

Case Study

Psychological Empowerment of Socially Challenged Women Groups in Relation to Some Demographical Parameters: A Case Study in Some Selected Districts of West Bengal (India)

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Abstract: Psychological empowerment enhances confidence, agency, and decision-making abilities among socially challenged groups of women, fostering social and economic inclusion. The central focus was to measure the psychological empowerment of such groups of women (SC, ST and OBC) based on their residence (rural vs. urban) and different age levels. Relevant data of 649 women belonging to socially challenged groups were collected using multistage random sampling from Murshidabad, South 24 parganas and Midnapore districts in West Bengal (India). The study revealed a significant difference in psychological empowerment between rural and urban areas. Furthermore, psychological empowerment among women remained consistent across different age groups and social categories (SC, ST, and OBC), indicating that age did not play a decisive role in shaping their psychological empowerment. Further studies in this area extending to other regions and considering more relevant parameters are expected to be useful for the welfare of these socially challenged groups of women.

Keywords: Psychological empowerment; demographic variables; Socially challenged groups; Women and West Bengal (India).

1. Introduction

In the 21st century, psychological empowerment is a crucial factor for women belonging to socially challenged groups, including SC, ST, and OBC communities. Inner strength is a fundamental characteristic that enables women to achieve their goals and aspirations. Psychological empowerment is a positive and multidimensional procedure that allows individuals to recognise their capabilities in all aspects of life. It involves participation in collective actions and influences an individual's livelihood [1]. Also referred to as individual empowerment, psychological empowerment occurs when a person makes choices and exercises control over their power, which is central to the empowerment process [2].

Psychological empowerment is a crucial resource for women belonging to the socially challenged category as there are reports of deprivation and marginalisation in society faced by this section. Their advancement contributes to overall societal progress. Multiple factors influence the development of psychological empowerment among these women, including education, family structure, economic status, and age. It is essential to consider these parameters to have a comprehensive understanding on these aspects [3]. The current study

focuses on two demographic factors viz., (i) residence (rural and urban) and (ii) age groups (18–26, 27–35, and 36–45 years) in order to examine their relevance to the psychological empowerment of women from socially challenged groups. Though, limiting the study to only two parameters remains as one of the limitations of the current study, outcomes of the study are expected to open up new directions for future research on welfare of the socially challenged group of women.

2. Operational Definition of Key Terms

2.1. Psychological Empowerment (PE)

PE includes beliefs that goals can be achieved, awareness about resources and factors that hinder or enhance one's efforts to achieve those goals, and efforts to fulfil the goals [4].

In the present study, psychological empowerment (PE) refers to the composite score derived from the analysis of perceived control, self-efficacy, self-motivation, decision-making power, critical thinking, and coping behaviors.

2.2. Women of Socially Challenged Groups

Socially challenged groups mean any socially, economically and educationally backward classes of citizens recognized by the Indian Government for clause (4) of article 15 of the Constitution of India. The socially challenged groups primarily consist of Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and other backward Cass [5], [6]. However, in this study, the term “Socially Challenged” has been used instead of “Backward”.

In the present study, women who belong to the 18-45 age group from socially challenged groups of SC (Schedule Castes), ST (Schedule Tribes), and Other backward Cass (Muslim Women) are considered.

3. Review of Literature

In a review of the literature, some investigators have highlighted different angles on psychological empowerment around the world. Indonesian studies, identified that those in the age group of 25 to 35 years and those with higher educational levels had a significant impact on psychological empowerment, and a positive correlation was reported between psychological empowerment and affective commitment among NGO women [7]. In the Indian studies, caste played a decisive role in shaping women’s access to education, employment, and psychological empowerment [8]. Studies in Iran identified that mothers’ employment, marital satisfaction, and early marriage had both direct and indirect effects on the psychological empowerment of pregnant women [9]. A study in Pakistan revealed that economic and psychosocial factors played an important role in fostering psychological empowerment among women [10].

Furthermore, Batool & Batool developed a global psychological empowerment scale for women comprising six dimensions. This scale was tested on 202 Pakistani women aged 22 to 60 years for Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and on 500 women in the same age range for Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), and the results identified a good fit of the scale [11].

American studies reported that higher levels of intrapersonal psychological empowerment were associated with stronger ethnic identity, greater social support, and lower levels of alcohol and drug use [12]. Another study found that empowering leadership positively influenced innovative work behaviour, but it did not significantly affect work engagement or psychological empowerment among employees [13]. Research on the American population revealed that psychological empowerment played an important role in the national development of the masses [14].

Additionally, psychological empowerment functioned as a mediating variable, linking creativity, paternalistic leadership, intention to stay, and moral supervision [15]. Studies conducted among Nigerian employees further identified that, work engagement acted as a mediating factor, positively connecting psychological empowerment and employee competence among non-managerial employees [16].

4. Significance and Relevance of the Study

From the literature review, it is observed that psychological empowerment has been examined across diverse fields, including women engaged in NGOs, pregnant women, individuals with alcohol and drug use, nursing employees, and non-managerial employees. Moreover, the locations of the study are globally mapped. Further, a wide range of variables has already been investigated elsewhere in relation to psychological empowerment, such as age groups, educational level, women's access to education and employment, mothers' employment, marital satisfaction, early marriage, economic and psychosocial factors, the global psychological empowerment scale, ethnic identity, social support, empowering leadership, innovative work behaviour, work engagement, national development, creativity, paternalistic leadership, intention to stay, and moral supervision. Nevertheless, the roles of different age groups and residential backgrounds (rural and urban) have not yet been adequately explored in connection with the psychological empowerment of women, especially among the socially challenged class of women. Considering the ever-increasing importance of women empowerment in India, especially for the marginalised sections of women, the current study has sought to understand psychological empowerment among SC, ST, and OBC women in some selected districts of West Bengal (India).

5. Objectives

The study seeks to compare the differences in psychological empowerment of socially challenged group women (SCs, STs, and OBCs) across residential settings (rural and urban) and varying age groups (18–26, 27–35, and 36–45 years) belonging to some selected districts of West Bengal (India).

6. Hypotheses

H01- H03: There is no significant difference in psychological empowerment (PE) between rural and urban SC (H01), ST (H02) and OBC women (H03).

H04 - H06: There is no significant difference in Psychological empowerment (PE) of SC (H04), ST (H05) and OBC (H06) women with respect to different age levels.

7. Method and Procedure

The descriptive method was employed in this study. All women belonging to socially challenged groups (SC, ST, and OBC) in the districts of Murshidabad, South 24 Parganas, and Paschim Medinipur in West Bengal (India) constituted the study population. According to the District Nutrition Profile data (2022), the women population of South 24 Parganas district is 2,530,585; followed by Murshidabad district with 2,086,828; and Paschim Medinipur district with 1,855,795 [17]. Therefore, these three districts were selected as the study population areas because most of the women belong to these districts of West Bengal.

A total sample of 649 socially challenged groups of women belonging to SC (321), ST (99), and OBC (229) was selected using a multistage stratified sampling technique from the three selected districts based on standard methodology [18]. An additional 62% above the estimated sample size was considered to account for potential attrition.

The Interval of age (18-45 years) of respondents/women was considered based on the age of voting rights in India and (ii) age limits for applications to the government services in West Bengal (India) [19].

8. Tools and Techniques

8.1. Psychological Empowerment

In the planning stage, psychological empowerment was measured through six key dimensions, such as (i) perceived control, (ii) self-efficacy, (iii) self-motivation, (iv) decision-making, (v) critical thinking, and (vi) coping behaviours based on theoretical framework available in literature [4]. A five-point Likert scale was utilized for item development using a survey-based approach with a probability sampling method. In the next stage, 35 items were formulated, drawing upon standardized scales available in literature such as the Global Psychological Empowerment Scale for Women [11] and Psychological Empowerment of NGO Women in Iran: Designing a Tool [20]. In the third stage, five experts have reviewed the content validity and face validity of the items and provided their feedback. In the fourth stage, the items were modified accordingly, and a pilot study was conducted on 134 women. Following the pilot study, five items were removed, and a final set of 30 items (“1. I try to resolve any problem in surroundings, where I live”..... “30. In any problematic situation in life, I become restless”) was retained, yielding a reliability, Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.826 of the total scale.

9. Analysis and Interpretation of the Data

In this section, the analysis and interpretation of the data were carried out using descriptive statistics (Mean, Median, SD, SK, and KU) and inferential statistics (t-test and ANOVA).

9.1. Normality Test through Absolute Skewness and Kurtosis Values

Table 1. The Normality of the Data was Tested based on the Calculated Absolute Skewness and Kurtosis Values

Caste	Demographical variables	N	M	Std. Error (M)	SD	SK	Std. Error (SK)	KU	Std. Error (KU)	
Scheduled Caste (SC)	Residence	Rural	139	99.68	1.168	13.773	.186	.206	.196	.408
		Urban	182	102.82	.782	10.554	-.250	.180	.489	.358
		Total	321	101.46	.677	12.134	-.078	.136	.374	.271
	Age	18 to 26	102	102.04	1.167	11.783	.025	.239	-.589	.474
		27 to 35	111	100.37	1.181	12.439	-.193	.229	.854	.455
		36 to 45	108	102.04	1.172	12.179	-.022	.233	.689	.461
		Total	321	101.46	.677	12.134	-.078	.136	.374	.271
	Scheduled Tribe (ST)	Residence	Rural	73	93.99	1.219	10.418	1.281	.281	5.538
Urban			26	99.73	2.374	12.105	-.257	.456	-.182	.887
Total			99	95.49	1.117	11.117	-.751	.243	3.345	.481
Age		18 to 26	45	95.56	1.529	10.255	.321	.354	-.009	.695
		27 to 35	30	97.67	1.761	9.643	-.276	.427	-.475	.833
		36 to 45	24	92.67	2.840	13.915	1.537	.472	5.442	.918
		Total	99	95.49	1.117	11.117	-.751	.243	3.345	.481
Other Backward Class (OBC)		Residence	Rural	113	101.10	1.073	11.410	.323	.227	.677
	Urban		116	104.04	1.016	10.947	-.497	.225	.520	.446
	Total		229	102.59	.743	11.250	-.081	.161	.342	.320
	Age	18 to 26	108	103.56	1.124	11.677	.125	.233	.170	.461
		27 to 35	61	103.89	1.371	10.705	-.238	.306	.818	.604
		36 to 45	60	99.52	1.368	10.593	-.545	.309	-.039	.608
		Total	229	102.59	.743	11.250	-.081	.161	.342	.320

9.1.1. Interpretation of the Normality Result

Table 1 shows the normality and descriptive statistics results (Mean, SD, standard error of mean, SK, and KU) of the demographic variables of the psychological empowerment scale, which are described below.

Normality was assessed through the absolute SK and KU values of residence and age levels of psychological empowerment according to social category (SC, ST and OBC), which is presented in Table 1.

According to Table 1 data, the calculated SK and KU values fall within the range of -1 to +1 [16] [a17] of all demographic variables. Therefore, it can be concluded that the demographic variables, i.e., residence and different levels of age groups of the psychological empowerment of backward class women (SC, ST and OBC), are normally distributed.

9.2. Analysis of the Difference in PE between Rural and Urban SC Women (H01)

Table 2. Difference in PE between rural and urban SC women

Scale: Psych- ological Empowe- -rment					Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for equality of means			
Caste	Reside- nce	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	Sig	t	df	Sig. (2- tailed)	Re- ma- rks
SC	Rural	139	99.68	13.773	8.287	.004	-2.230	251. 035	.027	*Sig
	Urban	182	102.82	10.554						

9.2.1. Interpretation of H01 Results

Table 2 demonstrates that there is a significant difference between rural and urban areas in the psychological empowerment of SC women. Also found through the mean score that urban women have higher PE than rural SC women. Table 2 results are depicted in Figure 1.

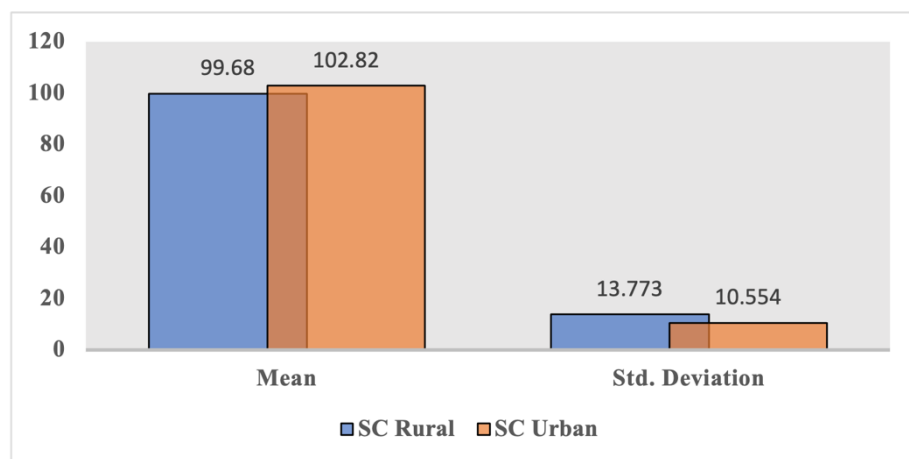


Figure 1. Graph showing the difference in PE between rural and urban SC Women

9.3. Analysis of the Difference in PE between Rural and Urban ST Women (H02)

Table 3. Difference in PE between rural and urban ST women

Scale: PE*					Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for equality of means				
Caste	Residence	N	Mean	Std. Deviation		F	Sig	t	df	Sig. (2- tailed)	Rem- arks
ST	Rural	73	93.99	10.418	Eq. var.**	1.368	.245	-2.312	97	.023	*Sig
	Urban	26	99.73	12.105							

*Psychological Empowerment

**Equal variances assumed

9.3.1. Interpretation of H02 Results

Table 3 reveals a difference in mean score in psychological empowerment between rural (M= 93.99, SD= 10.418) and urban (M= 99.73, SD= 12.105) ST women. In the case of Scheduled Tribe (ST) women, the t- test results present an analysis of the equality of variances through Levene's statistic, where the F value is 1.368 and the corresponding p-value is .245 ($p > .05$) so homogeneous variances can be assumed. Table 3 further reveals that, in the case of psychological empowerment of women between rural and urban ST groups, the calculated t (97) value is -2.312 and 'p' value is .023 ($p < .05$). As the t-value is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, it can be concluded that there is a difference between rural and urban in the psychological empowerment of ST women. Table 3 results are depicted in Figure 2.

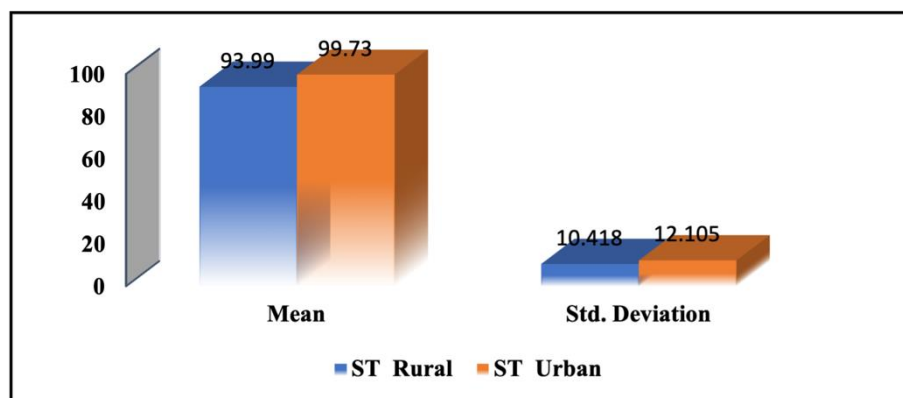


Figure 2. Graph showing the difference in PE between rural and urban ST Women

9.4. Analysis of the Difference in PE between Rural and Urban OBC Women (H03)

Table 4. Difference between rural and urban OBC women

Scale: PE*		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances					t-test for equality of means				
Caste	Res.**	N	Mean	Std. Deviation		F	Sig	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Rem -arks
OBC	Rural	113	101.1	11.410	Eq. var.***	0	.995	-1.994	227	.047	*Sig
	Urban	116	104.04	10.947							
*Psychological Empowerment											
**Residence											
***Equal variances assumed											

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9.4.1. Interpretation of H03 Results

Table 4 reveals a difference in mean score of psychological empowerment between rural (M= 101.10, SD= 11.410) and urban (M= 104.04, SD= 10.947) OBC women. The t-test results for OBC women present an analysis of equality of variances through Levene's statistic, where the F value is .000, and the corresponding p-value is .995 ($p > .05$). So, homogeneous variances can be assumed. Table 4 also shows that, in the case of psychological empowerment of women between rural and urban OBC groups, the calculated t (227) value is -1.994 and p-value is .047 ($p < .05$). Thus, the t-test is significant at the 0.05 level, it can be concluded that, there is a difference between rural and urban in the psychological empowerment of OBC women. Table 4 results are depicted in Figure 3.

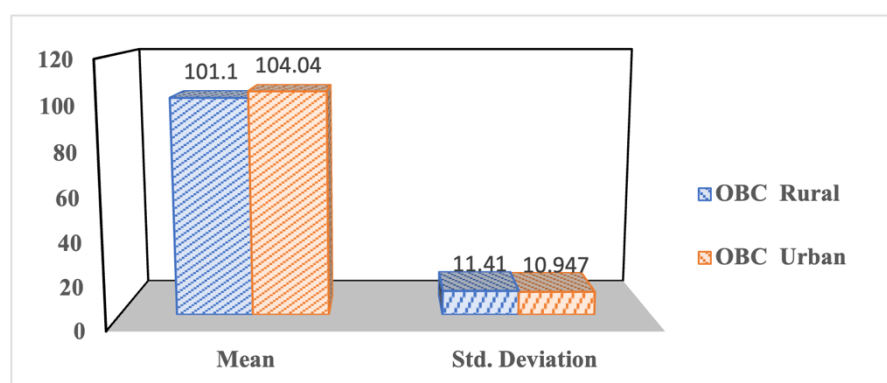


Figure 3. Graph showing the difference in PE between rural and urban OBC Women

9.5. Analysis of the Difference in PE of SC Women with Respect to Different Age Levels (H04)

Table 5. One-way ANOVA Test in PE of different age levels of SC women

Scale: Psychological Empowerment					Test of Homogeneity of Variances			ANOVA		
Caste	Age Groups	N	M	SD	Levene's test	Sig	F Value	Sig	Remark	
SC Group	18 to 26	102	102.04	11.783	Equal variance assumed	.201	.818	.685	.505	*Not Sig
	27 to 35	111	100.37	12.439						
	36 to 45	108	102.04	12.179						
	Total	321	101.46	12.134						

9.5.1. Interpretation of H04 Results

In SC groups, Table 5 reveals noticeable differences in mean scores of women's emancipation within different age groups. Women in the age group between 18 and 26 have their highest mean score, i.e. 93.44 and SD = 16.094, followed by those in the age between 36 to 45, whose mean score have 92.56 and SD = 15.855, and those age group between 27 to 35, who have the lowest mean score is 89.77 and SD = 15.855. Levene's statistic for equality of variances endorses that the supposition of equal variance is met ($F = .335$, $p = .715 > 0.05$), because the p value of Levene's test is greater than 0.05. 1.651 is an F value and the p value is .193, which is $P > 0.05$. This finding suggests a not significant variation in the emancipation of women across different age groups within the SC group. Table 5 results are depicted in Figure 4.

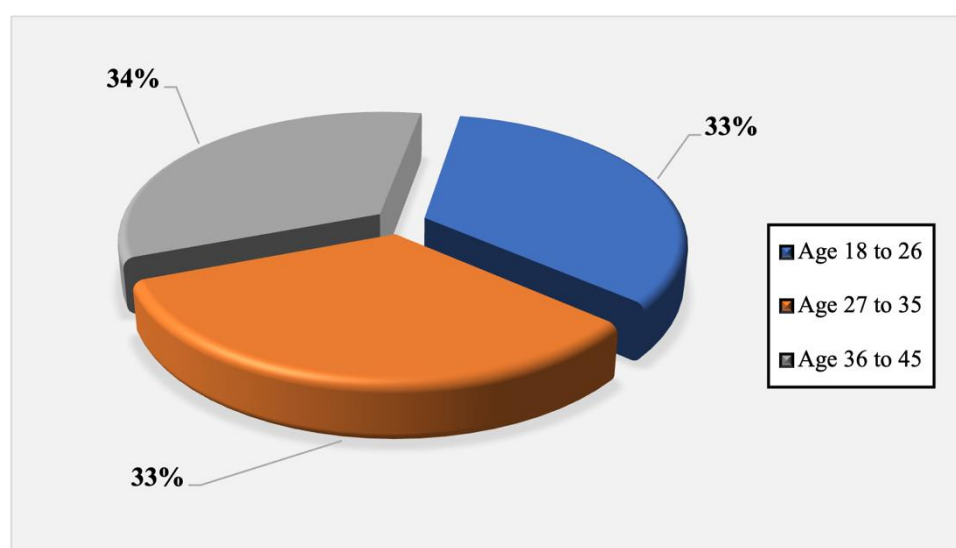


Figure 4. Graph showing the difference in the PE of different levels of age among SC women

9.6. Analysis of the Difference in PE of ST Women with Respect to Different Age Levels (H05)

Table 6. One-way ANOVA test in psychological empowerment of different age levels of ST women

Scale: Psychological Empowerment					Test of Homogeneity of Variances			ANOVA		
Caste	Age Groups	N	M	SD	Levene's test	Sig	F Value	Sig	Remark	
ST Group	18 to 26	45	95.56	10.255	Equal variance assumed	.098	.907	1.360	.262	*Not Sig
	27 to 35	30	97.67	9.643						
	36 to 45	24	92.67	13.915						
	Total	99	95.49	11.117						

9.6.1. Interpretation of H05 Results

In ST groups, Table 6 reveals noticeable differences in mean scores of women's emancipation within different age groups. Women in the age group between 27 and 35 have the highest mean score, i.e., 85.13 and SD = 14.021, followed by those in the age group between 36 and 45, whose mean score have 83.71 and SD = 15.219, and those in the age group between 18 to 26, who have the lowest mean score is 82.13 and SD = 11.797. Levene's statistic for equality of variances endorses that the supposition of equal variance is met ($F = 1.859$, $p = .161 > 0.05$), because the p-value of Levene's test is greater than 0.05. The F value is .461, and the p-value is .632, which is $P > 0.05$. This finding suggests a not-significant variation in emancipation of women across different ages within the ST groups. Table 6 results are depicted in Figure 5.

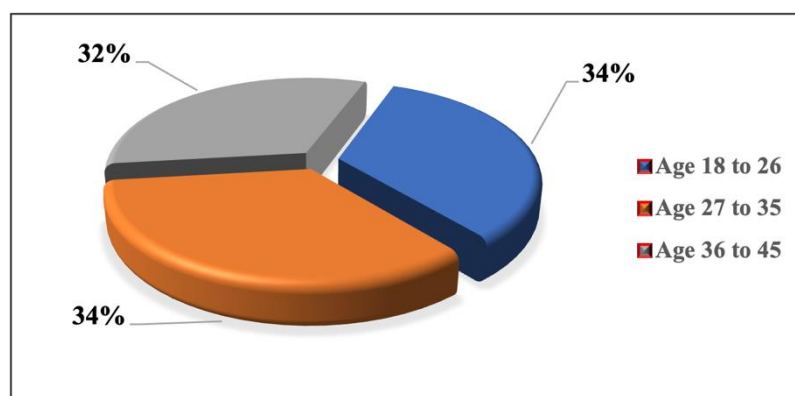


Figure 5. Graph showing the difference in the PE of different levels of age among ST women

9.7. Analysis of the Difference in PE of OBC Women with Respect to Different Age Levels (H06)

Table 7. One-way ANOVA test in psychological empowerment of different age levels of OBC women

Scale: Psychological Empowerment					Test of Homogeneity of Variances			ANOVA		
Caste	Age Groups	N	M	SD	Levene's test	Sig	F Value	Sig	Remark	
OBC Group	18 to 26	108	103.56	11.677	Equal variance assumed	.206	.814	3.105	.047	*Not Sig
	27 to 35	61	103.89	10.593						
	36 to 45	60	99.52	10.593						
	Total	229	102.59	11.250						

9.7.1. Interpretation of H06 Results

In OBC groups, Table 7 reveals noticeable differences in mean scores of women's emancipation within different age group. Women in the age group between 27 and 35 have the highest mean score, i.e. 95.30 and SD = 12.847, followed by those in the age group between 18 and 27, whose mean score have 94.39 and SD = 13.639, and those in the age group between 36 and 45, who have the lowest mean score is 91.87 and SD = 13.115. Levene's statistic for equality of variances endorses that the assumption of equal variance is met ($F = .272$, $p = .762 > 0.05$) because the p-value of Levene's test is greater than 0.05. The F value is 1.107, and p-value is .332, which is $P > 0.05$. This finding suggests a not-significant variation in emancipation of women across different ages within the OBC group. Table 7 results are depicted in Figure 6.

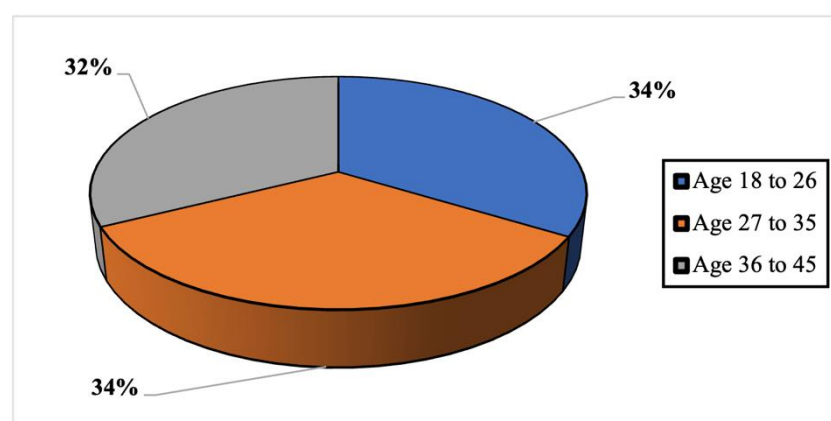


Figure 6. Graph showing the difference in the PE of different levels of age among OBC women

10. Discussion

The findings indicate significant differences between rural and urban areas. Urban women from SC, ST, and OBC women exhibit higher levels of psychological empowerment compared to their rural counterparts. It has been observed that in many villages, girls have continued to be married at very young ages due to family economic constraints [21]. However, numerous rural girls who have pursued education and secured employment have migrated to urban areas, thereby limiting the direct impact of their personal advancements on rural society [22]. Educational, social, and transportation barriers have further contributed to substantial disparities in the psychological development of socially challenged groups of women across rural and urban contexts [23], [15].

Moreover, psychological empowerment has not shown substantial variation across different age groups, whether considering overall scores or within specific social categories such as SC, ST, and OBC. This result suggests that factors beyond age, such as environmental conditions, culture, and socio-economic conditions, have played a more crucial role in shaping psychological empowerment [24]. The absence of pronounced age-related differences challenges common assumptions that younger or older women may experience higher or lower empowerment, emphasizing the importance of examining structural and intersectional determinants.

From a social and political perspective, these patterns highlight persistent inequalities in access to education, economic opportunities, and social mobility for backward-class women in rural areas. Policymakers and social institutions have increasingly recognized that interventions aimed solely at age-based or individual-level factors may be insufficient. Instead, targeted programs addressing systemic barriers-such as educational infrastructure, employment opportunities, and community support-are essential to promote equitable psychological empowerment across both rural and urban contexts [25]. Future research has been recommended to investigate contextual variables, including education, economic independence, social networks, and institutional support, to better understand the dynamics and broader implications of empowerment among women in these marginalized groups.

7. Conclusions

The findings have indicated significant differences between rural and urban areas in psychological empowerment. However, psychological empowerment among women has remained consistent across age groups, irrespective of overall scores or specific social categories such as SC, ST, and OBC. These results have suggested that age has not played a determining role in shaping women's psychological empowerment within these groups.

Multidisciplinary Domains

This research covers the domains: (a) Mental Health and Well-being, and (b) Human behaviour and social wellbeing

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Declaration on AI Usage

The authors declare that the article has been prepared without the use of AI tools.

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Appendix

Psychological Empowerment (PE) Tool

Dimension 1: Perceived Control						
Sl No.	বিবৃতি	দৃঢ়ভাবে অসহমত	অসহমত	দ্বিধাগ্রস্ত	সহমত	দৃঢ়ভাবে সহমত
1.	আমি যেখানে থাকি, তার আশেপাশের কোনো সমস্যা হলে তা সমাধানের চেষ্টা করি।					
2.*	আমি সর্বদা অন্যের দ্বারা প্রভাবিত হই।					
3.	আমি জীবনে যা করি তা সম্পূর্ণ আমার নিয়ন্ত্রণে থাকে।					
4.*	আমার পরিবারে কোন অসুবিধে এলে তার সমাধান খোঁজায় আমি অসামর্থ্য হই।					
5.	আমার কারণে পরিবারের কোন সমস্যা দেখা দিলে তা সমাধান করার মতো ক্ষমতা আমার রয়েছে।					
Dimension 2: Self-Efficacy						
6.	আমি জীবনে যে লক্ষ্য স্থির করব তা অর্জন অবশ্যই করব এই বিষয়ে আমি আত্মবিশ্বাসী।					
7.*	আমি আমার জীবনে কি করছি, ও ভবিষ্যতে কি করতে চাই, সেই সম্পর্কে আমার কোন স্বচ্ছ ধারণা নেই।					
8.	আমি মানসিক ভাবে একজন শক্তিশালী নারী।					
9.	আমি আত্মবিশ্বাসী যে আমার চারপাশের মানুষদের মধ্যে চিন্তাভাবনায় একপ্রকার ইতিবাচক পরিবর্তন আনতে আমি সক্ষম।					
10.	পারিবারিকগত, কাজগত, বা শিক্ষাগত সমস্যা গুলির সাথে সম্পর্কিত কঠিন পরিস্থিতিতে মোকাবিলা করার জন্য আমি আমার দক্ষতার প্রতি আত্মবিশ্বাসী।					
Dimension 3: Self-Motivation						
11.*	আমি আমার জীবনে ঝুঁকি নিতে পছন্দ করি না।					
12.	যখন কেউ ইচ্ছাকৃত বা অনিচ্ছাকৃতভাবে আমার সমালোচনা করার চেষ্টা করে, আমি তা ইতিবাচকভাবে গ্রহণ করি।					
13.	আমার পরিচিত কেউ যদি হতাশার মধ্যে থাকে তবে তারা সেই পরিস্থিতি থেকে বেরিয়ে আসার জন্য আমার সাথে কথা বলে।					
14.	আমি আমার জীবনের সমস্যাগুলো নিয়ে অতিরিক্ত চিন্তা করি না।					
15.	আমি জীবনের প্রতিটি মুহূর্ত আনন্দে কাটায়।					

Dimension 4: Decision-Making Power	
16.	আমি পরিবারের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণে অংশগ্রহণ করি।
17.	আমার নিজের আয় ও ব্যয় এর উপর নিয়ন্ত্রণ আছে।
18.	আমি জীবনের বিভিন্ন গুরুত্বপূর্ণ দিক যেমন পড়াশুনা, বিয়ে এবং অর্থনৈতিক দিক সম্পর্কে স্বাধীন ভাবে সিদ্ধান্ত নিই / নিয়েছি।
19.	প্রতিটি কাজ আমি আমার জীবনে মুক্ত ও স্বাধীন ভাবে করি।
20.*	আমি নিজে থেকে কোনো সিদ্ধান্ত নিতে পারি না।
Dimension 5: Critical Awareness	
21.	আমি নতুন বিষয় জানতে সর্বদা কৌতুহলী থাকি।
22.	আমি যুক্তিপূর্ণ আলোচনা শুনতে পছন্দ করি।
23.	অজানা বিষয় সম্পর্কে আমার মনে অনুসন্ধান ভিত্তিক প্রশ্ন উদয় হয়।
24.	কোন বিষয় অধ্যয়ন করার পর আমি সেই সম্পর্কে অর্থপূর্ণ ধারণা তৈরি করে বাস্তব জীবনে তা প্রয়োগ করার চেষ্টা করি।
25.*	যারা যৌক্তিকভাবে চিন্তা করে কোন কাজ করেন এমন ব্যক্তিদের আমি পছন্দ করি না।
Dimension 6: Coping Behaviour	
26.	আমি যে কোনো পরিস্থিতিতে নিজেকে মানিয়ে নিতে পারি।
27.	আমি সবার সাথে মিলে মিশে থাকতে পছন্দ করি।
28.	আমি যেকোনো পরিস্থিতিতে সমস্ কাঙ্ নিখুঁত ভাবে করার চেষ্টা করি।
29.	কোন বিষয় জানা না থাকলে আমি সহজেই তা স্বীকার করে নিই।
30.*	জীবনে কোনো সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হলে আমি অস্থির হয়ে পড়ি।