



Assess the Female Empowerment Dynamics and Socio-Economic Constraints and Their Impacts in Decision-Making Process: A Case Study of Balochistan Pakistan

Dr. Shahida Habib Alizai, Assistant Professor Gender Development Studies Department, University of Balochistan Quetta. shahidadostain@gmail.com

Dr. Kamleshwer Lohana, Assistant Professor, Mehran University Institute of Science, Technology and Development (MUISTD)

Dr. Arifa Bano Talpur, Assistant Professor, Mehran University, Institute of Science, Technology and Development, MUE, Jamshoro, Pakistan

Dr Kirshan Kumar Luhana, Assistant Professor, computer science, Sindh University Jamshoro, Sindh Pakistan, Sindh university Laar Campus, Badin, Sindh, Pakistan

Dr Vivake Anand, Associate professor Department of Management Sciences Isra University, Hyderabad

Abstract- In order to assess the impact of empowerment dynamics and socio-economic constraints of females within terms of decision-making process this research was conducted in Balochistan. Two districts were selected namely Quetta and Pishin. Descriptive research was used by using the random sampling. 200 female respondents were selected from Quetta and Pishin district. Cronbach Alpha value (0.78 to 0.82) that confirmed the presence consistency of the research instrument was excellent. Data was entry and coding into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences. ANOVA within terms of the LSD test was run based on 0.01 alpha level. Results revealed that more than half (55%) of the female respondents have its place in the middle age category. Sample majority (62%) of the female respondents were uneducated. Vast majority 83% of the female respondents live under the joint family system. Thus, based on perception it was concluded that female empowerment dynamics remains the same at $p \leq .00$; .01 level regarding the female empowerment dynamics. Non-significant variation was found four out of four variables at $p \leq .00$; .01 level regarding the female socio-economic constraints. Based on achieved results following recommendations put forward. Vocational training institutes should be established so that to empower the female socio-economic condition. To encourage the female participation in decision-making so as to promote the female political streamlining.

Keywords: female empowerment, socio-economic constraints, decision-making process, Balochistan.

I. INTRODUCTION

Female empowerment dynamics is the procedure in which the capacity dimension of females or groups of females are enhanced to develop her adoption rate or power and to convert those adaptability powers towards anticipated activities and productive results. In this regard the empowered female has also autonomy and adaptability power towards desirable action. Finally, these outcomes assist the female capacity and ability regarding decision-making process that reflected the everlasting impact over on female livelihood options at a considerable rate.

Empowerment of the female is considered as the basic and preliminary expectations towards power, achievement and successive dimension. Authorization of female and female empowerment basically as the paradigm shifts from traditional aspects towards modern features that may cause the community development trait and educational empowerment. On the other hand, the female empowerment dynamics as the major successive aspects and a translucent expectable practices that reflected the positive impact over on socio-economic condition of female and changed her life-style at a greater extent towards development (Page and Czuba, 1999; Mbeki, 2004; and World Bank, 2008).

Gender equality remains as the major aspects for female empowerment. In this context, female gender equality at global remains as the energetic gears towards accomplishing reliable or maintainable growth within a community. The female needs to be empowered in the domains and areas of the societal, dogmatic, radical, and economically. Therefore, female empowerment remains part and parcel in our socio-political system (United Nations, 2004).

II. EMPOWERMENT DYNAMICS FOR FEMALE IN PAKISTAN

Women contribute 51.6 percent of the entire demographic population at county level, female role at country level was not encouraging. In this regard it was a dire need to empower females in every sphere either politically, or socially, or economically and radically as well. Because of the female as considered as the punier section in our society, her complementary role within the community as part and parcel.

Education is the vital factor for development and empowerment, in this regard it is deemed to be necessary to educate the female in the middle class so that empowered the female in educational aspects. However, anti-women practices at country level is prevailed such as honor killing, female violence, sexual abuse and the like. Due to the low literacy rate, poverty and abuse, the females faced a variety of problems in their social life in Pakistan.

Central point of every society remains the female contribution. In this regard the female has played a sensible role among her social responsibilities, home management and political activities within society. Female participation in the development process to improve the female empowerment within the community therefore female participation in the development process is limited in Pakistan. The health care condition was still not encouraging for females, the mental health was also poor at country level. The gender equality dynamics are also weak in Pakistan, hence the empowerment of females remains limited that reflects the negative images overall community.

III. MAJOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS: LAND CONSTRAINT

Females constitute the fifty percent of the world's demographic population in both developing and developed countries. On the other hand, sixty to eighty percent of females involved the agriculture occupation mostly in agricultural labor. It was mentioned that females represent the five or less five percent to possess agricultural land around the world. In Africa countries the female also represents more than eighty percent but did not have a land possession.

The land is the fundamental aspect within terms of assets, therefore the land provides to accelerate the female socio-economic condition. Due to possession in land the female socio-economic condition is improved. On the other hand, adoptability of good agriculture practices to improvement of female condition to a greater extent, sustainable farming practices was another imperative matter in this context that also enhanced the household level for strong food security. Hence, female land empower aspects had enhanced the female socio-economic status (RDI, 2007).

Land ownership for female effects the positive impact and modified the female economic power structure at community level mostly in South Asian countries. On the other hand, the agricultural occupation also improved the socio-economic condition of females at considerable rates. In our feudalism structure, the female faced the various political, social and economic problems therefore based on segmentation of female privileges downwards as a legitimate, communal or financial magnitude as results female deprive from land ownership or possession.

Female faced the acute land possession and resources assets at country level in this regard, a very small proportion that is 36 females having the possession of land own-ship out of 1000 female respondents in Punjab, Pakistan (Human Development Report, 2002).

IV. CREDIT AS CONSTRAINT

Conversely, the female is facing the severe credits accessibility and availability that limited the female condition particularly in rural areas. Better credit accessibility may have empowered the female conditions and also raised the female decision-making as well as independence at household level (Schuler et al., 1997). Common speaking the females have less credit facilities and less control over credit.

Various national and international organizations are improving the female condition by providing them credit facilities and also encouraging the female regarding financial access so as to reduce the rural poverty through utilizing credit facilities as a major development tool.

V. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS

Socio-economic constraints are the major limiting factors that may cause the restricted aspects for female empowerment. However, females are distressed from numerous interference linked with socio-economic empowerment aspects such as less job chances, lack or poor marketable services, little paid employ and bender-based defilement. On the other hand, early marriages, poor quality education, lack of geographical mobility and anti-practices against females may restrict the female socio-economic condition. Due to the male dominated society and male-controlled community the female did not compete within community level as a result of low livelihood options and less exposure within socio-cultural norms (Human Development Report, 2002).

Oppositely, in order to retain the female status, female empowerment and maintain the gender equity the government of Pakistan has taken some efforts to improve the female conditions. Therefore, the role of civil

society, social activists and other entities was immaculate. These aspects could be enhancing female empowerment and development (Rooij, 2005).

VI. RATIONALE OF STUDY

Female contribution in social activities, educational events, and political actions are steadily increasing and growing rapidly in developed countries but in developing nations the female are facing the continued traditional constraints. Especially credit facilities, food security, health and lack of resources. Still females are having substantial responsibilities. In our society the female contributes tremendously but her acceptable role remains misunderstood and unrewarding. In this regard the female empowerment dynamic is still indispensable for levitation her socio-economic position within the social order. Women faced various problems such as lack of land access and land control as a result rural poverty prevailed. Intensely patriarchal culture reflected the negative impact on our all condition of females. Through bridging the gap between female empowerment dynamics and socio-economic constraints present study was carried out in Balochistan. However present research was assumed that the outcomes of current research would be very obliging in emphasizing convinced empowerment dynamics or within reflecting the female women empowerment, which may assist the strategy makers to frame improved procedures as well as carrying up solidification of female empowerment at province level.

VII. OBJECTIVES

- i. To classify the current socio-economic profile of females.
- iii. To assess the impact of female empowerment dynamics as faced by females in the decision making process.
- iv. To develop the recommendations for policy makers regarding the socio-economic uplifting prospects.

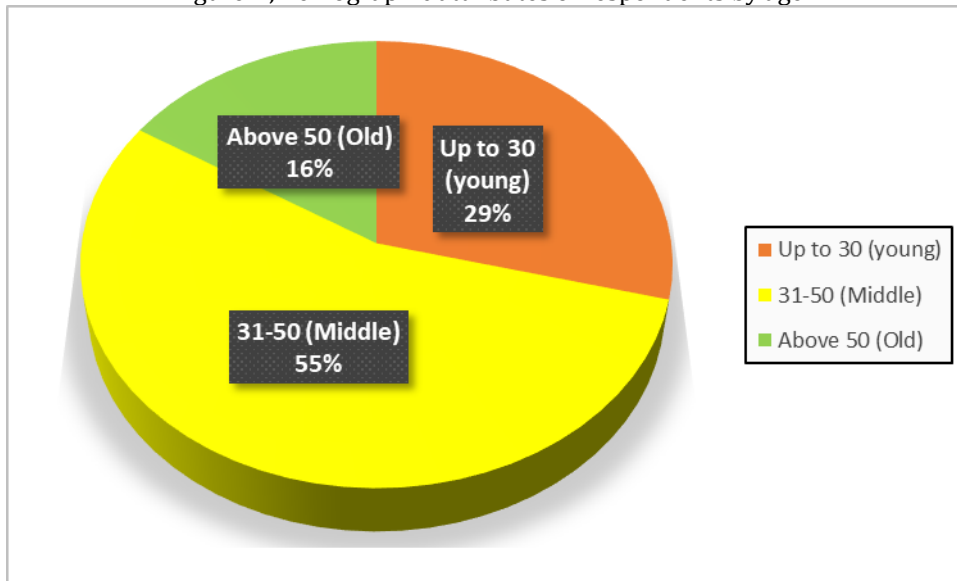
VIII. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Basically the research methodology was the rudimentary grounds for directing or stirring the scheme and venture in parallel, therefore the research methodology was a lucidity dimension of scientific approach (Merton, 1957; and Malhotra, 2004). In this regard the descriptive research was used by using the random sampling. 200 female respondents were selected from Quetta and Pishin district. 178 female respondents from Quetta district and 22 from Pishin district were selected due to the cultural restrictions. Keeping in view about regional social norms, existing values, and beliefs, the female enumerator was hired based on certain criteria like languages proficiency and exposure to determine the socio-economic condition knowledge of the region. In this regard a comprehensive research instrument was constructed. Cronbach Alpha value (0.78 to 0.82) that confirmed the presence consistency of the research instrument was excellent. The data was further coding into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences. ANOVA within terms of the LSD test was run based on 0.01 alpha level.

IX. RESULTS OF DEMOGRAPHIC ATTRIBUTES OF FEMALE RESPONDENTS

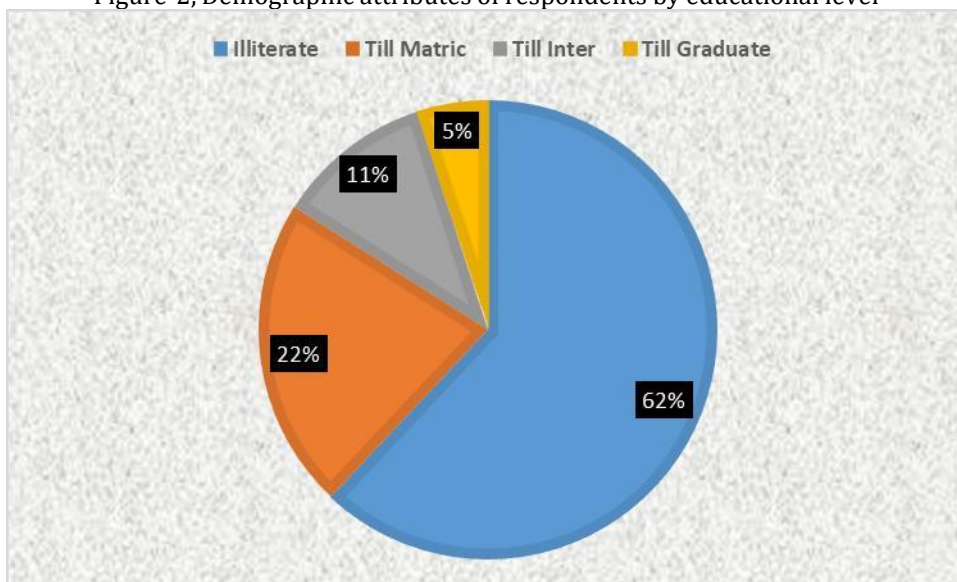
Demographic attributes and characteristics typically reproduce the positive impact and raise the perceptions of individuals in better ways (Hassan et al., 2008).

Figure-1, Demographic attributes of respondents by age



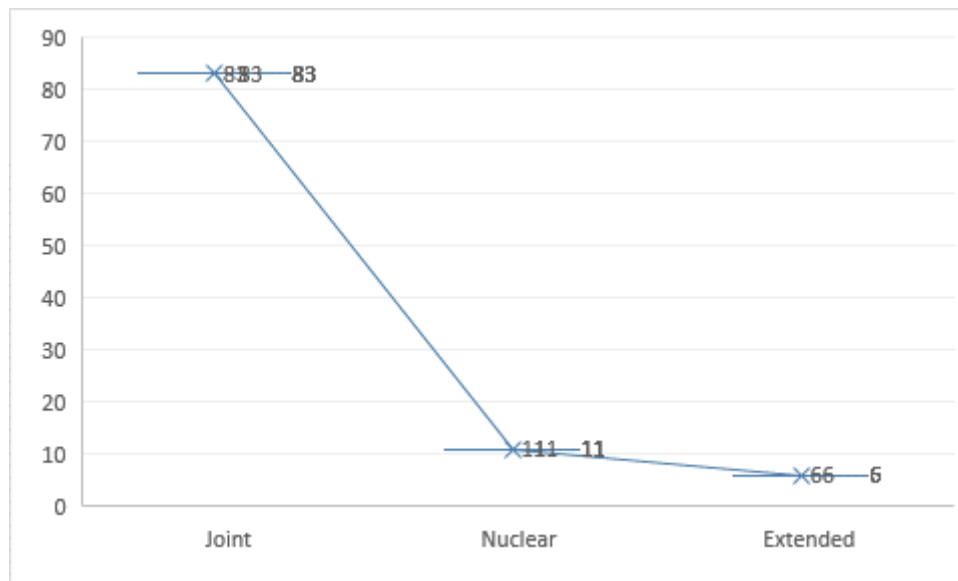
More than half (55%) of the female respondents have their place in the middle age category. While 29% of the female respondents have their place in the young age category (figure-1).

Figure-2, Demographic attributes of respondents by educational level



Sample majority (62%) of the female respondents were uneducated followed by 22% of the female respondents were matriculated respectively (figure-2).

Figure-3, Demographic attributes of respondents by family types



The imperative aspects of the present research were to determine the demographic attributes of respondents by family types. The results of figure-3 revealed that the vast majority 83% of the female respondents were living under the joint family system. While 11% of the respondents were living under the nuclear family system.

Table-1, ANOVA results about female empowerment dynamics

Variables	Quetta		Pishin		Mean Sq:	F-value	Signi*
	M	S.D	M	S.D			
Economically empowered	3.0562	.95503	2.7273	.88273	.898	2.359	.126 ^{na}
Socially empowered	3.6011	1.14655	3.2273	1.30683	1.356	2.018	.157 ^{na}
Politically empowered	3.4831	1.23153	3.1364	1.28343	1.531	1.538	.216 ^{na}
Culturally empowered	3.5618	1.23467	3.1364	1.20694	1.517	2.336	.128 ^{na}
Technically empowered	3.9213	.74750	3.9091	.75018	.559	.005	.942 ^{na}

Scale = "Significant at .01 level**"

Analysis of variance within terms of LSD test was applied so that to check the perception variation between the group at 0.001 alpha level. In this regard the no perception variance was observed on alpha level (0.001) level (table-1). Thus, based on perception it was concluded that female empowerment dynamics remains the same at $p \leq .00; .01$ level regarding the female empowerment dynamics.

Table-2, ANOVA results about socio-economic constraints

Variables	Quetta		Pishin		Mean Sq:	F-value	Signi*
	M	S.D	M	S.D			
Social constraints	2.9494	1.23175	2.7727	1.23179	1.517	.403	.526 ^{na}
Economic constraints	3.5225	1.20828	3.0909	1.26901	1.476	2.471	.118 ^{na}

Technical constraints	3.4944	1.09052	3.5909	1.00755	1.171	.156	.693 ^{na}
Politically constraints	3.9045	.82810	3.9545	.89853	.699	.070	.791 ^{na}

Scale = "Significant at .01 level**"

ANOVA test was used to assess the socio-economic constraints of females as shown in table-2. At 0.001 alpha level the perception was determined. Non-significant variation was found four out of four variables at $p \leq .001$; .01 level regarding the female socio-economic constraints.

X. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Females were an ignorable object in our society. Females are facing various problems at community level. Therefore, present study was carried out in the selected district of Balochistan province so as to assess the impact of female empowerment dynamics within terms of economically, socially, politically, culturally and technically. On the other hand, socio-economic constraints such as economic constraints, technical constraints and politically constraints were also determined. Based on achieved results following recommendations put forward. Vocational training institutes should be established so that to empower the female socio-economic condition. To encourage female participation in decision-making so as to promote the female political streamlining.

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