

Abstract girls in india,  
unesco states, poor



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Abstract Women have 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 world where they are enduring much pain to play a significant role in society. This study shows the detailed analysis of the participation of Pakistani woman in many roles of the present society with respect to socio-economic as well as economic perception. The information given below has been under thorough research from multiple past years that also covers women employment, role in agriculture, and other phases of life.

**Introduction** Throughout this world, women face multiple challenges in establishing their prominent role in society under several areas starting from healthcare, education, politics, and others. At some places, sexual violence and low caste discrimination are too high for women. Pakistan lies in the sixth place in the struggle of facing the competition in modernization, development, religion, etc. but Pakistan woman still faces many difficulties with respect to rights since at times they are killed or attacked for trying to have the right to education, employment and other sectors of the key decision of their lives. In comparison with poor girls in India, UNESCO states, poor Pakistani girls have doubled chances of going out of school at a nearly stage of many people's lives.

Going to school for a girl is yet dangerous since a report says that in 2013, the bus that was carrying girls to university in Pakistan was blown up by militants. Pakistani women also face difficulties in the area of economic growth and face various social barriers. They face many difficulties in order to gain access to capital investments and employment due to the need 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 family members instead of providing the education needs of women at their homes. Pakistani women also lack in opportunity for practically anything and this proved to be a big loss for generalization. It has been studied many times that women are capable of learning and the ability showing skills is much higher than that of men. There is always a relationship between the status of women in a country and their economic growth. A study estimates that the rate of financial growth in Pakistan is the slowest in entire South Asia.

In Pakistan, women play a vital role in the development of the economy and their contribution has been vast today. But for some reason, it is underreported in various studies and surveys across the entire world. The Labour Force Survey showed the live status of early 90s women, which was about 16% total labor force in the entire country.

Out of 100, only 2 would go for employment sectors as was reported by World Bank in the year 2014. The status of agriculture and Pakistan showed that the major participation of women was about 73%. Another survey found out that the labor force in the rural areas was 45% and that in the urban areas became 17% of the total population of women in the country. Women lack the status in society just because of the ignored role of their skills and talents in the society at large. Many families prefer to have a son than the woman and many times, females are caged to household activities at home. Even though women excelled in the household activities, the role of these women in the modern society 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 a say even in social relationships. A study <https://assignbuster.com/abstract-girls-in-india-unesco-states-poor/>

shows that people in Pakistan believe that the roles of females and males vary in the present society.

Although some women came forward to show their value in multiple fields of social firms and organizations, people still like to 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'. Multiple organizations in Pakistan had been trying to improve the status of women there and have had tried to provide good opportunities. The nonprofit organization, called as Citizen Foundation, has run various schools around the country and encouraged participation and enrollment of girls for balancing gender inequalities.

Another firm that works for girls in Pakistan is Kashf Foundation that target low-income women in society. There have had been various other organizations such as SMEDA and First women Bank, which were specifically to remove gender inequalities and to promote the role of woman in the country. This paper will have the detailed analysis of the above-mentioned points based on historical information of Pakistani women in various areas of society.

**Literature Review** Although Islam has no bound on women, the status of women there, and sometimes, still cannot be called as a quality one. In the traditional days, women were found to be working hard to earn livelihood. In fact, the Prophet's first wife was in the business field. Women would trade and earn money.

And multiple women participated in various battles and had hands-on knowledge of health and nursing services. But things started to change.

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Earlier between the 1940s and 1960s, women would be considered as a household individuals, wives, and mothers, as a status in the society. They didn't have any role in the cultural, political, economic, educational and agricultural development of the country. Entrepreneurs saw men as the actors of a developed society and the head of the family. No women were allowed to have independence with respect to living and employment. They had no choice but to stay at home and wait for their husbands or fathers to bring their daily bread. Pakistani women have had progressed since then and they have a better status than before.

They have achieved a successful position in 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 Pakistan play a vital role for women to contribute to the economy, farming and production of crops, family and household maintenance activity, cottage industry, livestock production and much more.

About 76% of old and disabled women are part-time workers whereas the other 25% are full-time employees or workers. In short, women can work more than men in all sectors of life including agriculture, 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 shows the role of women in the society of the country Pakistan in the current day situation. In 2005, the average rate of marriage in Pakistan increased to 22 years, which used to be 16 years of age in the year 1951.

Eventhough the status of marriage has changed a lot since past few decades, child marriages still take place in the country. There have had been multiple issues related to dowry and its violence among many families in Pakistan.

Abuse has become quite common in married couples due to heavy financial demands before marriage. The rate of infant mortality of females in Pakistan turned out to be higher in 1998. But the figures increased since the year 2000 to present. Certain initiatives were taken by Pakistan government to work on the gender inequality in the sector related to health. The latest initiative was taken by the Prime Minister where many women had been recruited in urban and rural areas for providing basic health care needs.

Others also extended their hands to provide various facilities such as treatment of cancer, nutritional support, and many health-related programs. In 2011, the participation of women in political parties increased exclusively. Women's right to give a vote was tried to protect using various governmental formulas.

This paper gives a detailed analysis of political as well as working women and their respective results. Methodology This study is aimed to show the role of women in economic development in Pakistan by three distinct types of research. The primary research was done to see the perception of men towards women in the participation of politics, women and agriculture and the rear is the status and perception of the working women around the world. Political Perception Since this is a sensitive topic of research, it was difficult to select the respondents for the further research and thus the technique used for this purpose was sampling. After the selection of three

major parties, their position holders were selected. They had all been different with respect to social background and economic growth.

The age was between 30 and 55 and the earning 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. It was found out that there was a hesitation and hindrance on the participation of females in politics. There came about multiple views about women regarding participation with respect to social as well as religious about their negative opinions towards the participation of women. Their opinions varied from having insecurity to the lowering strength of women.

They even pointed out the factors related to the independence of women in society at large. Women in agriculture To perform this study, the information about the agricultural was taken from the directories of India and Pakistan. It was found out that in the year 1990, the female labor force in India had been 68098.64 that increased to 88629.45 in 2011; whereas, in Pakistan, it was 2452.

172 and increased to 7681.754 only. The data had 10 years of statistics of the two countries regarding female participation in agriculture.

India's population has been much larger than that of Pakistan so technically, the female participation is also greater in number. India agricultural authorities took initial steps to increase the female participation that yields various good results. On the other hand in Pakistan, the increased participation of women was found in agriculture. Since many women would be unpaid for their farming activities, some of them would

settle for something else. The study has a constant increase and decreased rate of participation of women in agriculture.

In 1985, it was 78.4% that decreased to 66% in 1990 and it increased again from 67% to 75 in 2005. Working women. The research was held in two urban areas and two respective rural areas to have the results on the respective topic. Several interviews took place in order to collect the information where the respondents were asked questions related to the subject and their respective answers were recorded. The information from the social status of Pakistani working women was also considered for the study of this particular topic. There is various literature out there that show the current status of Pakistani women and the issues they face in society. The respondents have first explained the aim of this study and it had been difficult to do that since some were still uneducated. Women were found to be less explanatory when family members were present.

It was found that the young women preferred to live in the urban areas while the old lived in rural since these areas are filled with rigid and poor people. The rural areas of Pakistan are not showing any development since they don't prefer to send their girls for further studies in the cities. The urban, however, show the opposite state of development. Most urban areas consisted of household illiterate women since they can't afford to give proper education to their girls and themselves, although, they would prefer to give them technical training education. One common aspect of it all was found to be the idea of working at home in both rural and urban areas so that they can help their husbands for earning economy.



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

Females are found to be given less credit for their contribution and paid lesser than male farmers. The gender inequality still relies on the minds of people all around the country and government should take positive steps to improve the role of women in the economic development of the country.