

# [Abstract girls in india, unesco states, poor](https://assignbuster.com/abstract-girls-in-india-unesco-states-poor/)

Abstract Womenhave a subordinate role in Pakistan and it differentiates depending on regions, classes, urban or rural areas. Women are said to be the backbone of the modern worldwhere they are enduring much pain to play a significant role in society. Thisstudy shows the detailed analysis of the participation of Pakistani woman in manyroles of the present society with respect to socio-economic as well as economicperception. The information given below has been under thorough research frommultiple past years that also covers women employment, role in agriculture, andother phases of life.

Introduction Throughoutthis world, women face multiple challenges in establishing their prominent rolein society under several areas starting from healthcare, education, politics, and others. At someplaces, sexual violence and low caste discrimination are too high for women. Pakistan lies in the sixth place in the struggle of facing the competition inmodernization, development, religion, etc. but Pakistan woman still faces many difficulties with respect to rightssince at times they are killed or attacked for trying to have the right toeducation, employment and other sectors of the keydecision of their lives. In comparison with poor girls in India, UNESCOstates, poor Pakistani girls have doubled chances of going out of school at anearly stage of many people’s lives.

Going to school for a girl is yet dangeroussince a report says that in 2013, the bus that was carrying girls to universityin Pakistan was blown up by militants. Pakistaniwomen also face difficulties in the area of economic growth and face various social barriers. They face many difficulties inorder to gain access to capitalinvestments and employment due to theneed of permission from men, who in turn rarely provide one. As many as 70%microloans of women were rather used by their other male relatives and familymembers instead of providing the education needs of women at their homes. Pakistaniwomen also lack in opportunity for practically anything and this proved to be abig loss for generalization. It has been studied many times that women arecapable of learning and the ability showing skills is much higher than that ofmen. There is always a relationship between the status of women in a countryand their economic growth. A study estimates that the rate of financial growthin Pakistan is the slowest in entireSouth Asia.

InPakistan, women play a vital role in the development of the economy and their contribution has been vasttoday. But for some reason, it is underreported in various studies and surveysacross the entire world. The Labour Force Survey showed the live status of early90s women, which was about 16% total laborforce in the entire country.

Out of 100, only 2 would go for employment sectoras was reported by World Bank in the year 2014. The status of agriculture andPakistan showed that the major participation of women was about 73%. Anothersurvey found out that the labor force inthe rural areas was 45% and that in the urban areas became 17% of the totalpopulation of women in the country. Womenlack the status in society just because of the ignored role of their skills andtalents in the society at large. Many families prefer to have a son than the womenand many times, females are caged to household activities at home. Even thoughwomen excelled in the household activities, the role of these women in the modernsociety has degraded their chances for getting their names developed countries. The male power is higher in this country and many women have no right to have asay even in social relationships. A study shows that people in Pakistan believethat the roles of females and males vary in the present society.

Although some women came forward to show theirvalue in multiple fields of social firms and organizations, people still liketo believe that men can do all the work. Among 67% rural individuals about 63%of them believe that girl’s education is not as important as boys’.  Multipleorganizations in Pakistan had been trying to improve the status of women thereand have had tried to provide good opportunities. The nonprofit organization, called as Citizen Foundation, has run variousschools around the country and encouraged participation and enrollment of girlsfor balancing gender inequalities.

Another firm that works for girls inPakistan is Kashf Foundation that target low-incomewomen in society. There have had been various other organizations such as SMEDAand First women Bank, which were specifically to remove gender inequalities andto promote the role of woman in the country. This paper will have the detailedanalysis of the above-mentioned pointsbased on historical information of Pakistani women in various areas of society.

LiteratureReview AlthoughIslam has no bound on women, the status of women there, and sometimes, stillcannot be called as a quality one. In the traditional days, women were found tobe working hard to earn livelihood. In fact, the Prophet’s first wife was inthe business field. Women would trade andearn money.

And multiple women participated in various battles and had hands-onknowledge of health and nursing services. Butthings started to change. Earlier between the 1940sand 1960s, women would be considered as a household individuals, wives, and mothers, as a status in the society. Theydidn’t have any role in the cultural, political, economic, educational and agricultural development of the country. Entrepreneurs saw men as the actors of a developedsociety and the head of the family. No women were allowed to haveindependence with respect to living and employment. They had no choice but tostay at home and wait for their husbands orfathers to bring their daily bread. Pakistaniwomen have had progressed since then and they have a better status than before.

They have achieved a successful positionin the society in the fields of education, politics, economy, health services, etc. but these women are only 16% of the totality in Pakistan. The rural areas in Pakistanplay a vital role for women to contributeto the economy, farming and production of crops, family and household maintenance activity, cottage industry, livestock production and much more.

About 76% of old anddisabled women are part-time workers whereas the other 25% are full-timeemployees or workers. Inshort, women can work more than men in all sectors of life includingagriculture, education, economy, etc. but due to a shortage of proper medical facilities and basic life’s necessities. The gender discrimination has become common among Pakistanis. This study showsthe role of women in the society of thecountry Pakistan in the current day situation. In2005, the average rate of marriage in Pakistanincreased to 22 years, which used to be 16 years of age in the year 1951.

Eventhough the status of marriage has changeda lot since past few decades, child marriages still take place in the country. Therehave had been multiple issues related to dowry and its violence among manyfamilies in Pakistan. Abuse has become quite common in married couples due toheavy financial demands before marriage. Therate of infant mortality of females in Pakistan turned out to be higher in1998.  But the figures increased sincethe year 2000 to present. Certain initiatives were taken by Pakistan governmentto work on the gender inequality in the sector related to health. The latest initiative was taken by thePrime Minister where many women had been recruited in urban and rural areas forproviding basic health care needs.

Others also extended their hands to providevarious facilities such as treatment of cancer, nutritional support, and many health-relatedprograms.  In2011, the participation of women in political parties increased exclusively. Women’s right to give a vote was tried to protect using various governmentalformulas.

This paper gives a detailed analysisof political as well as working women andtheir respective results. Methodology Thisstudy is aimed to show the role of women in economic development in Pakistan bythree distinct types of research. Theprimary research was done to see the perception of men towards women in theparticipation of politics, women and agriculture and the rear is the status andperception of the working women around the world. Political Perception Sincethis is a sensitive topic of research, it was difficult to select therespondents for the further research and thus the technique used for thispurpose was sampling. After the selection of three major parties, theirposition holders were selected. They had all been different with respect tosocial background and economic growth.

The age was between 30 and 55 and theearning of the person varied from 20 thousand to 100 thousand a month. Finally, the selection of participants took place based on the roles they could perform. Itwas found out that there was a hesitation and hindrance on the participation of females in politics. There came aboutmultiple views about women regarding participation with respect to social aswell as religious about their negative opinions towards the participation ofwomen. Their opinions varied from having insecurity to the lowering strength ofwomen.

They even pointed out the factorsrelated to the independence of women insociety at large. Women in agriculture Toperform this study, the information about the agricultural was taken from thedirectories of India and Pakistan. It was found out that in the year 1990, thefemale labor force in India had been68098. 64 that increased to 88629. 45 in 2011; whereas, in Pakistan, it was2452.

172 and increased to 7681. 754 only.  Thedata had 10 years of statistics of the two countries regarding femaleparticipation in agriculture.

India’s population has been much larger than thatof Pakistan so technically, the female participation is also greater in number. India agricultural authorities took initialsteps to increase the female participation that yieldsvarious good results. On the other hand in Pakistan, the increasedparticipation of women was found in agriculture. Since many women would beunpaid for their farming activities, some of them would settle for somethingelse. The study has a constant increase and decreased rate of participation ofwomen in agriculture.

In 1985, it was 78. 4% that decreased to 66% in 1990 andit increased again from 67% to 75 in 2005. Working women Theresearch was held in two urban areas and two respective rural areas to have theresults on the respective topic. Several interviews took place in order tocollect the information where the respondents were asked questions related tothe subject and their respective answers were recorded. The information fromthe social status of Pakistani working women was also considered for the studyof this particular topic. There isvarious literature out there that show thecurrent status of Pakistani women and the issues they face in society. Therespondents have first explained the aimof this study and it had been difficult to do that since some were stilluneducated. Women were found to be less explanatory when family members werepresent.

Itwas found that the young women preferred to live in the urban areas while theold lived in rural since these areas are filled with rigid and poor people. Therural areas of Pakistan are not showing any development since they don’t preferto send their girls for further studies in the cities. The urban, however, showthe opposite stats of development. Mosturban areas consisted of household illiterate women since they can’t afford togive proper education to their girls and themselves, although, they wouldprefer to give them technical training education. One common aspect of it allwas found to be the idea of working at home in both rural and urban areas sothat they can help their husbands for earning economy.

Womenin both the areas desired to have a higherstandard of life and higher education for getting good paying jobs. Itwas found that many husbands are favorable towards working attitude of femalesand many in rural areas even need help from females for agricultural purposes. Conclusion Afterthe findings, it is clear that the Pakistani women play a vital role in thedevelopment and economy provided they should be given proper opportunities fordevelopment. The society still has a male domination and women are not allowedto participate in certain aspects of development in the country.

Females arefound to be given less credit for their contribution and paid lesser than malefarmers. The gender inequality still relies onthe minds of people all around the country and government should take positivesteps to improve the role of women in the economic development of the country.