1. **Empowerment**
   A process which increases the economic, political, social, educational, gender or spiritual strength of individuals and communities.

2. **Women empowerment**
   A process whereby women gain their self-determination which enables them to make choices and decisions of which they have been denied of.

3. **Economic Development**
   It is the improvement of the quality of life of the citizens and the development of economic wealth of countries or regions for well-being of their inhabitants.

4. **Primary Data**
   It is a type of information that is obtained directly from first-hand sources by means of surveys, observation or experimentation and has not been previously published.

5. **Secondary Data**
   It is the data that has previously been collected by someone else and that is utilized by a person other than the one who collected the data.

6. **Microfinance**
   It typically refers to a range of financial services including credit, savings, insurance, money transfers, and other financial products provided by different service providers, targeted at poor and low-income people.

7. **Microcredit**
   It typically refers to very small loans for unsalaried borrowers with little or no collateral.

8. **Gender Budgeting**
   It means a gender-based assessment of budgets, incorporating a gender perspective at all levels of the budgetary process and restructuring revenues and expenditures in order to promote gender equality.

9. **GDI**
   The Gender Development Index (GDI) is a composite indicator of gender equality, developed by
10. **GEM**

The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) is the United Nations Development Programme's attempt to measure the extent of gender inequality across the globe's countries, based on estimates of women's relative economic income, participations in high-paying positions with economic power, and access to professional and parliamentary positions.

11. **Social Empowerment**

It implies reputable and even-handed positioning of women in the society and dismantling of all the taboos and social barriers through education and legal steps.

12. **Economic Empowerment**

It means to enable the women to have equality of opportunities in employment, ownership of production means and active participation in management decision making process of the associations of which they are members.

13. **Political Empowerment**

It relates to the involvement of women in the governance of the nation.

14. **Principal Component Analysis**

It is a statistical procedure that uses an orthogonal transformation to convert a set of observations of possibly correlated variables into a set of values of linearly uncorrelated variables called principal components.

15. **Contestant per seat**

It is obtained by dividing total number of seats by total number of contestants.

16. **Standard Deviation**

Standard deviation is defined as the square root of the arithmetic mean of the square of deviations of a set of observations from their arithmetic mean.

17. **Skewness**

It refers to the distortion from symmetry.

18. **Kurtosis**

It refers to the degree of flatness or peakedness of the
19. **BMI**
   Body Mass Index (BMI) is a number calculated from a person's weight and height.

20. **Literacy Rate**
   It is defined as the number of literate population of above 5 years age divided by total population of above 5 years age group.

21. **Per capita income**
   It is defined as the total household income divided by total population of the household in the village / urban area.

22. **Per capita expenditure**
   It is defined as the total expenditure incurred by the households divided by the population size of the households in the village / urban area.

23. **Calorie Surplus**
   It is obtained by subtracting calorie required from calorie consumed.

24. **Chow Test**
   An econometric test to determine whether the coefficients in a regression model are the same in separate subsamples.

25. **Bi-causal Relationship**
   It is a two way relationship between the independent and dependent factors.