

Socio-economic Implications and Participation of Women in Pakistani Politics: A Case Study of Hyderabad Division, Sindh, Pakistan

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Abstract:-The present research study is set out to focus on the socio-economic implications and participation of women in Pakistani Politics and shaping Pakistani society through the participation of women in the field of Politics in the country. However, this study is conducted in Pakistani society and discussing the participation of women in politics from the entire population. Meanwhile, Pakistani society is connected with patriarchy society and regardless of this; women are provided access to participate in the field of Politics in the country. Thus, the specific purpose of this study intends to identify the implications and participation of women in politics with the assistance of the socio-economic and cultural factors. Further to illuminate the family background and the prevailing cultural norms of the society and also participation and contribution of women for the various social activities. The specific outcomes of the study resulted that the majority of women who participated in politics are from the feudal and middle class of Pakistani society.

Keywords: Women Participation, Socio-Economic and Cultural Factors, Politics and Education

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

However, the social world is linked with patriarchal society and male and female are the parts of such the world. Male-dominated society prevails in this world and women have been given fewer opportunities and chances to work as the central figure in human society. Women are even ignored from participation in the various fields of social lives. Besides this, for political jobs; women are considered as incompetent in the advanced society of the social world. Moreover, in this modern era; the gender disparity issue lacks the importance at the present times, and both sexes without the discrimination treated as the equal level within the society. Parting with this, as per the modern globe and advanced technology liberated the human society from the difference and gap among the people in the societies. Thus, women take participation in all walks of social lives and including in politics (Sapiro, 1981). Besides this, education is obligatory for women and can be educated through the formal and informal education system.

Further to spread education among women more specifically

in a formal system so as to eliminate the gender disparity and make balance equality between both sexes in the societies. Additionally, the socialization factor plays a vital role to bring out the awareness between rural and urban women. Thus, such a factor leads women to become the best politicians/parliamentarians (Kumar, 2006). Women entirely remain as under-spoken to and engaged inadequately administrative work in the country (Salter, 2006). In addition to maintaining the sexual coordination equilibrium in the administrative task (Beveridge et al., 2000). Hence, such the sex orientation balance in administrative job indicates to "basic ranges of concern". In this way, women become strong in society and gain equal access for essential management with the assistance of the fiscal potential (Cheston & Kuhn 2002).

Nevertheless, women participation is regarded as the reformative aspect of society. The commitment of women for work as counted the benefits for human society. Further, women's specific co-operation if it remains untreated the then; contemporary society confronts with potential or develops the sorts of choice for it (Rabinowitz, 1991). In real sense terms; women counsel is 15 percent around the social world. Further, twelve international regions from the entire globe showed that thirty-three percent seats are imparted to women inside the parliaments. For political career; women face road blockage and other activities within all societies of the social world. Hence, fiscal limitations and the current infrastructure restricted the development of society (Habermas, 2015).

Pakistani society focuses on the specific co-operation where male and female work co-operatively for governmental policies and maintain the standard of social norms through the specific expenditures irrespective to the troubles and hindrance (Petersen and Samuels, 2002). In spite of the various opportunities and the previous knowledge discussed that women participation in political set up noticed as the less within the country. This is because of the gap within the administrative setup and administration foundation of the country (Mastroianni et al., 1990). As estimated that women

have the capability to perform work accurately and improve the backwardness of any institution of the government sector. Thus, women can make a balance and fairness such as the system. Sometimes, women are underestimated in the organization, administration, social group; human society and other official organizations. Irrespective to this, some women have the experiences that they partake less in the primary leadership and women's participation regarded as limited in this way (Wadud, 2013). Thus, women's participation must be incorporated into the overall organizational and institutional setups within the country. Besides, women can be heard for their issues in choice making to them in order to adjust them with male equally in a society (Hill, 2008). Parting with this, historical records point out the women who are liable to assist the male in society. Various philosophers and historians including Hobbes, Aristotle, Plato, John Locke and Rousseau and others as they focus on the logical arguments that human assistance rectifies and settles the social problems while female may be rationally strong rather than physical weakness, but to have glance over the things in the similar patterns as the male shows in a society (Kaplan, 1966). As viewed that women possess the specific power to settle the facts and are embodied with certain lawful privileges. But women are given fewer privileges to compete for political access, and thus, there are fewer numbers of women for it in the advanced world (Rabate, 2008). The patriarchal mindset of society resulted as "missing women" into the overall parts of human societies at the local, national and international platform of the social world (Stark, 2000). However, patriarchal patterns reasoned that there are fewer women in bureaucracy and political organization, and there remains the trouble that is managed through the male-dominated figure of the society (Aisenberg, & Harrington, 1988). The jobs are performed and completed through male and women are retained at home for the home task; thus; women are positioned at home (Clarke et al. 2005). Irrespective to this, Pakistani society is rapidly facing the various modifications and changes on account of the women participation in politics. Hence, many women are partaking with men in politics. Henceforth, women are participating more and more in public gatherings along with male partners nowadays. Moreover, women's participation is isolated to other kinds of women's social lives including married women and family type of women and so forth (Shaul, 1982).

Further, there has taken an enormous change within the social lives of women during the decade of 1980, and women's movement initiated to acquire power and show the impressive influence in Pakistani society through the political sense. In a real sense, that this struggle of women is to find out the specific shelter from the policies as designed by the military regime which is practiced against women in the term of Islamization (Alvi, 1988). Pakistani society is based on male, and there is less worth for women in the social stratification. Moreover, women partake in politics for acquiring human power and boost up the status socio-economically and culturally (Kumar, 2006). However, less worth and low status

restrict to women from the achievement of the tentative aims of social lives in a society. Besides this, feudal mindset and traditional infrastructure, as well as the social norms, confined women to gain any social status and lemmatize their capabilities (Hakim and Aziz, 1998).

Thus, women confront complex problems and lack the judgment power and decision and also counted as the feeble part of the society. Further, they are kept away from the voting market (Clark, 2014). Women acquire the vibrant political portion for bringing out the social changes within the political existence of the masses (Case et al. 2000). Irrespective to this, in the political field; man is still favoured for such the movement as compared to female; despite the overall available opportunities and circumstances; the study points out the information regarding the geographical and political fortunes (Smith and Owens, 2012). Parting with this; women lack interest in politics than men. Women have the proper selections and specialized backgrounds that regarded as mismatched in the civic relation because such the women remain at home and perform the different jobs and accountabilities that is the most restriction to them in society. Thus men are given more favour to women in the field of politics. Male can face the overall problems of the society including vote market and Media's challenge, but women found as the weak part and having feminine traits (Adam, 2011). Explicitly, women perform the various roles and duties in society including as role of sister, mother, and wife as well as the managers and even the political activist.

Despite such the role of women in society; they cannot attain a high status in some stereotyped and patriarchal societies. Hence, women confront social violence; gender disparity; discriminatory attitudes and less interest towards political participation (Agbalajobi, 2009). Generally, politics is recognized as masculine phenomena and lacking the status of women. Some political organizations ignore and exploit the political rights of women in social stratification. Women are considered less than men and supposed that there are not fit for any position in society (Clavero and Galligani, 2005). Youth females are too optimistic about partaking in political activities. At the same time, adolescent males are against women's participation in politics and social activities (Gillespie and Spohn, 1987). The most of upper-class women partake in politics as a job in society and also highly learned family participated in political as explained in political history. But women confront the obstacles in a political career as shown in underdeveloped countries where less educated people worded that women do not have any privilege to participate in any voting market and other activities (Shaul 1982). Parting with this, in the advanced epoch; there have been brought out and incorporated the specific changes in the historical perspective and legislation to increase the ratio of women in politics with the assistance of political behaviour. As the present era indicates that female participation for a voting market that increased as compared to the past decades (Nuss, 1982). Apart from this, male designs the policy strategies and take policy decision that left women at the

backward position and showing the weakness of women at local and national politics of the social world (Schreurs 2001).

The specific objectives of the study are developed as: -

II. AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the role of female politicians.
- To explore out the social aspect of the women politicians.
- To check the economic and political empowerment of women politicians.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

However, the present study focuses on the research methodology, and the universe of such the study covers the districts of Hyderabad Division, Sindh- Pakistan. The study discusses the women politicians including MPAs, MNAs, Ex Nazims, Ex Naib Nazims; Ex Councilors and Ex Districts Councilors that were chosen from the entire population of the research study. The target sample is 56 women politicians regarded as the sample size of the requirement of the objectives of the research study. Besides this, the purposive sample strategy employed to such the research task this is applied in order to gain reliable results. This purposive sampling strategy selection covered through simple random sampling.

Further, the quantitative research design is used as the primary tool for this research covering the interview strategies along with structured and unstructured questionnaire techniques for the sake of data acquisition purpose for this research task. For the experimental use; the pretesting was focused in this manner. Thus, five respondents were pretested through the interview schedule for the collection of data. The SPSS software 26.0 version has been used for the analysis of data and shown in the tabulated forms covering frequencies and percentage distributions.

IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

As the table (01), indicates that the majority of respondents as comprised of Ex-District Councilors. Meanwhile Pakistani society discusses the patriarchal system where male dominance found. Thus, the majority of respondents included as Males such as MNAs, MPAs and the District Councilors, and the same time, Women have easily the access and included Ex- District Councilors who participated in the district election from Pakistani society.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents regarding their political designation

Category	Frequency	Percent
MPAs	04	7.14
Ex district councilor	32	57.14
District councilor	18	32.14
MNAs	02	3.58
Total	56	100.0

Table 2: Distribution of respondents as per their level of education

Category	Frequency	Percent
Primary	02	3.58
Matric	08	14.29
Intermediate	06	10.71
Graduation or Above	40	71.42
Total	56	100.0

Table (02) explaining the educational background of women politicians and the majority of them possess the graduation or the above level of education. Hence, they belong to a highly educated background of the families. Thus, education imparts awareness of their rights. Educated women stand by equal to men and partake in the walks of social lives in society. Further, they raise their voice for their rights as compared to low or uneducated women politicians.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents as per yearly participation in political activities

Category	Frequency	Percent
3-6	08	14.29
7-10	36	64.29
11-14	06	10.71
15- above	06	10.71
Total	56	100.0

Table (03) illuminating the participation of respondents yearly in political activities. The majority of participants engaged in political activities from seven to ten (7 to 10) years. The overall, literature review discusses that the majority of women politicians have a political background. Thus, such the figure of seven to ten (7 to 10) as involved in political activities.

Table 4: The Percentage distribution of respondents as per their knowledge for participation in politics

Category	To great extent	To some extent	Not at All
Knowledge about eligibility criteria of election	41.0	56.0	3.0
Know duties and works of the presiding officer	65.0	32.0	3.0
Know the method of compiling election result	47.0	43.0	10.0
Participate and organizing election campaign	73.0	25.0	2.0
Negotiate with locals communities for support	72.0	25.0	3.0
Support from family to participate in election	60.0	25.0	15.0
Political background is necessary for politics	36.0	45.0	19.0
Facing afraid and risk as compared to male	70.0	18.0	12.0
Regular contact with Government is unnecessary	86.0	12.0	2.0
Media medium is required for women politician	34.0	40.0	26.0
Political activities influence in their private life	30.0	33.0	37.0

Further, the table focuses on the duties and work of the presiding officer; meanwhile, the presiding officer shows an essential role in the election result. Hence, every politician should know the work and duties of the presiding officer.

Results indicate the information regarding the compilation of the election result. Moreover, the majority of the participants are familiar with such a method. Henceforth, the election campaign considers like and assignments for politicians plan their schedule from the initiative to endpoint. However, communicative strategies applied by women politicians for assistance with the local community. In this way, there is an obligatory for the local community to assist for victory in the election campaign. But, some politicians do not follow the instructions and rules as they have a sound political background and therefore they do not try to negotiate with the local community for political support and success in the election campaign. Thus they get the victory in the election campaign with any the struggle and support. They have support from their respective families. Therefore, family assistance is essential for women politicians to win the election. Parting with this, the majority of the respondents contradict that family support is not stated a necessary aspect to success in the campaign; but it was practised into the past times, but demanded the present era too. However, at the present scenario; for both men and women; there is the most crucial factor that is education for politicians in society. In addition to this, there happens a more venture in the election campaign. As a result; the majority of respondents viewed that they confront with such the risk in election before and after election as compared to men. Thus, Pakistani society represents patriarchal society where women are provided less position and opportunities for partaking in political activities that is why they confront with the external threats. It is better to have contacts with the government in this regard during such movement. Therefore; most of the respondents realized that it is the most essential and all sorts of schemes and project as initiated to facilitate with support of the government. In this way; the social association is counted as necessary to have access to the high official of the government.

Likewise, as discussed that the majority of the respondents possessed the political background on account of family and education. Thus, they partake in politics without any the obstacles and hindrance in their personal social lives.

Hypotheses estimation

Political family background resorts positively to participation in political activities of organizing election campaign.

Table 5: cross tabulation value of chi square

Belong to political family background	Participation in activities of organizing election campaign			Total
	To great extent	To some extent	Not at all	
To great extent	16	9	2	27
To some extent	8	7	4	19
Not at all	5	2	3	10
Total	29	18	9	56

Chi square= 6.025 level of significance= 0.002 degree of freedom=.5

V. DISCUSSION

However, hull hypothesis resulted as there lacks relationship between political family background and participation of activities in election campaign whereas the substitutive hypothesis showing that there is the relationship between the political background and participation of activities in the election campaign. Hence, these results have shown that there is a relationship between the two variables in the research study as the significant level should be 0.5 or smaller and significant value for the research hypothesis noted as 0.002. Thus, the chi-square test indicates the significant relationship between political family backgrounds and having the influence on the partaking in political activities of a political campaign. According to the study of Shaul (1982) that the majority of women partaking in political activities in a political campaign; they are from the upper class and well-educated families.

VI. SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS

Human society is created for survival for human beings and where every individual of the opposite sex has a social right to partake in politics. Similarly; women have freedom expression to compete in an election campaign. They should be rendered as equal choices and chances like males in politics. Now a day; it is viewed that there remains the same ratio of both gender in political activities throughout the social world. Thus, they should be supported with equal chances to represent their power and strength. Hence, they would easily survive in a male-dominated society based on their qualities and skills. In this way; for the present research task; Hyderabad division as chosen the vital platform for such research work. The researchers sorted out the relevant literature and reviewed it properly for such the research task, and the then, finalized for such the job. Besides this, researchers employed to pretest and interview techniques for data collection and then, analysis of such the data. In a sequel, the research study resulted in the position of women partaking in political parties that have been increased and women become successful candidates in political parties for the election campaign. In this way; women are provided with a political path to gain the power to solve their social problems in societies. Irrespective to this; there are also women who are less interest in political activities as compared to men. They perform their duties and work of home and this thing mismatch such women because of the presence of choices and professional backgrounds in society.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Half of the population of the social world is comprised on women, and their services are not being used in politics, their intelligence skills should be employed appropriately.
- NADRA and ECP (Election commission of Pakistan) should also make sure that by the next election all women of voting ages have identity card are registered to vote.

- Choices and Opportunities for women should be equivalent to men.
- Lack of confidence is elucidated as being exposed or being afraid of making them look stupid.
- Women candidates should try to establish a web presence.
- Women should be invigorated who want to partake in politics.
- All law strategies rights and occasions should be equal for man and woman both in politics.
- The equal opportunity providing law should be made practicable in the overall of the country.
- Various training programs for women should be programmed for the enhancement of their skills.
- Awareness programs should be carried out in the rural locales so that they could be able to take an active part in politics.
- Women's minor political participation is due to lack of financial, power resources and lack of family assistance, so it is the accountabilities of families to assist their women as they support their men.

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