

## Impacts of Labour Force of Afghan Women Based on Education in Economics Growth: In Case of Afghanistan

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### ABSTRACT

The essence of this research is to reveal that the impacts of the labor force (unemployment and employment) on Afghan women (females) based on educated people have no positive and direct correlation with increasing economic growth in the estimated period of 2020–2022, but women have a U shape or envelope that contributes to developing economic growth in the long run. Though the study tested the labor force total number of females per cent, the labor force females of Afghanistan have no impact on increasing the total real GDP market price of Afghanistan in 2020-2021-2022 due to the p value being greater than 0.05 or  $0.989 > 0.05$ ; hence,  $H_0$  is accepted. As a result, there is not a significant labor force number and labor force females in Afghanistan, as it does not have a crucial impact on economic growth. Economic growth has increased in other sectors such as TOT, exports and imports, etc. Moreover, the intermediate education population per cent of Afghanistan impacts the labor force of male and female members under the working population in Afghanistan in 2020–2021, and the p value is greater than 0.05. It makes sense ( $0.832 > 0.05$ ); hence, the null hypothesis is accepted; intermediate and advanced educated people have no impact on under-working-age people in Afghanistan in 2020–2021, but nevertheless, it hasn't increased the economic growth of Afghanistan in 2020–2021. Otherwise, intermediate- and advanced-educated women percent have no impact on the under-working-age population and do not have a positive impact on economic growth due to the fact that the p value is greater than 0.05. It makes sense ( $0.832 > 0.05$ ), hence the null hypothesis is accepted. As a result, the intermediate education population per cent of Afghanistan has no impact on the labor force of males and females under the working population in Afghanistan in 2020–2021. Finally, the study discovered that total real GDP market price and female employees have a moderate correlation in 2019–2020.

**Keywords-** Labor force female, Intermediate and advance educated female, real GDP<sub>mp</sub> recent three years, Afghanistan.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Mainly impact of labor force of Afghan women based on education has positive relations pertaining with economic growth of Afghanistan in different years from the various sectors especially form the waving of carpet, production, manufacturing etc. and gains well-being for

family, society and nations, by the data collection, approximately, 64,23 per cent of labor force female of Afghanistan in some sectors roughly, compromised more than the 6345674 real GDP at market price in 2020-2021-2022, as moreover, arithmetic mean of total Real GDP market price of 14 sectors of Afghanistan is 144024 in 2019 lead to the contributed 79135 employee

and in total real GDP market price is 147676.6 in 20120 lead to the contributed by all ministry of Afghanistan employee (7 9135). This study examined the labor force of females with percentage and total number of labor force per cent and its impact on real GDP market price in the economic growth of Afghanistan in 2020–2022. According to a study considered worldwide, women are performing fewer working hours at paid jobs while spending at least 2.5 times more on unpaid care and household work than men (UN, 2015).

Women's family-related responsibilities restrain their ability to travel long distances for work (Salon & Gulyani, 2010). Women have had to bear the burden of reproduction at the cost of their well-being in the form of their economic independence, health, education, and mobility (Mahmud, 1994). Women have limited employment opportunities; they are more likely to work in the informal economic sector, which often fails to provide social protection or safe workplaces, especially in 2016, when Afghan women constituted 71.3% of non-agricultural informal employment (CSO, 2017a).

Afghan women have a preference to run small businesses, and there is a small representation of women businesses in women-employing sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, handicrafts, and carpet production. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are the crucial drivers of local economic growth in Afghanistan. SMEs constitute 85 percent of all Afghan businesses, contribute to half of Afghanistan's GDP, and employ more than one-third of the nation's labor force (Butler and McGuinness, 2013, p. 8).

Merely 3 percent of the businesses recorded by the Afghanistan Investment Support Agency (AISA) in 2018 are owned by women. Most of the businesswomen, 98 percent, are from city centers, and of these women, 80 percent possess higher education or have attended an educational association, and 78 percent of them run microbusinesses (with 1–10 employees) (pp. 8–9, 31). One of the inspirations for Afghan women to start a small business is to be economically independent (ILO, 2016, p. 66).

Furthermore, most working women in Afghanistan, referring to a younger generation, believe that entrepreneurship permits them to accomplish their economic potential (Butler & McGuinness, 2013, p. 8). Study examined labor force of Afghan women attractive to work in every sector for improvement of well-being and boosting of economic growth as well as labor force, female of Afghanistan per cent impact on Total real GDP of Afghanistan are greater than the p value (0.05), it sense (0.43 > 0.05, hence, the Null hypothesis is accepted, as mean, (there is not significant impacts of labor force total number of female of Afghanistan on real GDP market price), labor force female of Afghanistan is positive impact in real GDP in 2020-2021 and 2022, nevertheless, it has increasing economic growth of Afghanistan as well Last but not least, study emphasized three objectives: defining various variables'

treatments by two-way ANOVA, paired simple tests, and person correlation.

## II. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To study the influence of the labor force of women (unemployment and employment) on the real GDP mp of Afghanistan in 2019–2020, 2021–2022.
- To estimate the real GDP of all ministries in Afghanistan, female employees in 14 sectors Real GDP market price in 2019 and 2020.
- To examine the several variables based on the education of Afghan women (intermediate, advanced) and the improvement of well-being and economic growth of Afghanistan.

## III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Junussova, Hashim, Iamshchikova, Kakar, Khan, Rajabi, and Wardak (2019 study reveals that's, Afghan women work in manufacturing – generally the production of carpets and handicrafts 64.4 per cent, agriculture 33 per cent and services (9.6 per cent. Of the total number of Afghan women involved in agriculture, 59 per cent are contributing in livestock production such as poultry farms, animal husbandry, fish husbandry and 11 per cent in horticulture and orchards. Afghan women's engagement in the service sector is consistently distributed between education 33 per cent and health care 20.6% per cent (Asia Foundation, 2017, p.158). One the hands, study demonstrated by the analyze, closing the gender gap in labour force participation will allow 54 per cent growth in GDP. Women, demonstrating half of the world's working-age population, contribute only 37 per cent of global GDP .in addition, Women entrepreneurs in Afghanistan do not have direct access to vending their yields and services. For example, carpet making is a aubandtly female-dominated industry, engagement 17 per cent of the export value of Afghanistan, and it has the potential to become one of the leading sectors for women business (CSO, 2015).

Sharifa Ahmadzai Carpet weaving center, located in the eastern province of Afghanistan, employed more than 300 women workers in 2014. Mashriqi .Khalida (2016) study revealed educated afghan women can contribute to Afghan community is through securing better jobs and financial stability and as well the result showed that through sustaining occupation with good wage and thereby acquiring financial stability ,educated afghan women may have occasional to boosting Afghanistan infrastructure and economic stability and obtaining good occupations such as in the median field and government position moreover that's when women obtain higher education they have increase employment opportunities by their careers and they can contribute to community. On the other hand, When Afghan women overcome the obstacles and gain higher education, they may feel empowered to assist in Afghanistan's

reconstruction procedure. They are better able to develop their own lives, the lives of their family members, and Afghan civilization. Burrige, Maree and Rahman (2016) study demonstrated the United Nation Human Development Report(UNDR) for Afghanistan indicates that in 2012, 5.8 per cent of adult females have reached secondary or higher education, compared to 34% of males; female contribution in the labour market is 15.7 per cent compared to 80.3 per cent for men (UNDP 2013, 4) ,On the other hand , The unemployment rate in Afghanistan has been estimated at over 40 per cent (IRIN Asia, 2010), sense that this is a very real distress for young women in addition to the many cultural and family hindrances they may face in seeking for employment.Hunt, A and Samman, E. (2016) studied the concept of women's economic empowerment was set in Afghanistan's policy agenda through the international community. Women's economic empowerment became a global policy priority with the introduction of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) aiming to achieve gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls (Goal 5), decent work and economic growth (Goal 8) and justice (Goal 16) all at once.

Pereznieto, P and Taylor, G. (2014) express in the studied that's the women labor force in the economic framework is defined as a procedures of achieving women's equal access to and control over economic resources and ensuring they can utilize them to increase or have full control over other areas of their lives.

Verick (2014) examine revealed that's there is a U-shaped return to scale correlation between economic growth and women's contribution in the labor force. The essence argument is that when a nation is poor, women work out of requirement, mainly in subsistence agriculture sector and home-based production. Otherwise. if education levels rise, fertility rates drop, and social stigmas deteriorate, enabling women to take advantage of new occupations developing in the service sector that are more family-friendly and accessible. At a domestic level, these structural changes can be described in the setting of the neoclassical labor supply model: wage increases, there is a negative income influence on the supply of women's labor. Once remunerations for women start to increase, nevertheless, the substitution influence will induce women to rise their labor supply.

Auturupane, Gunatilake, Shojo, and Ebenezer (2013) study state that's the nation has an acute lacks of human capital resources as with the evident from the fact that 78 per cent of employed Afghan people the ages of 16 and 60 haven't to school, moreover ,57 per cent of employed men and 86.2 per cent of employed women in urban regions had no schooling in the 2007-2008 .The situation in rural Afghanistan was much terrible :there, nearly 3/4 of employed male and approximately all employed women ,hadn't been to school .in the totally population of employed afghans ,only 4 per cent has accomplished primary school and 2 per cent had

accomplished middle school as well as 5 percent counted at least 12 year of schooling.

Samady (2013) study elaborated the ministry of labor and social affairs works closely with the Chamber of Commerce and industry to prepared short term vocational training courses. The national skills development program me was established through the ministry of labor with the help of the World bank as well the aims of this programme is to learn less educate unemployed populace in short courses for principle skills in auto reconstructed, carpentry, welding and trades. This program objectives at training 240000 employees. It is anticipated that NSDP will improve into the national vocational training authority. The ministry of labor has presently 29 training centers. Its boosting standard for training and level of competency for specific skills within five sector such as agriculture, social, construction, services, business. The ministry in cooperation with ILO recognized a number of employment service centers over the country.

#### **IV. STUDY OF METHODOLOGY**

Research has been prepared by various review articles and studies ranging from authentic official sites such as Google Scholar, SC Imago, Research Gate, JCRT Journal, etc. The study discovered essence focal gaps from the relevant to the present research as well as by similarity of this topic, data collection demonstrating Secondary data (official and second hand) have been getting form different official cities from such as World Bank (WB, UNDP, Central statistic organization (SCO) and domestic cities for the examination in different years such as 2017-2019-2020-2021-2022.

##### ***Study of Method***

This study data set analyzed and estimated have been conducted by the Statistical Package for solution of Social Science (SPSS), STATA. The analysis of this research refer to the both descriptive and inferential statistic as well as most analysis have done through the inferential statistic and using parametric test, Hypothesis, ANOVA, Correlation, Pair Simple test, Pair Simple correlation test. In addition, these testes test and compared mean both independent variables pertain to the dependent variables as well as figure created by the SPSS software with represented the various variables belongs to the different testes.

#### **V. DISCUSSION AND CONSEQUENCES**

This research explains different review article by various literature and discovers the impacts of the labor force of Afghan women based on education have positive effects on economic growth since most of the Afghan women (educated) has not opportunity to do occupation which lead to the conventional rules and narrow attitude. In addition, almost 98 percent of Afghan

businesswomen live in the city center imposed 80 percent from higher and advanced educational correlation as well and 78 percent drive small businesses and contribute 1-10 workers. Moreover, contributed of women on economic growth has U shape and sometimes increasing and decreasing the economic growth which nations condition is steady the women participate in economic growth and gains well-being to society .by the research ,labor force total number of female per cent and Labor force, female of Afghanistan have no impacts on Total real GDP market price of Afghanistan in 2020-2021-2022 because P value is greater than the (0.05) ,it sense (0.989>0.05, hence ,the Null hypothesis is accepted ,as mean , (there is not significant impacts of labor force total number of female of Afghanistan on real GDP market price) ,labor force female of Afghanistan is no impact in real GDPmp in 2020-2021 -2022.by the two way ANOVA test intermediate educated per cent and advance educated population per cent has no influence on the under working age population ,means, both educated people has working under the work age population and its not bring wellbeing , not increasing per capita income and not changed economic growth of Afghanistan in 2020-2021. Hence, the p-value is greater than 0.05, it sense (0.832>0.05, hence, the Null hypothesis is accepted. As a result, the intermediate education population percent of Afghanistan has no impact on the labor force of male and female under the working population in Afghanistan in 2020-2021 as well and the p-value are greater than 0.05, it sense (0.832>0.05, hence, the Null hypothesis is accepted, as mean, (there is not significant impacts of intermediate and advance educated people on labor force under the

working age of Afghanistan), but generally labor force has positive impact on economic growth. Otherwise, pair sample correlation shows the test between the intermediate education of female's percent in 2017,2020,2021 and the Advanced education of females in 2017,2020,2021, as a consequence, both of the variables have a highly signification correlation to each other and it has an impact on the unemployment of intermediate and advance education female. its close relationship to each other and Sig. level is then 0.05 or 0.187>0.05. It means, there is a close association with each other as well as null hypothesis is accepted and as well as by the Pair Simple Test, T test value is -2.126, as sense, p value is less than the 0.05 (-2.126<0.05) null hypothesis is rejected, defines shows, there is significant impacts of Intermediate education of female in 2017,2020,2021 and Advance education of female in 2017,2020,2021 on unemployment percent of Afghanistan, hence, by improving education reduce the unemployment per cent and impose economic growth of Afghanistan. Otherwise, if the Tow-tailed test is greater than 0.05(0.167 >0.05), there is a low correlation between each other's dependent variables on unemployment in Afghanistan and economic growth by increasing education. Lastly, the bivariate correlation of total real GDP market price and employees of female in 2019,2020, as an outcome, Pearson correlation of total real GDP in 2019 with the employee female is (two-tailed sig- 0.447 as well as in 2020 is (two-tailed sig- 0.312 means, it is a moderate association to whether positive or linear correlation to each other, it has a positive correlation to economic growth of Afghanistan in the year 2019.

**Table 1: Labor Force (Total Labor force) Female and Labor Force number with the Total GDP market price of Afghanistan in 2020-2021-2022:**

Labor force, female of Afghanistan (% of total labor force in 2020,2021,2022) (%)	Labor force number of Afghanistan 2020,2021,2022(%)	total real GDP MP
19.793	28.61	2001894
23.099	36.64	1518421
22.758	34.73	1634234

Sources: World Bank.org

Table 1 shows the labor force or total labor force and labor force number per cent along with total Real GDP market price (AF) of Afghanistan in 2020-2021-2022.The highest total labor force per cent of

female in 2021, the labor force number per cent is 2021, which is 36.64 and the total real GDP is 2020, which is 2001894 Af.

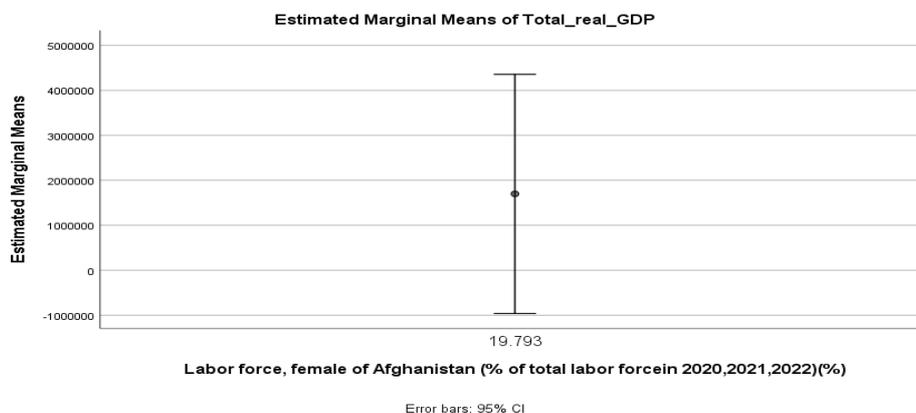
**Table 2: Two –Way ANOVA test of labor force per cent and Labor force number per cent of Afghanistan with the Total Real GDP market price in 2020-2021-2022**

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects					
Dependent Variable: Total_real_GDP market price 2020-2021-2022					
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	10571151901.500 <sup>a</sup>	1	10571151901.500	.090	.814

Intercept	7681262436848.168	1	7681262436848.168	65.723	.078
Labor force, female of Afghanistan (% of total labor force in 2020,2021,2022)(%)	543334545.21..000	1	543334545.21.	34.42	<b>.43</b>
Labor force number of Afghanistan 2020,2021,2022(%)	10571151901.500	1	10571151901.500	.090	<b>.814</b>
Labor force, female of Afghanistan (% of total labor force in 2020,2021,2022)(%) * Labor force number of Afghanistan 2020,2021,2022(%)	233333453789768.88	1	.	82.3	<b>.989</b>
Error	1232135.3	1	1232135.3		
Total	898390268723.3	6			
Corrected Total	127444222766.000	2			
<b>a. R Squared = .083 (Adjusted R Squared = -.834)</b>					

Table 2 shows that a two-way ANOVA test contains two independent variables: labor force female (total labor force") percent and total number of female Afghan women percent, with the one dependent variable being the total Real GDP market price of Afghanistan, which is greater than the p value of 0.05. As a result, the labor force female of Afghanistan percent has no impact on the total Real GDP market price of Afghanistan, which is greater than the p value of 0.05. On the other hand, the labor force total number of females of Afghanistan per cent no impact on Total real GDPmp of

Afghanistan are greater than the p value (0.05), it sense (0.8140.05, hence, the Null hypothesis is accepted, as mean (there is no significant impacts of labor force total number of females of Afghanistan on Real GDP market price), labor force total number of females of Afghanistan is no evidences impact in real GDP in 2020-2021 and 2022. In addition, both the impact of the female labor force and the total number of females have not impacted the Real GDP market price, hence, p value is greater than the 0.05 mean.  $.989 > 0.05$ , the null hypothesis is accepted or fails to be negative.



**Figure 1: Estimated Marginal mean of Total real GDP market price and labor force female of Afghanistan per cent (total labor force per cent in 2020-2021-2022.**

**Table 3: labor force of male and female of Intermediate and Advance Education per cent under the working age population % in 2020-2021.**

Labor force of male and female with the Intermediate and advance education, (%) under the working age population )				
Year	intermediate value		advance value	
	male	female	male	female
2020	58.54	18.08	65.14	34.03
2021	72.84	20.57	72.62	32.77
total	131.38	38.65	137.76	66.8

Sources: World Bank.org.

Table 3 shows the labor force of males and females of intermediate and advanced education per cent of the working-age population in 2020–2022. As a result, the total percentage of advanced education of males and

females is 137.76, and 66.8 percent is greater than the intermediate education of males and females for working in Afghanistan. This would have a direct correlation with economic growth

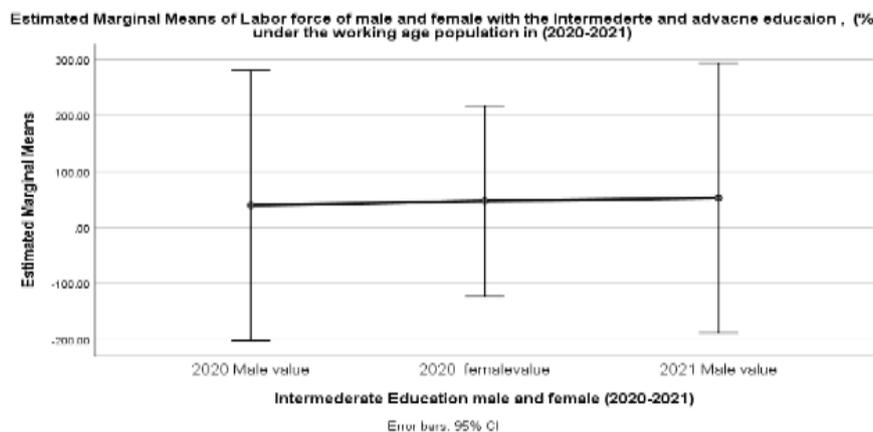
**Table 4: Two –Way ANOVA test of labor force of female of Intermediate and Advance Education per cent under The working age population % in 2020-2021.**

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects					
Dependent Variable: Labor force of male and female with the Intermediate and advance education , (% under the working age population in (2020-2021))					
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	2970.837 <sup>a</sup>	6	495.140	.687	.727
Intercept	17579.065	1	17579.065	24.386	.127
Intermederate_Education_2020_2021	75.927	2	37.964	.053	<b>.951</b>
Advance_Education_2020_2021	2739.614	3	913.205	1.267	<b>.560</b>
Intermederate_Education_2020_2021 * Advance_Education_2020_2021	52.345	1	52.345	.073	<b>.832</b>
Error	720.860	1	720.860		
Total	21231.406	8			
Corrected Total	3691.698	7			

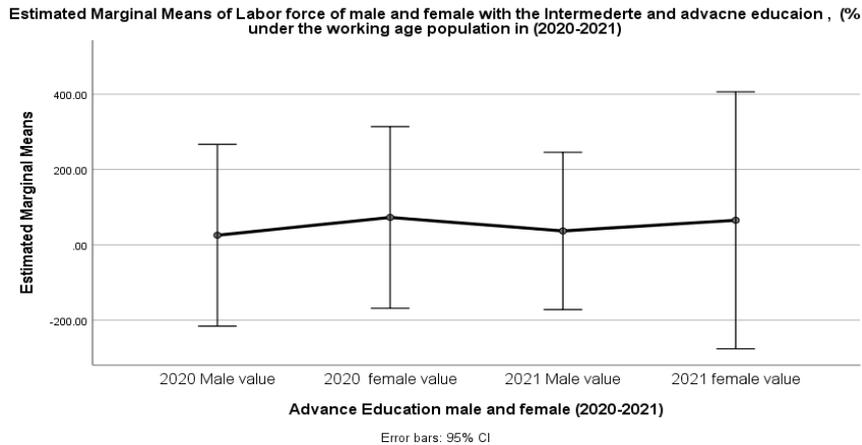
a. R Squared = .805 (Adjusted R Squared = -.367)

Table 4 elucidates, two-way The ANOVA test contains two independent variables (intermediate education in 2020-2021 and advance education in 2020-2021 of Afghan women), along with one dependent variable (labor force of male and female with intermediate and advance education) (% under the working age population in 2020-2021)). As a result, intermediate education 2020-2021 is not significant; the p value is greater than 0.05; its mean is 0.951>0.05; hence, the null hypothesis is accepted. It has had a positive impact on working, and it would have impacted economic growth in case of Afghanistan. Moreover, advance education 2020–2021 is doesn't significant; the p value is greater than 0.05; its mean is 0.560>0.05; hence, the null hypothesis accepted. It has been positive

impact on working and it would have impacted on economic growth in case of Afghanistan ,as a result ,intermediate education population per cent of Afghanistan impacts on the labor force of male and female under the working population in Afghanistan in 2020-2021 as well as the p value are higher than 0 .05 ,it sense (0.832>0.05 ,hence ,the Null hypothesis is accepted ,as mean , (there is not significant impacts of intermediate and advance educated people on labor force under the working age of Afghanistan) , intermediate and advance educated people is no impact on under working of age people in Afghanistan 2020-2021,nevertheless ,it hasn't increased economic growth of Afghanistan as well in 2020-2021.



**Figure 2: Estimated marginal means of labor force of male and female with intermediate and people under the working age population (%) in 2020-2021**



**Figure 3: Estimated marginal means of labor force of male and female with Advance educated people under the working age population (%) in 2020-2021**

**Table 5: Labor force of Unemployment along with the intermediate and advance education female (women) percentage in 2017-2020-2021**

Unemployment with intermediate and advance education, female (% of female labor force with intermediate and advance)		
	Intermediate Education	Advance Education
Year	Female	female,
2021	6.24	8.09
2020	9.97	12.21
2017	10.86	11.93

Sources: World Bank.org

**Table 6: Pair sample correlation of Labor force of Unemployment along with the intermediate and advance education female (women) percentage in 2017-2020-2021**

Paired Samples Correlations				
		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	Intermediate education of female in 2017,2020,2021 & Advance education of female in 2017,2020,2021	3	.957	.187

Table 6 shows a pair sample correlation between intermediate education of females per cent in 2017, 2020, 2021, and advanced education of females in 2017, 2020, 2021. As a consequence, both of these variables have a high significant correlation to each other, and it has an impact on unemployment among intermediate and advanced education females. its closed relationship to each other, and Sig. level is greater than

0.05 or  $0.187 > 0.05$ . It means there is a close association between each other and the null hypothesis is accepted. As we conclude, intermediate education for females in 2017, 2020, and 2021 and advanced education for females in 2017, 2020, and 2021 have no impact on the unemployment rate of Afghanistan; hence, the economic growth will increase and reduce the unemployment rate of the nations.

**Table 7: Pair- Simple test of Labor force of Unemployment along with the intermediate and advance education female (women) percentage in 2017-2020-2021.**

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair	Intermediate education of	-	1.064	.615	-3.951	1.338	-2.126	2	.167

<b>1</b>	<b>female in 2017,2020,2021 - Advance education of female in 2017,2020,2021</b>	1.307							
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Table 7 shows a pair sample test between the intermediate education of females in 2017, 2020, and 2021 and the advanced education of females in 2017, 2020, and 2021 on the unemployment rate in Afghanistan as a consequence. Both independent variables have negative impacts (-1.307) and the standard deviation is 1.064. The two-variable observation is near the mean, but the error is low. Moreover, the T test value is -2.126, as sense, p value is less than the 0.05 (-2.126<0.05) null hypothesis is

rejected, defines shows, there is significant impacts of intermediate education of female in 2017, 2020, 2021 and advanced education of female in 2017, 2020, 2021 on unemployment percent of Afghanistan, hence, by improving education reduce the unemployment percent and impose economic growth of Afghanistan. Otherwise, if the two-tailed test is greater than 0.05 (0.167 >0.05), there is a low correlation between the dependent variables on unemployment in Afghanistan and economic growth as a result of increasing education.

**Table 8: Real GDP market price of sectors of Afghanistan in 2019-2020.**

<b>Real GDP of sectors in 2019-2020</b>		
<b>sectors</b>	<b>2018-2019</b>	<b>2019-2020</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>378773</b>	376076
<b>Industry</b>	<b>206597</b>	162794
<b>Manufacturing</b>	74588	77765
<b>Food and Beverages</b>	28918	52860
<b>Electricity, Gas and Water</b>	29914	19982
<b>Construction</b>	45423	41028
<b>Service</b>	<b>815226</b>	720646
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b>	109407	95342
<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>	78436	43032
<b>Finance and Insurance</b>	45921	20725
<b>Real Estate</b>	44476	99046
<b>Education</b>	27142	28719
<b>Health and Social Services</b>	94517	80579
<b>Other Service*</b>	36998	248877
<b>total real GDP MP</b>	2016339	2067472
<b>arithmetic mean</b>	144024	147676.6

Sources: Center Statistic Organization (CSO)

Table 8 shows the real GDP market price of sectors of Afghanistan in 2019-2020. As the result, the total real GDP market price in 2019 is 2016339 Af and in 2020 is 2067472 Af, and the arithmetic mean contains

such values as 144024 Af in 2019 and 147676 in 2020. There is the highest real GDP market price in 2020, which means the 2020 year's real GDP is higher than the 2019.

**Table 9: Employee of all ministry and independent organization of Afghanistan in 2019-2020:**

<b>Ministry and Independent Organizations</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>Employees</b>	<b>Employees</b>
Administrative Office of the president	209	362
Ministry of Economy	80	80
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	110	64
Ministry of Justice	147	147
Ministry of Finance	579	557
Ministry of Borders and Tribal Affairs	54	52
Ministry of Transport	27	25

Ministry of Energy and Water	124	118
Ministry of Mines & Petroleum	118	222
Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock	217	1460
Ministry of Higher Education	1448	90
Ministry of Industry and Commerce	89	2356
Ministry of Public Health	2577	84
Ministry of Communication and Information Technology	221	83
Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs	67	84461
Ministry of Education	68998	3307
Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	3096	218
Ministry of Information and Culture	217	62
Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation	72	293
Ministry of Urban Development and Land	102	325
Ministry of Women Affairs	348	80
Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development	80	46
Ministry of National Defense	51	63
Ministry of Interior Affairs	63	36
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	41	41

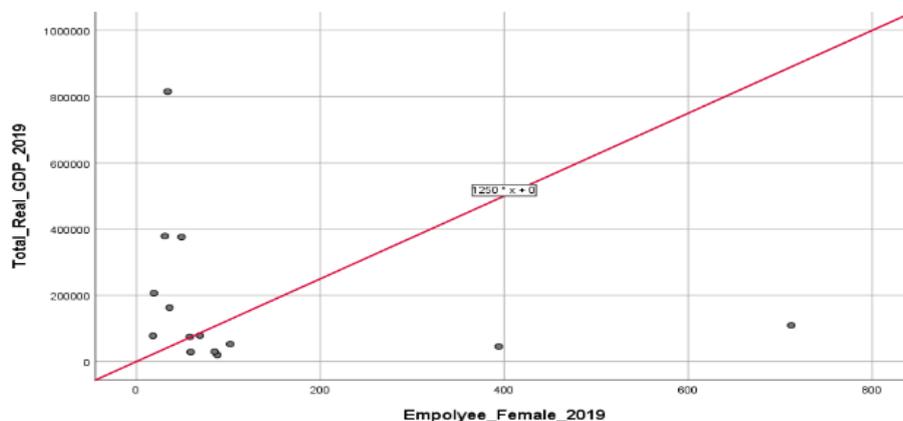
Sources: Center Statistic Organization (CSO)

**Table 10: Bivariate Correlation of total Real GDP market price in Afghanistan in 2019**

Correlations			
Bivariate Correlation		Total_Real_GDP_2019	Empolyee_Female_2019
Total_Real_GDP_2019	Pearson Correlation	1	-.221
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.447
	N	14	14
Empolyee_Female_2019	Pearson Correlation	-.221	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.447	
	N	14	25

Table 10 shows the bivariate correlation of total real GDP market price and employee of female in 2019. As an outcome, the Pearson correlation of total real GDP 2019 with the employee female is (two-tailed sig-

0.447), which means there is a moderate association to whether there is a positive or linear correlation to each other and a positive correlation to the economic growth of Afghanistan in the year 2019.



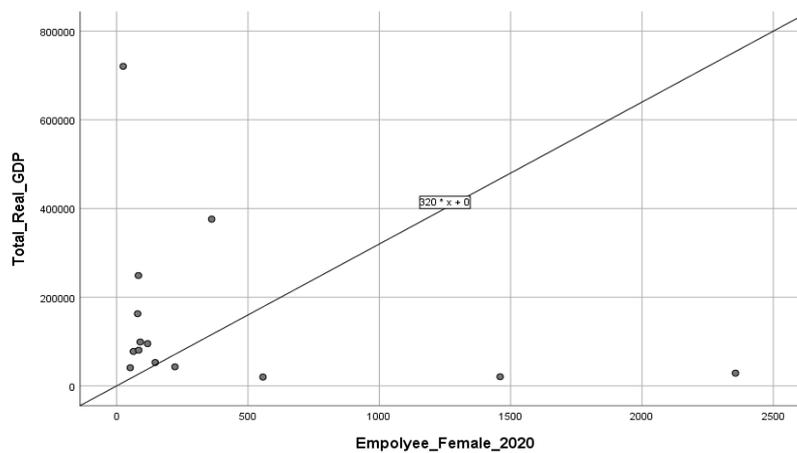
**Figure 4: Empolyee\_Female\_2019 with Total\_Real\_GDP\_2019**

**Table 11: Bivariate Correlation of total Real GDP market price and employee female in Afghanistan in 2020**

Correlations			
		Total_Real_GDP	Empolyee_Female_2020
Total_Real_GDP_2020	Pearson Correlation	1	-.292
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.312
	N	14	14
Empolyee_Female_2020	Pearson Correlation	-.292	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.312	
	N	14	25

Table 11 shows the bivariate correlation of total real GDP market price and employee of female in 2020. As an outcome, the Pearson correlation of total real GDP 2019 with the employee female is (two-tailed sig- 0.312,

which means there is a moderate association to whether positive or linear correlation to each other, it has a positive correlation to economic growth of Afghanistan in 2020.



**Figure 5: Employee\_Female\_2020 WITH Total\_Real\_GDP\_2020**

**VI. CONCLUSION**

Sum up this study, generally, labor force of female has the positive influences on economic growth of nations, hence, boosted per capita income gradually increase and gains well-being to society though, by this study impact of labor force of female, total number of labor force, intermediate education people per cent and advance educated people has not positive impact on real GDP market price, since, p value of test of greater than the 0.05, means, H0 is accepted, there is not being evidences to all independent and dependent variable, however, Afghanistan economic growth developed by more economic trends and patterns such as trade of balance, export and import, taxation, tariffs, Agricultural product, manufacturing sector and services sector. On the other hand, employees of females and real GDP persons have a moderate association and moderate relationship with each other in 2019–2020. Study explanations, various literature articles, and different methods were conducted for divergent tests, such as two-way ANOVA, linear and Pearson correlation, as well as the pair simple test through various variables.

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