

## **Political Empowerment of Women in Balochistan 2002-2015, the Provinces of Pakistan:**

By

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### **Abstract:**

*The purpose of this study was to investigate the respondents' perceptions of the political possibilities of women in Balochistan. Example of a hundred (100) of employees, who contain (political parties local and national) politicians, was selected as women using a simple random sample, as these respondents actively participate in political activities efficiently at the national level. A simple random sample of one hundred females was obtained using SPSS. Based on the results obtained, conclusions were drawn. The majority (45%) of the respondents were aged 41-50 years, and at the age of 31-40 (43%) continued. The majority of participants (30-30%) completed the training at the registration level and the acquisition level. Most (70%) of respondents had political experience from 6 to 16 years. The majority of respondents (25%) had political experience for more than 16 years, and only 5% had a 5-year political experience. From the figures in this table, we found that the degree of participation in NGOs and the responsibilities of the private sector is 3.64, 3.28. The results show that their main stream participated and participated in political activities (an average of 3.41: SD, 1.048). The results showed that the majority of respondents started a political campaign at a home meeting (an average of 3.13: SD, 1.194). Based on the results obtained, a recommendation was made. The case of Pakistan demonstrates that treatments aimed at promoting the representation of women in the legislature can produce a significant group of observed vicissitudes that promise to women in a country where they face gender-based brutality and violence based on gender discrimination. In this sense, it is recommended to support women to political rationality to boast of their political status. Political women at the national level face not only*

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*political, but also economic, social and other constraints. In this sense, it is recommended to ensure the participation of women in all spheres of life in order to endorse the political spirit of women as a vibrant feature.*

**Keywords:** political empowerment, women, Balochistan, Pakistan

### **Introduction:**

The empowerment of women is an indicator of the progress of any society. On the road to the last short time in Balochistan, there was an increase in women's political freedom. However, the composition of the cabinet and the elections near our bodies indicate a reduction in the area of women in Baluchistan politics. The political dynamics of Baluchistan are different from the political situation in other provinces. Here the MPAs are mostly tribal leaders who become members of political procedures to become ministers. There is a competition between MPAs for service, and the total capacity of the gaming machines at ministerial level is limited to 15 due to the eighteenth adaptation. In this type of problem, beliefs in favor of women's empowerment and gender equality are becoming exaggerated ideas. In an effort to rationalize the exclusion of women, leaders are justified by the colors of religion, tradition and society.

### **Women Development and Empowerment:**

Women's equality and empowerment are not only a priority for progress, but also an adequate situation for people (Ellis, 2000). Constitutional guarantees and universal commitments to the Conference on the Elimination of Prejudice against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and some United Nations conventions and conventions on human rights. Privileged national obligations include coverage of women's empowerment, a national action plan, demand for gender reform and harassment against work. National plan of movement and coverage for the improvement and empowerment of women Basic measures of coverage difficult for the social, financial, political and legal empowerment of women, comparable to:

- A gender need is based on the applications and objectives of the policy.
- Establishment of multi-sectoral and interdisciplinary women's development tactics with horizontal and vertical connections at all stages;
- Integration of gender issues through integration into all sectors of national progress;
- Protect the rights and privileges of women.

### **Development and Empowerment of Women:**

Women have exceptional talent for joining economic expansion and social progress. However, they face complex exceptions and discrimination that hamper their valuable participation in domestic and national transactions. Eliminating gender imbalances and women's empowerment is therefore an agenda for the development of primates of the central government and ends with a global commitment to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The deliberate technique for the development of women is empowerment and all spheres of life. Women's progress is aimed at eliminating inequality and the imbalance between sectors, ensuring access to rights, goods and gifts, protecting everyday life and protecting women from all forms of violence and violence. (Hussein and John, 1999)

The political participation of women, their role as elected and voters or candidates has always been supported by various civil society societies and women political parties. The basis of the demand for participation in the political life of women is the general commitment of the State within the framework of the national plan of action and national coverage for the advancement and empowerment of women. Gender mainstreaming was already observed in the 2000-2001 regional elections, when a share of 33% of the seats created a gap for the ladies, meaning a breakthrough in Pakistan's historic political past. The participation of women was reliable: about 40,000 women worked together, as well as women from the general social environment (Haroon, 2010).

### **Statement of the Problem:**

Information on the empowerment of women in Pakistan, as described in the literature, is a measure of opinion or is limited to a specific percentage of women's education at different levels. It does not indicate the degree to which the Presidium's insurance policies for women's autonomy have been carried out, and if we do not have a clear idea of the realities on the ground as to the implementation of the policy, we will not be able to make recommendations on a roadmap for women empowerment in Baluchistan. For this reason, this study is an attempt to satisfy this know-how. To the extent that research is a complete study of primary and secondary knowledge, it has many aspects; now will not only investigate and identify the problems faced by women entrepreneurs, but also reveal their views on the contribution of women to the daily routine. No studies have been done on this subject, so this could lead coating manufacturers to develop sound policies based on the gaps identified through the use of this study. It will

also encourage the female population of Balochistan to work on their own, pursuing all relevant problems.

**Objectives:**

1. Find demographic information as an independent variable of respondents.
2. Assess the role of women in the expansion of policy options.
3. Recommend ways to expand women's political opportunities for planners and policy-makers.

**Methodology:**

These classes are aimed at coordinating quality research as an extension of women's political rights. Since this is a completely different discipline with a series of explanations, a qualitative assessment will fundamentally understand the field of knowledge and materials. In the focus of knowledge, qualitative research is selected taking into account that it can highlight the most serious social phenomenon of political empowerment of women in the center of the state of Balochistan. The design of the transverse study was based on the deductive approach used in this study.

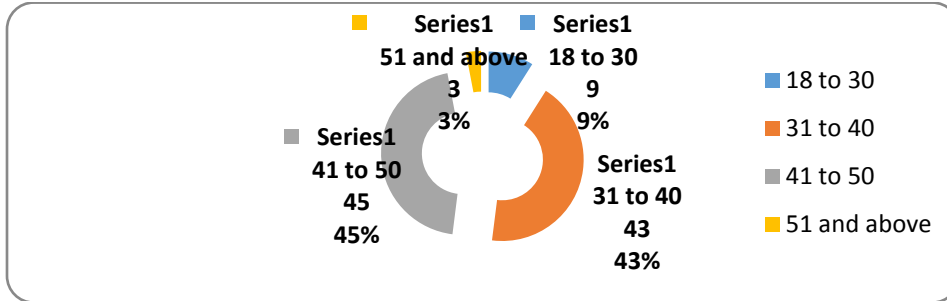
The research team is an important element of the research effort and includes a number of Gilbert mechanisms (2001). In the review, Hussey and Hussey (1997) found that the population ordered samples for data collection. This means the target population as a whole. In this course, we used a random sample for this study to show how respondents are looking at empowering women. The size of the population was determined using a sample size table from Krejcie & Morgan (1970), "taking into account the final population" with an error rate of 0.05%. Since these respondents are actively involved in national politics, as a woman studies using a simple random sample, there are 100 employees (political and political) political parties. An example of a member was elected. Alfa-sequencer Cronbach tried to judge the reliability of the poll. Since the reliability constants are not defined from 0.71 to 0.73, it has been shown that a convincing statement of the questionnaire is good. The data was explained by the fact that the frequency and percentage, diagrams and graphs displayed and confirmed the respondents' perceptions using the statistical software SPSS.

**Results and Discussion:**

**Demographic Information:**

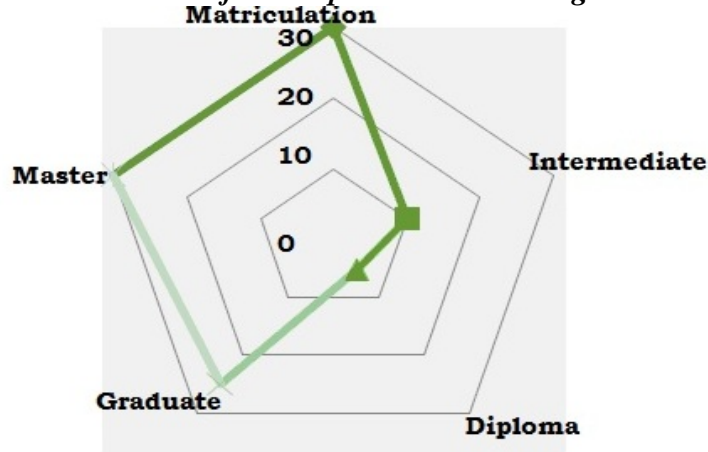
An important aspect of the current study was the creation of demographic information of the participant. Demographic data perform important functions in the decision-making process.

**Figure.1. Distribution of the respondents according to age.**



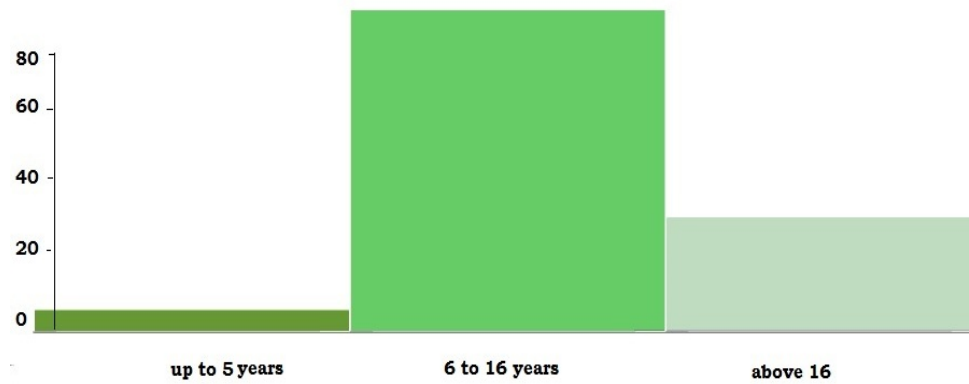
The figures offered above portrays that, most (45%) of the participants belonged to age group of 41-50 years followed by the age group of 31-40 (43%). Only 9% of the respondents had between the (18-30) years of age.

**Figure.2. Distribution of the respondents according to education status.**



The data shown in Figure 2 show that the majority of respondents (30-30%) are educated accordingly at the level of the class and the master class. The majority (28%) of respondents who received graduates of the level of education continued. Meanwhile, 10% of intermediate people and only 5% of respondents received diplomas.

**Figure.3. Distribution of the respondents according to political experience**



Demographic facts related to political experience are shown in Figure 3. The results show that the majority of respondents (70%) had political experience from 6 to 16 years. Some participants (25%) had more than 16 years of political experience, only 5% had a political partnership for up to 5 years.

**Table.1. Distribution of the respondents about general role of women in the constituency.**

Women role	Mean	SD
Political participatory role	2.92	1.417
Social participatory role	2.50	1.130
Participation in govt. service	2.86	1.254
Participation in private jobs	3.28	1.194
Participation in NGOs	3.64	1.080
Any other please specify	2.60	1.157

Participants were instructed to convey their views on the general responsibilities of women in constituencies, as shown in table 1. The results of this table, participation in NGOs and participation in private employment have the highest average scores of 3.64 and 3.28 along with SD 1.080 and 1.194. Applications should receive the lowest average score, which is the social role of participation, and otherwise denote (mean, 2.50 and 2.60 respectively) for SD 1.30 and 1.57, respectively.

**Table.2. Distribution of the respondents about joint participation.**

Women participation	Mean	SD
Political program	3.41	1.048
Economic program	3.32	1.015
Religious program	3.25	1.100
Social program	3.07	1.165
Any other please specify	2.99	1.061

An important feature of this survey was the identification of the contribution of participants to political behavior, as shown in Table 2. As a result, the majority of participants participate in political activities, 3.41: SD, 1.048). However, the economic program (an average of 3.32: SD, 1,015). Religious program (an average of 3.25: SD, 1,100). Please indicate it in order of ranking (second, third, fourth, fifth) (social program (average, 3.07: SD, 1.165) (average 2.99: SD, 1.061).

**Table.3. Distribution of the respondents about starting the political campaigns.**

Women candidates started their political campaigns by	Mean	SD
House held meetings	3.13	1.194
Constituency visits	3.09	1.155
Political processions	3.03	1.194
Corner meetings	2.90	1.195
Rallies	2.66	1.205

An important feature of current research was the definition of the participant's approach using a questionnaire related to the initiation of a political movement, as shown in Table 3. As a result, most participants started a political movement with family gatherings, 3.13: SD, 1.194). Nevertheless, voter settlements (an average of 3.32: SD, 1.155). The political act (average, 3.03: SD, 1.194). Angular encounters (an average of 2.90: SD, 1.195) and rallies (an average of 2.66: SD, 1.205) ranked second, third, fourth and fifth respectively.

#### **Conclusions and Recommendations:**

Based on the following consequences, conclusions were drawn. The majority (45%) of the respondents belonged to the age group 41-50. The majority (30-30%) of the respondents were trained at a record level and teachers, respectively. The mass (70%) of the respondents had political experience of 6 to 16 years. The results of this table showed that the participation of NGOs in private work was higher in 3.64 and 3.28 respectively, as well as in 10.010 and 1.19 SD. The responses received the lowest average score, which is the social role of participation, others indicate (on average, 2.50 and 2.60, respectively) with standard deviations of 1.30 and 1.57, respectively. The results show that the greater part of participants participated in political activities (average 3.41: SD, 1.048). The impact of the results shows that a large number of participants initiated political campaigns in meetings held at home (an average of 3.13: SD, 1.194).

**Recommendations:**

Based on the results obtained, a recommendation was made. In the case of Pakistan stressed that to improve the representation of women in the parliaments of the measures can give a qualified critical mass of women is committed to taking decisions in the region, where they face hostility and prejudice gender. In this sense, it is recommended to convince women of political rationality to improve their position on the political level. Political women at the national level faced not only political, but also economic, social and other constraints. In this regard, it is recommended that women participate in all spheres of life in order to promote the political will of women as a dynamic factor.



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