sub-weightage score can be depending upon the dimensions and number of respondents through the following basis

$$SW^S = \frac{1/D}{N^q} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

D is the total number of dimensions in the stated index and N^q can be calculated from the number of questions assigned to each dimension. Noted that SW^S is evaluated separately for each dimension. Farther, $N^S = R - R^O$, and $N^P = N^S - R^n$ where R is the total number of the respondent and R^O represents the number of respondents only given the answer by (*Yes*) or (*No*). N^P can be found through the difference of sorted total number of respondents (N^S) and aggregation of the respondents (R^n) those answer (*No*) to the asked question. It is notable that questions like in the *Justice* section have inverse meaning from the other queries, therefore, N^P can be computed in such dimensions through $N^S - R^y$ and R^y denote the total number of respondents those answered (*Yes*) to the asked question. In the Justice section questions, (*No*) answer encourages the freedom among the women rather than (*Yes*). The Domestic Justice Index

score may directly be calculated through $\{SW^S - \left[\frac{(SW^S)N^p}{N^s} \right]\}$ in which justice would not be treated differently from other indices.

Empirical Framework:

The prime practice to understand the theoretical framework is to employ the principal components into the hypothetical empirics.

S.No	Dimensions & Respective Questions	Sub-weightage	Weightage
1	Education		14.29%
1.1	Are you independent to choose the domain of education (Engineering, Biology, Sport Science, BBA	14.29%	
2	Justice		14.29%
2.1	Have you ever faced physical violence because of your gender by guardian?	7.14%	
2.2	Have you ever faced domestic discrimination because of your gender (e.g. distribution of food, uneven excess to education, etc.)?	7.14%	
3	Politics		14.29%
3.1	Are you Free to join political party and practice politics?	14.29%	
4	Sports		14.29%
4.1	Are you Free to play sports especially outdoor games (join sport club or play national or international	14.29%	
5	Travel		14.29%
5.1	Are you free to travel within the city?	2.86%	
5.2	Are you free to travel within the province?	2.86%	
5.3	Are you free to travel within the country?	2.86%	
5.4	Are you free to travel abroad?	2.86%	
5.5	Are you free to walk alone casually?	2.86%	
6	Work		14.29%
6.1	Are you independent to choose between making a career or marriage?	3.57%	
6.2	Are you independent to choose between being a working women or housewife?	3.57%	
6.3	Are you free to join showbiz industry?	3.57%	
6.4	Are you free to choose electronic media industry? (Anchor person, News Reporter, Story Teller etc.)	3.57%	
7	Decision		14.29%
7.1	Are you independent to take your life decisions?	2.86%	
7.2	Are you free to choose what to wear (especially in events or gatherings)?	2.86%	
7.3	Does your opinion matter in deciding how many children to have?	2.86%	
7.4	Are you independent to choose between domestic everyday work (cooking, dish washing, mopping etc.) or sleep?	2.86%	
7.5	Are you independent to choose your life partner?	2.86%	
	Women Freedom Index (WFI)	100%	100%

Figure 3: Empirical Hypothetical Framework of Women Freedom Index (WFI)

The weightage and sub-weightage among the dimensions & respective questions are quantified by the (SW^S) equation proposed in the theoretical framework that shows the aggregate score of WFI as well as each dimension index along with each question's results. (SW^S) equation permuted to the percentage form by multiplying the equation by 100 to display the weightage values in the simplest and most comprehension expression.

To have a complete idea of the index framework structure building, authors often use hypothetical data to show the actual outcomes of the suggested. However, it is somehow necessary to present the value using some sort of relevant data, for that, data has been primarily collected through the random data sampling technique of one of the dominant city of Pakistan; Karachi. The random data from 89 responses were collected through arbitral sampling from the entire city of Karachi. The score may possibly be publicized through the following foundations.

S. No	Dimensions & Respective Questions	Sub-weightage	Weightage	Freedom %
1	Education Freedom Index		13.61%	95.29%
1.1	etc.)?	13.61%		95.29%
2	Domestic Justice Index		11.92%	83.41%
2.1	Have you ever faced physical violence because of your gender by guardian?	6.22%		87.06%
2.2	Have you ever faced domestic discrimination because of your gender (e.g. distribution of food, uneven excess to education, etc.)?	5.70%		79.76%
3	Political Freedom Index		4.91%	34.38%
3.1	Are you Free to join political party and practice politics?	4.91%		34.38%
4	Sports Freedom Index		9.46%	66.22%
4.1	level)?	9.46%		66.22%
5	Travel Freedom Index		7.67%	53.68%
5.1	Are you free to travel within the city?	1.87%		65.48%
5.2	Are you free to travel within the province?	1.17%		41.03%
5.3	Are you free to travel within the country?	1.16%		40.51%
5.4	Are you free to travel abroad?	1.27%		44.30%
5.5	Are you free to walk alone casually?	2.20%		77.11%
6	Work Flexibility Index		8.49%	59.45%
6.1	Are you independent to choose between making a career or marriage?	3.07%		85.90%
6.2	Are you independent to choose between being a working women or housewife?	3.15%		88.14%
6.3	Are you free to join showbiz industry?	0.65%		18.18%
6.4	Are you free to choose electronic media industry? (Anchor person, News Reporter, Story Teller etc.)	1.63%		45.53%
7	Decision Flexibility Index		12.40%	86.83%
7.1	Are you independent to take your life decisions?	2.24%		78.48%
7.2	Are you free to choose what to wear (especially in events or gatherings)?	2.59%		90.80%
7.3	Does your opinion matter in deciding how many children to have?	2.63%		91.89%
7.4	Are you independent to choose between domestic everyday work (cooking, dish washing, mopping etc.) or sleep?	2.34%		81.93%
7.5	Are you independent to choose your life partner?	2.60%		91.03%
	Women Freedom Index (WFI)	68.47%	68.47%	68.47%

Figure 3.1: Empirical Framework of Women Freedom Index (WFI)

The advantage of dividing the index into sub-portions is that policymakers can identify the greater and minor portions to work on. The data collected from Karachi City unfold the more authentic judgment of the freedom the women with appreciable outcomes in *Education Freedom* and *Political Freedom* should be into consideration. Sub-weightage and Weightage are estimated from the data collected by using the (SW^S) equation and incorporating further equations discussed in the theoretical framework. Freedom percentage may be calculated by taking the division of calculated weightage/sub-weightage with spliced actual weightage/sub-weightage. Out of 89 responses, 16.09% of data collected might be irrelevant to the estimation; *unmarried* should not be in consideration of questions like deciding between being a working woman and a housewife, and opinion regarding children; 4.55% are not appropriate to use from 16.09%, and 11.53% are those who choose the option of *don't wish to choose/decide* that actually indicates that those women do not have the desire to have freedom of choice on the particular area by the following figure

S. No	Dimensions & Respective Questions	Option			
		Yes	No	Don't wish to choose	Unmarried
1	Education	91.01%	4.49%	4.49%	-
1.1	Are you independent to choose the domain of education (Engineering, Biology, Sport Science, BBA etc.)?	91.01%	4.49%	4.49%	-
2	Justice	15.73%	79.21%	5.06%	-
2.1	Have you ever faced physical violence because of your gender by guardian?	12.36%	83.15%	4.49%	-
2.2	Have you ever faced domestic discrimination because of your gender (e.g. distribution of food, uneven excess to education, etc.)?	19.10%	75.28%	5.62%	-
3	Political	24.72%	47.19%	28.09%	-
3.1	Are you Free to join political party and practice politics?	24.72%	47.19%	28.09%	-
4	Sports	55.06%	28.09%	16.85%	-
4.1	Are you Free to play sports especially outdoor games (join sport club or play national or international level)?	55.06%	28.09%	16.85%	-
5	Travel	48.99%	41.57%	9.44%	-
5.1	Are you free to travel within the city?	61.80%	32.58%	5.62%	-
5.2	Are you free to travel within the province?	35.96%	51.69%	12.36%	-
5.3	Are you free to travel within the country?	35.96%	52.81%	11.24%	-
5.4	Are you free to travel abroad?	39.33%	49.44%	11.24%	-
5.5	Are you free to walk alone casually?	71.91%	21.35%	6.74%	-
6	Work	44.94%	28.09%	19.38%	7.58%
6.1	Are you independent to choose between making a career or marriage?	75.28%	12.36%	12.36%	-
6.2	Are you independent to choose between being a working women or housewife?	58.43%	7.87%	3.37%	30.34%
6.3	Are you free to join showbiz industry?	11.24%	50.56%	38.20%	-
6.4	Are you free to choose electronic media industry? (Anchor person, News Reporter, Story Teller etc.)	34.83%	41.57%	23.60%	-
7	Decision	70.56%	11.24%	6.97%	11.24%
7.1	Are you independent to take your life decisions?	69.66%	19.10%	11.24%	-
7.2	Are you free to choose what to wear (especially in events or gatherings)?	88.76%	8.99%	2.25%	-
7.3	Does your opinion matter in deciding how many children to have?	38.20%	3.37%	2.25%	56.18%
7.4	Are you independent to choose between domestic everyday work (cooking, dish washing, mopping etc.) or sleep?	76.40%	16.85%	6.74%	-
7.5	Are you independent to choose your life partner?	79.78%	7.87%	12.36%	-
Sub-Total		51.57%	32.35%	11.53%	4.55%

Figure 3.2: Empirical Questionnaire Framework of the WFI Index

Results would not be the same in view of the fact that justice has an inverse effect on the index together with it calculated by computing the response ratio of the total responses. It is noted that the *Political*, *Work*, *Sports*, and *Travel* dimension has more responses on *Don't wish to choose* which demonstrate that women are not willing to have freedom in that area which means it should not include while drawing the final conclusion.

Conclusion and Policy Implication:

The author believes that the proposed index methodology is fair and almost perfect within the same subject of the given field. The form of decomposition approach obtained in this paper not only yields a more nearly reliable estimation of women's freedom but also gives the idea of the profundity of different segments of the sub-indices. The methodological framework introduced in the paper is flexible towards the dimensions and their indicators, it can be used to construct any kind of index that consist the binary inputs to determine the outcomes. Policymakers and researchers may use this index along with other related data such as respondent years of education, occupation, place of work, age, and residential area to assist the relationship between dependent and independent variables. Additionally, guardian education, place of work, occupation, and relation with guardian might be shown great results that help researchers and policymakers to focus on. As roughly estimated that those women who reported facing domestic discrimination because of gender are mostly by fathers around 65%. It is also reported that women are not allowed to play sports headed by again fathers nearly 60%. Thirty-two percent (32%) of husband disallow their spouse to make a career in the electronic media industry even though 42% holds a Master's degree. Indeed, lawmakers and subject researchers doing significant work on the particular issue and the world witnessed the progress, this paper recommends a miniature contribution to the women's freedom and empowerment world that might help for a little more progress.

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