

Online ISSN: 2710-2416

ISSN: 2311-6803

PAKISTAN STUDIES

HEC Recognized

Bilingual / Bi-Annual Pakistan Studies,

English / Urdu Research Journal

Vol. 19 No. 01 January–June 2024



ONLINE ISSN: 2710-2416 ISSN: 2311-6803

PAKISTAN STUDIES

HEC Recognized

**Bilingual / Bi-annual Pakistan Studies,
English / Urdu Research Journal**

Vol. 19 No. 1 January-June 2024



PAKISTAN STUDY CENTER,
University of Balochistan, Quetta (Pakistan)

ONLINE ISSN: 2710-2416

ISSN: 2311-6803

PAKISTAN STUDIES

HEC Recognized

**Bilingual / Bi-annual Pakistan Studies,
English / Urdu Research Journal**

Vol. 19 No. 1 January-June 2024



Editor: Professor, Dr. Mohammad Usman Tobawal

**PAKISTAN STUDY CENTER,
University of Balochistan, Quetta (Pakistan)**

PAKISTAN STUDIES

Bilingual / Bi-annual Pakistan Studies

English / Urdu Research Journal

Vol 19 No. 1 January-June 2024

PATRON

Prof., Dr. Zahoor Bazai

Vice Chancellor, University of Balochistan, Quetta

&

Chairman, Board of Governors, Pakistan Study Centre

EDITOR

Prof., Dr. Muhammad Usman Tobawal

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Prof., Dr. Adil Zaman

Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences,
University of Balochistan

ASSISTANT EDITORS

Prof., Dr. Noor Ahmed

Prof., Dr. Kaleemullah

Prof., Dr. Ain-Ud-Din

Prof., Dr. Ghulam Farooq Baloch

Prof., Yousaf Ali Rodeni

Prof., Surriya Bano

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Prof., Taleem Badshah

Mr. Qari Abdul Rehman

Miss Shazia Jaffar

Mr. Nazir Ahmed

Miss Sharaf Bibi

COMPOSING SECTION

Mr. Manzoor Ahmed

Mr. Bijar Khan

Mr. Pervaiz Ahmed

MEMBERS OF EDITORIAL BOARD

OVERSEAS

Dr. Yanee Srimanee,
Ministry of Commerce, (Thailand)

Prof., M. Aslam Syed,
Harvard University, Cambridge, (Massachusetts)

Dr. Jamil Farooqui,
Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology
International Islamic University, (Kuala Lumpur)

Prof., Dr. Shinaz Jindani,
Savannah State University of Georgia (USA)

Dr. Elina Bashir,
University of Chicago (USA)

Dr. Murayama Kazuyuki,
#26-106, Hamahata 5-10, Adachi-Ku,
Tokyo 1210061, (Japan)

Prof., Dr. Fida Muhammad,
State University of New York Oneonta NY 12820

Dr. Naseer Dashti,
11 Sparrows Lane, New Eltham London (England)

Dr. Naseebullah,
International Correspondent,
Editor and Political Consultant,
The Montreal Tribune, Montreal, Quebec (Canada)

Johnny Cheung,
Institute of Culture and Language
Paris (France)

MEMBERS OF EDITORIAL BOARD

NATIONAL

Prof. Dr. Abdul Razzaq Sabir,
Vice Chancellor, Turbat University,

Dr. Fakhr-Ul-Islam
University of Peshawar.

Dr. Abdul Saboor
Pro Vice Chancellor,
University of Turbat.

Syed Minhaj-Ul-Hassan,
University of Peshawar.

Prof. Dr. Javaid Haider Syed,
Gujrat University.

Dr. Syed Wiqar Ali Shah,
Quaid-e-Azam University,
Islamabad.

Prof. Dr. Mussarat Abid,
Director, Pakistan Study Centre,
Punjab University.

Prof. Dr. Khalida Jamali,
Jamshoro, Sindh University.

Dr. Nasrullah jan Wazir,
University of Peshawar.

Dr. Muhammad Qasim Soomro,
University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

Guidelines/Parameters for Contributors:

Following are the Guidelines/Parameters for the Scholars/Researchers contributing articles to the Bilingual Bi-annual Research Journal of PSC **“PAKISTAN STUDIES ISSN: 2311-6803”**.

- The title should appear at the middle position of the first page
- The title should be brief (recommended) along with author's name also appearing in the top-left header position in the rest of the pages (running head).
- All author's complete name as well as affiliations should also be explicit on the first page along with the corresponding author's postal and email addresses.
- The article should comprise an abstract, introduction including (limitations and suggestions), and references.
- The abstract should be brief (recommended)
- The article should be of maximum 4000 words in New Times Roman, font 12 with 1-line spacing.
- Main heading should be bold with italic subheadings.
- Tables as well as figures should be in a separate file, in a ready to print form with sources given below the tables.
- All statistical symbols present in the article should be italic.
- References should be in author/date style throughout the text in the **APA** format.
- The article should be in composed form.
- Authors are entitled to five free off-prints and a copy of the issue in which their article is published.
- The articles should accompany a soft copy as well; to be sent through email preferably in **MS** word file format.
- Articles must focus on latest researches carried out in different fields/areas i.e. Literature, Language, Economy, Management, Heritage and Culture, Politics, Media, History, Philosophy, etc. relevant to Pakistan.
- Any queries regarding the publication or acceptance of the article can be sought at the given address:
- **Editor “Pakistan Studies” Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta-Pakistan Usmantobawal@yahoo.com**

EDITORIAL

The prime aim of the PAKISTAN STUDIES Bilingual/ Bi-annual English/ Urdu Research Journal is to highlight the researcher's particular perceptions regarding socio-economic as well as Political matters of Pakistan. The collection of articles in this volume is a valuable attempt to create new knowledge and research.

Keeping in view maintaining the highest standards of Higher Education Commission of Pakistan, all works submitted are subject to blind refereeing process, and are published only after extensive debates in the Meeting of Publication Committee. However, the Journal bears no responsibility for the opinions and results whatsoever expressed by Scholars/Researchers in their articles published in this Journal and must not be construed as reflecting the policy of the Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan in any manner whatsoever.

Pakistan Study Centre's entire team is grateful to respected Professor Dr. Zahoor Bazai, Vice Chancellor, University of Balochistan, Quetta for his encouragement and support. Our entire team, under the leadership of Professor Dr. Usman Tobawal, Editor and Director Pakistan Study Centre, worked diligently to cover an impressive as well as remarkable diversity of research articles published in this Journal.

The Pakistan Study Centre is highly indebted to national as well as international peer reviewers for communicating their valuable comments and suggestions.

We are also obliged to the Editorial Board Members who always guide us for enhancing quality of this research journal.

We highly welcome as well as appreciate our valuable readers for their encouraging feedback, suggestions and constructive criticism to enhance structural arrangements and quality of the journal positively.

Prof., Dr. Muhammad Usman Tobawal

Contents	Page No
----------	---------

Business, Commerce and Economics

Influence of Financial Literacy, Financial Inclusion and Educational Skills on Entrepreneurial Intent: Empirical Evidence from Young Entrepreneurs of Balochistan Muhammad Shaban & Sheza Riaz	01
--	----

Language and Literature

Envy and Human Nature: An Analysis of Browning's Poetry through Freudian Ideology Saman Salah, Nazir Ahmed Kasi & Khair-un-Nisa Azeem	18
---	----

A Socio-Cognitive Inquiry towards the Selected Vocalizations of Imran Khan Shah Bibi, Nazir Ahmed Kasi & Saman Salah	28
--	----

Social Sciences and Humanities

Examining China-US Rivalry and Implications for Pakistan Abdul Qayum, Sher Ali & Mumtaz Ali Baloch	38
--	----

Contents	Page No
Socio-economic Impacts of Drought and the Adaptation Strategies in Awaran District, Balochistan Province Wali Jan & Said Qasim	51
Assessment of the Urban Heat Island through Use of Satellite Data: A Case Study of Quetta City Zakaria Shah & Romana Ambreen	65
Causes and Consequences of Low Female Education Literacy Rate: A Case Study in District Kalat, Balochistan Asif Iqbal & Abdul Rauf Rafiqui	87
The Role of Female Politicians in the Politics of Baluchistan Farida Bibi & Surraya Bano	102
Analysis of Socio-Economic Factors of Primary and Higher Education System in Balochistan Jahangir & Noor Ahmed	121
The Participation of Women in Politics of Baluchistan Jamila & Abdul Rauf Rafiqui	138
Impacts of Modernization on Pashtun Youth and Culture in Balochistan Razia & Surraya Bano	154

Influence of Financial Literacy, Financial Inclusion and Educational Skills on Entrepreneurial Intent: Empirical Evidence from Young Entrepreneurs of Balochistan

By

¹Muhammad Shaban, ²Sheza Riaz

Abstract

This study aims to investigate how financial literacy affects young people's entrepreneurial intentions in Balochistan. Young students in Balochistan completed a closed-ended, self-administered structured questionnaire that included financial literacy, financial inclusion, educational skills and financial self-efficacy with entrepreneurial intentions. In the situation of Balochistan, the study attempted to look at educational skills to examine the influence of financial literacy on young people's entrepreneurial intentions. The most recent SPSS version was used to assess the research model, which was genuine as a measurement model in recognition of its relationship with entrepreneurial intention and modern technique. The outcomes showed a favorable relationship between financial literacy and its three components: financial inclusion, educational skills and financial self-efficacy. It was determined that the combined influence of financial literacy and its elements on entrepreneurial intentions was sufficient for economic growth, it is important to have entrepreneurial intentions while starting new businesses. Financial self-efficacy has a mediating function in financial literacy. Utilizing the convenience sampling method, data were collected from universities in Balochistan Quetta using a self-administered questionnaire. The most recent version of SPSS's Macro Hayes procedure was used to test the data. According to the findings, financial self-efficacy, financial literacy, financial inclusion and educational skills are all positively correlated. According to the results of the mediation study, there is a significant mediation effect between financial inclusion and educational skills with financial literacy that is

¹Accountant, Department of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

²Sheza Riaz, Assistant Professor, Alhamd Islamic University, Quetta Pakistan

caused by financial self-efficacy. This study also found that the possibility of entrepreneurial intention improves if young people have stronger financial literacy, financial inclusion, educational skills, and financial self-efficacy. This implies that in order to enhance and promote their existing entrepreneurial intention, young people in Balochistan must use financial literacy models if they hope to reach a greater limit of entrepreneurial intention.

Keywords: Financial Literacy, Financial Inclusions, Educational Skills, Financial Self-efficacy, Entrepreneurial Intention.

Introduction

The financial literacy is likely to be connected with age, gender, knowledge, level of income and social effects which differ the gradation of societal constrictions in religious and cultural freedoms. In case of providing knowledge can grow the involvement in retirement ideas (Xu, L, & Zia, 2012). Socioeconomic and demographic appearances such as ethnicity, age, marital status, education fulfillment, working position, and household net-worth are important in the explanation of household financial vulnerability. Those with higher education should have a well appreciative of financial planning and the importance of savings (Fareed, 2020).

In case of basic knowledge of business information, choices and selection will increase the financial literacy of poor families. For that reason, financial knowledge eases decision making procedures for improving the saving rates and money value client to borrow. Accordingly, that results right to enter and use of appropriate by the poor, financial services (Bongomin, 2016). The Government should move faster procedure of financial institutions to bring Pakistan same level to nearby countries. Government should focus on business information of overall community and training and experience to the rural and women population of the nation, to developing the economy of Pakistan through financial institutions (Munawar & Baig, 2019). The evaluation of financial knowledge that actually encouraged to universally not among who specify in the field of finance (Segura et al, 2019). As regards future career choices are concerned the educational system influences knowledge, skills, competency, and attitudes. A culture of entrepreneurship needs to be promoted by promoting the importance of entrepreneurship in the educational system (Raposo & Paco, 2011). Administrative Units of Government and controlling authority force be able to make better system of projects or services intended to meet the public needs and financial involvements in Pakistan (Hasnain et al, 2017). The main problem of

Pakistan is Unemployment, administrative should motivate and facilitate to youth for increasing business units and developing new forms improve for change in better economic condition and reducing unemployment (Bilal et al, 2021). Most peoples have not bank account due to unavailability of bank branch, inferior in situation of education, difficulties to understanding the English language, for the reason that the banking system is in English, for transaction by way of communication the English language is compulsory (Hasnain et al, 2017).

The capability of a specific to acquire and use proper financial services is predicted by their financial self-efficacy. Examining the self-efficacy idea and how it relates to financial institutions is especially important since financial consumers' beliefs about their capacities to carry out a given task or activity may have an important effect on their cognitions and performances (Farrell & et al, 2016). One of the most important factors influencing financial behavioral change in various contexts is self-efficacy. This suggests that having significantly high levels of self-efficacy may make it easier for a consumer to obtain and use the financial institution, goods, and services of their choice (Mindra & et al, 2017).

This study looked for a connection between financial literacy, financial inclusion, and entrepreneurial intention among youth in Baluchistan. The goal of this study is to investigate how financial literacy relates to entrepreneurial intention in young people in Baluchistan. Specifically, the aim of this study is to examine how financial literacy, its components, and entrepreneurial intention affect youth in Balochistan.

Problem of Statement

Financial literacy is evaluated at the level of a young entrepreneur under normal conditions and the determination of financial literacy is suitable for developing countries. This study reviews the learning about financial literacy through a systematic revision focusing on four main points, an important component of the framework is its intention to link investments and economic growth in Balochistan through financial literacy, financial inclusion, and entrepreneurship. The purpose of this research evaluates the university students' intentions about entrepreneurship and business as university students' attitudes toward entrepreneurs, entrepreneurial activities, and social functions are determining elements in their decision to pursue an entrepreneurial career. The main difficulties to financial literacy at both the micro and macro levels are distinct from those faced by the financial sector and include a lack of frameworks and regulations, a lack of government initiative, a lack of life cycle planning, and a lack of engaging and fascinating methods for imparting financial literacy skills. Financial

goods and services for young people, as well as financial literacy, will aid in the development of skills and attitudes towards saving, investing, managing debt, and negotiating financial matters. Pakistan is in desperate need of sound financial planning and support to stabilize its sputtering economy. In addition, efforts should be made to incorporate fundamental financial literacy into the curriculum so that young people can plan, safeguard, and enhance their financial futures.

Research Objectives

- 1:** To examine the impact of financial literacy on entrepreneurial intentions.
- 2:** To examine the impact of educational skills on entrepreneurial intentions.
- 3:** To examine the impact of financial inclusion on entrepreneurial intentions.

Literature Review

Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is the study of how future commodities and services are discovered, appraised, and utilized by whom and with what results. As a result, entrepreneurial possibilities are situations in which new commodities, raw materials, and organizational methods can be launched and sold for more than their manufacturing costs (McMullen et al, 2007). Entrepreneurship is a set of actions that is related and contingent, and it may be analyzed and measured in a variety of ways. With initiatives such as fair skill, entrepreneurship has also helped to create new markets and marketplaces (Huybrechts & Nicholls, 2012).

Entrepreneurship is an important and essential aspect of financial growth, and it offers several societal benefits. It promotes invention, occupation for the development of human likely, and the satisfaction of new client expectations (Mariano et al, 2011). Governments have created programs and concentrated policies to encourage young people to start businesses. From an entrepreneurial standpoint, young financial inclusion has enormous potential. Policymakers would better comprehend the need to support young people's entrepreneurial endeavors they had a well knowledge of the entrepreneurship and young people's financial inclusion (Koloma, 2021).

Entrepreneurs do businesses by applying manufacture managing, source capacity, financial power, having the confidence to take risks and chances, and promotion. Every entrepreneur's performance converts a challenge when it comes to doing business goals based on potential and source

possession. This has to do with efficacy and efficiency. Financial perceptions, customer viewpoints, business development perceptions, and study and nurture viewpoints are the four aspects in which system of government performance can be measured. According to this viewpoint, performance is inextricably linked to business progress goals in order to expand and capitalize on financial, customer, and production capacity opportunities and conditions. The improvement in the performance of entrepreneurs in entrepreneurship with an emphasis on small and medium-sized businesses can be demonstrated in the increased production capacity and profitability (Sariwulan et al, 2020).

Financial Literacy and Entrepreneurial Intentions

Financial literacy is the capacity and certainty to manage individual resources over proper, short-term decision-making and complete, long-term financial planning, while being aware of lifetime activities and altering financial situations. Financial literacy is not merely a useful skill or information that the whole world possesses, it is an essential existence implement that everyone must possess in order to succeed in today's modern world (Bilal et al, 2021). Most consumers, it is commonly acknowledged, lack the knowledge of finance required to make important financial decisions for their own benefit (Oseifuah, 2010).

Entrepreneurship and the elements that influence a person's decision to establish a new business focuses on the personality traits of people's financial views. A number of personality traits have been identified as being important for entrepreneurial intent and success, such as the desire to succeed, the willingness to take risks, the internal locus of control, and innovativeness. Individual attitudes influence behavior through intention. There are three major attitudinal antecedents of intent in particular: Perceived social norm, personal attitude toward behavior outcomes, and supposed social control or self-efficacy (Schwarz et al, 2009).

If the government intended to boost entrepreneurship, it required to make available further financial assets to possible entrepreneurs with low funds. For the reason those young persons have limited access to financial assets to start a business, they have fewer period to accumulate the needed resources and, as a result, they are less expected to start their particular business due to financial restrictions. In developing countries, a lack of access to finance and financial scheme problems are seen as major restrictions among potential entrepreneurs (Luc, 2018). The entrepreneur has been viewed in high regard as an individual with the facility to recognize activity and performance on income prospects as a creator of an organization, the importance of networks, teams, funding, and so on. Researchers interested in learning more about new venture formation are

intrigued by this phenomenon. Entrepreneurs look for and recognize possibilities before weighing the risks and benefits of starting a new business. Entrepreneurs employ affective judgment emotional responses and feelings as well as intellectual reasoning politics, concepts, and perceptual skills to decide whether or not to act (Sivarajah, k & Achchuthan, 2013).

Educational skills and Entrepreneurial Intentions

Educational skills are required to keep a business functioning efficiently. These abilities help workers in understanding both internal and external facets that influence the performance of a business. Workplace education is the cornerstone of specialized education, and it is regarded to bring together the best circumstances for skill development. For social and moral grounds, give training and cover the costs of practical training. The ability to take on the duties of completing tasks, the ability to communicate and work as a team, the ability to conceptualize in terms of systems, and the ability to learn, to learn are all examples of skills (Suto & Eccles, 2014). Consumer decisions that should be improved through financial education have prompted organizations, businesses, and governments across the globe to develop initiatives to increase financial literacy. Education has an impact on the retention of the lessons learned. (Fernandes et al, 2014).

The entrepreneurial informative situation, personal traits, awareness of possibility, entrepreneurial chains, and financial availability were identified as the five independent variables disturbing the dependent variable, entrepreneurial intention in the downward direction. The connection of the aforementioned factors was shown to be partially mediated by the variable attitudes towards entrepreneurship. Financial development is aided by the usage of information expertise (Bilal et al, 2021). Globalization is driving up the demand for computerization. The more processor practicality a person is, the easier it is for him or her to come up with fresh business thoughts and set their sights on new ventures. As of its universality at the time, computer knowledge includes the need to understand computer skills, the need to make informed judgments about public policy regarding computers and their uses, and the need to inform the public about data processing and computing vocations (Honffman & Blake, 2003). After participating in a supportable business creativity program, students who have an internal locus of control develop a good attitude toward entrepreneurship. Individuals' entrepreneurial intention can be thought of as a intellectual representation of activities they will take to either start a new business or add value to an existing one (Kusmintarti et

al, 2014).

The fourth industrial revolution and 5G technologies have completely revolutionized the corporate landscape, emphasizing the need for entrepreneurship. Unfortunately, as technology advances, entrepreneurship faces numerous hurdles both locally and worldwide. The impact of computer and internet self-efficacy on individual entrepreneurial orientation, as well as the impact of computer and net efficiency on early exchange offering, was positively and significantly influenced (Alias et al, 2021). It is important to offer fundamental financial education so that people can manage a financial crisis more effectively. Financial education must be a lifelong search in our complex and dynamic financial marketplace so that consumers of all ages and socioeconomic backgrounds can stay well-informed of variations in their financial requirements and conditions and take advantage of the goods and services that best meet their objectives. One type of human capital is financial knowledge. Information gathering on teachers, training programs, and subject matter addressed are among the activities that will likely be successful in improving the measurement of financial education. Another outcome that is likely to be motivating is when to apply for Social Security benefits. These choices all have significant economic effects. Examples of such outcomes include borrowing for student loans, investing in health, and reverse loan patterns (Lusardi et al, 2014).

Financial inclusion and Entrepreneurial Intentions

The availability and utilization of formal financial services by families and businesses are known as financial inclusion. The absence of such access is regarded as financial exclusion. It is vital to think of that there is still no unified explanation of what constitutes financial inclusion or financial exclusion because it is a intricate idea. Due to the dynamic nature of multiple elements of financial inclusion or exclusion, several academics, policymakers, and international organizations have created various definitions. Investment accounts, credit, insurance, and payment services are among the numerous categories of financial products and services that are generally considered to be part of financial inclusion. Financial inclusion, according to the World Bank, is the ability to access useful and reasonably priced financial products and services that meet one's needs, including transactions, payments, savings, credit, and insurance, and that are provided in a way that is ethical and sustainable for both individuals and businesses (Aduda & Kalunda, 2012).

Financial inclusion is a system of measurement for a country's financial sector's inclusiveness. It is a multidimensional indicator that captures data on different dimensions of financial inclusion, such as banking perception,

banking service convenience, and banking system operation. The significance of financial inclusion and it is generally agreed upon that financial inclusion may play an important role in helping individuals, particularly the poor, in improving their living and can excite economic activity (Sarma & Pais, 2011). Viewed from a global perspective, financial inclusion can assist create enterprises, lower unemployment rates, and increase income creation in developing nations, all of which can help reduce poverty (Koloma, 2021). Inclusionary growth, economic development, and financial deepening are all aided by financial inclusion. It has the potential to improve poor people's access to financial services, hence reducing poverty and income inequality (Bordage & et al, 2000). This was done primarily to find out how the respondents' essential qualities, such as infrastructure and economic disparities, cultural and environmental barriers, and others, facilitate or restrict access to financial services (Mindra & Moya, 2017).

Youth financial inclusion appears to be more influenced by having a job, a good education, living in a wealthy household, and at least one family member having a bank account. The cost of financial services, a lack of cash, and the notion that saving in particular, as well as financial services in general, are not always necessary all seem to be barriers to greater financial inclusion of young. When compared to other financial services, loan services often have a bigger impact, especially for young people. The accomplishment of sustainable development goals depends on youth financial inclusion. It is important to emphasize their financial inclusion for a variety of reasons. Their unemployment is a significant problem around the world, especially in urban regions, when compared to that of adults (Koloma, 2021).

Entrepreneurial prospects necessitate that person not only possess some level of prior knowledge and facts but also possess the intellectual qualities and skills necessary to value and apply such information. The recognition of entrepreneurship as a mechanism for economic growth and development has piqued the interest of researchers and policymakers alike. On the one hand, researchers and policymakers are interested in how various policies and support programs can stimulate economic growth and entrepreneurial activity. Information, funding, training and education programs, infrastructural facilities analysis, and mentoring services that entrepreneurs require to establish, expand, and manage their firms efficiently. It is necessary to promote and support entrepreneurship as a means of driving job creation. Individuals will be encouraged to start their own enterprises if they are aware of the role of entrepreneurial assistance in influencing entrepreneurial intention through the helpfulness of

government policies and involvements (Malebana, 2017).

The nature and sources of new ideas are investigated, with a special focus on how current knowledge shapes those ideas, as well as the reasoning practices by which people access and use their knowledge. A range of knowledge-accessing processes, including theoretical grouping, analogy, and issue formulation, can be used to determine the genesis of an idea. This can be used for business as well. Knowledge may be put to good use and entrepreneurial creativity can be improved by carefully using a variety of basic methods. Previous information and knowledge are a person's distinctive understanding of a topic that allows him or her to recognize certain opportunities. The wealth and diversity of study on the issues that influence entrepreneurial intent suggest that this field is essential to candidates from various nations, as well as scientists, researchers, and lecturers who want to improve young people's attitudes toward one of the forms of employment, business start-up, through education (Remeikiene et al, 2013).

One of the most critical elements for the inclusive growth and development of any economy is financial inclusion. It is a widely held belief that young entrepreneurs contribute exponential growth to the country's economic progress. Without the input of young entrepreneurs, a nation cannot develop. Young entrepreneurship is significantly impacted by financial inclusion. Young people have assumed a platform that encourages the launch of new businesses. Analysis of the causes for the inadequate awareness of various financial inclusions among the youth that were found during the investigation, including a lack of education, lack of internet access, bad infrastructure, and lack of use of bank services (Goel & Madan, 2019).

Conclusion

The main objective of this study was to investigate the effects of financial literacy and its associated variables on young people's entrepreneurial ambition in the context of Balochistan. The research expanded upon and made a contribution to earlier works by developing and testing a measurement model and demonstrating how it relates to entrepreneurial goals. The research model that was purportedly generated was validated using SPSS.

It indicates that all factors were very acceptable and that they have a clear positive relationship with the youth of Balochistan. The most effective factor is financial literacy. The discussed of positive points, financial literacy is key to success in entrepreneurship. In addition, financial literacy is dependent on family status. Family should establish a consistent

savings routine and follow it. A documented budget is a must for effective money management. Financial literacy is most necessary for the entrepreneurial sector. Financial literacy training is not provided with an entrepreneurial intention. These are the very much satisfied.

Whereas the second most important factor that is financial inclusion. It indicates that people have access to practical financial services and goods at reasonable prices. This factor includes that introducing financial inclusion and introducing new digital financial solutions to under-privileged firms. Entrepreneurial introduce mobile financial services, trade, and mobile banking. Financial inclusion improves GDP. Entrepreneurs use financial inclusion strategies. Insurance is usable in Entrepreneurial Intention. Insurance is a guarantee of business loss. These are relied on satisfactory point.

Third important factor according to the results is educational Skills. That involves having the knowledge necessary to utilize financial knowledge and investment strategies successfully. This factor including that educational skill is important to creating entrepreneurial competency. Educational skills viewed in entrepreneurial intentions. Entrepreneurs get educational skills through training. Educational skills and trainings should give though NGOs. Regarding the measuring outcome, these points are satisfactory.

The last component, financial self-efficacy, is the least useful in predicting the outcome. It refers to someone's self-assurance in their capacity to gather knowledge for sound financial judgments. This factor including that, when unforeseen expenses occur it is difficult to stay on my budget. It is difficult to move closer to my financial objectives. I struggle to come up with a solution when faced with a financial problem. The outcome of our study shows that every individual variable is positive and has a value that is higher than the 0.60 standards / normal scale. This is encouraging for our research prospective to acquire high-quality, trustworthy data. These Alpha Coefficients all indicate a high and trustworthy score.

The experimental result that financial literacy strengthens entrepreneurial ambitions has also been validated by the study. This study also provides empirical evidence for the positive effects of four components of financial literacy on entrepreneurial intention: financial inclusion, educational skills and financial self- efficacy. The total impact of financial literacy and its components on entrepreneurial intention is sufficient. Additionally, it was discovered in this study that if young people have better financial understanding and attitudes, their chances of intending to start their own business may increase. As a

consequence, there will be a greater influx of new businesses, helping to fight unemployment, one of Balochistan's major concerns. Additionally, the main goal of the study was to determine how entrepreneurial intentions are impacted by financial learning and its dimensions in order to understand their basic interactions. According to past studies and experimental evidence from the current research, it has been established that financial literacy may assist Balochistan in many ways, including the establishment of new businesses and having a beneficial impact on entrepreneurial intentions.

Furthermore, the study has provided experimental support that financial literacy enhances entrepreneurial intent. Financial attitude and financial knowledge, two components of financial literacy, have a significant favorable impact on entrepreneurial intent, according to the research, which is honest and accurate evidence of this. The combined effect of financial literacy and its elements on entrepreneurial intent was found to be of a sufficient size (Khuong & An, 2016)

In order to preserve economic development, especially in developing nations like Pakistan, entrepreneurial intent is crucial when starting new businesses. The major goal of the study was to determine how entrepreneurial intention was impacted by financial learning and its dimensions in order to understand their basic interrelationships. According to previous research and experimental evidence from the current study, it has been established that financial literacy can have many advantages for a nation like Pakistan and that the establishment of new businesses has a beneficial impact on entrepreneurial intention (Abid et al, 2015). Instead of looking for jobs, youth will start their own businesses. We find that financial literacy models have a favorable impact on entrepreneurial intention in the context of Pakistan (Mubarka et al, 2012).

However, no consensus has been reached to date on a single approach to financial literacy that is acknowledged globally. It is therefore debatable. The study's findings also help us understand how societies might use financial literacy to increase the likelihood that new businesses will succeed by encouraging young people to pursue entrepreneurship (Bibi & et al, 2004). The next generation will stop looking for jobs and start making them. We find that financial literacy models have a favorable impact on entrepreneurial intent in Balochistan (Mubarka et al, 2012).

Examining the factors that affect financial literacy in Balochistan is the theoretical contribution of this study. Academicians

can benefit from this study since it closes the financial literacy gap. The results can also be used by governments, financial sector regulators, and educators to design policies that will improve or develop financial literacy among our youth. Analyzing and finding of this study will streamline the way for further research on financial literacy. They can become more knowledgeable about the elements that include financial inclusion, educational abilities, and financial self-efficacy that can influence students' financial literacy.

Recommendations

The people of Balochistan are lack financial literacy, the government should launch and support a variety of financial education initiatives so that people may get both fundamental and advanced financial understanding. They will be more equipped to make wise choices and comprehend financial inclusions, their data, and their job as a result. The requirement for financial literacy must be promoted through a number of seminars and workshops. Balochistan needs better financial literacy research because there hasn't been much done in this area.

References

- Abad-Segura, E., & González-Zamar, M. D. (2019). Effects of financial education and financial literacy on creative entrepreneurship: A worldwide research. *Education Sciences*, 9(3), 238.
- Abid, M. (2015). The close relationship between informal economic growth and carbon emissions in Tunisia since 1980: The (ir) relevance of structural breaks. *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 15, 11-21.
- Aduda, J., & Kalunda, E. (2012). Financial inclusion and financial sector stability with reference to Kenya: A review of literature. *Journal of Applied Finance and Banking*, 2(6), 95.
- Alias, N. E. (2021). The influence of computer and Internet self-efficacy on individual entrepreneurial orientation: an empirical study among Bumiputra university students in Malaysia. *Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education (TURCOMAT)*, 12(3), 2760-2770.
- Asandimitra, N., & Kautsar, A. (2019). The influence of financial information, financial self-efficacy, and emotional intelligence to financial management behavior of female lecturer. *Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews*, 7(6), 1112-1124.
- Bandura, A. (1982). Self-efficacy mechanism in human agency. *American psychologist*, 37(2), 122.
- Bandura, A., & Wessels, S. (1994). Self-efficacy (Vol. 4, pp. 71-81). na.
- Bibi, A., & Ali, A. Z. (2022). Influence Of Financial Literacy And Education Skills On Entrepreneurial Intent: Empirical Evidence From Young Entrepreneurs Of Pakistan. *Benazir Research Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 1(2).
- Bilal, M. A., Khan, H. H., Irfan, M., Haq, S., Ali, M., Kakar, A., & Rauf, A. (2021). Influence of Financial Literacy and Educational Skills on Entrepreneurial Intent: Empirical Evidence from Young Entrepreneurs of Pakistan. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics, and Business*, 8(1), 697-710.
- Bongomin, G. O. C., Ntayi, J. M., Munene, J. C., & Nabeta, I. N. (2016).

- Social capital: mediator of financial literacy and financial inclusion in rural Uganda. *Review of International Business and Strategy*, 26(2), 291-312.
- Bordage, Foley, & Goldyn. (2000). Skills and attributes of directors of educational programmes. *Medical Education*, 34(3), 206-210.
- Erickson, G. S. (2017). Causal research design. In *New Methods of Market Research and Analysis* (pp. 78-105). Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Montasheri, M., & Farid, D. (2020). Exploring and Explaining the Effects of Financial Literacy and the Complementary Relationship of Female Board Members on Preventing Earning Management (Evidence from companies listed on stock exchange). *International Journal of Finance & Managerial Accounting*, 5(18), 91-102.
- Farrell, L., Fry, T. R., & Risse, L. (2016). The significance of financial self-efficacy in explaining women's personal finance behaviour. *Journal of economic psychology*, 54, 85-99.
- Fernandes, D., Lynch Jr, J. G., & Netemeyer, R. G. (2014). Financial literacy, financial education, and downstream financial behaviors. *Management science*, 60(8), 1861-1883.
- Goel, N., & Madan, P. (2019). Benchmarking financial inclusion for women entrepreneurship—a study of Uttarakhand state of India. *Benchmarking: An International Journal*, 26(1), 160-175.
- Hasnain, A., Batool, S., e Hassan, I., & Altaf, A. (2017). An investigation on Financial Literacy: a case of Southern Punjab, Pakistan. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences*, 37(1), 76-90.
- Heslin, P. A., & Klehe, U. C. (2006). Self-efficacy. *Encyclopedia Of Industrial/Organizational Psychology*, SG Rogelberg, ed, 2, 705-708.
- Hoffman, M., & Blake, J. (2003). Computer literacy: Today and tomorrow. *Journal of Computing Sciences in Colleges*, 18(5), 221-233.
- Huybrechts, B., & Nicholls, A. (2012). Social entrepreneurship: Definitions, drivers and challenges. *Social entrepreneurship and social business: An introduction and discussion with case studies*, 31-48

- Khuong, M. N., & An, N. H. (2016). The factors affecting entrepreneurial intention of the students of Vietnam national university—a mediation analysis of perception toward entrepreneurship. *Journal of Economics, Business and Management*, 4(2), 104-111..
- Koloma, Y. (2021). Financial inclusion and entrepreneurship willingness of youth: Evidence from Mali. *African Development Review*, 33(2), 263-275.
- Kusmintarti, A., Thoyib, A., Ashar, K., & Maskie, G. (2014). The relationships among entrepreneurial characteristics, entrepreneurial attitude, and entrepreneurial intention. *IOSR Journal of Business and Management*, 16(6), 25-32.
- Loke, V., Choi, L., & Libby, M. (2015). Increasing youth financial capability: An evaluation of the MyPath savings initiative. *Journal of Consumer Affairs*, 49(1), 97-126.
- Lown, J. M. (2011). Development and validation of a financial self-efficacy scale. *Journal of Financial Counseling and Planning*, 22(2), 54.
- Luc, P. T. (2018). The relationship between perceived access to finance and social entrepreneurship intentions among university students in Vietnam. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 5(1), 63-72.
- Lusardi, A., & Mitchell, O. S. (2014). The economic importance of financial literacy: Theory and evidence. *Journal of economic literature*, 52(1), 5-44.
- Lusardi, A., & Mitchell, O. S. (2011). Financial literacy around the world: an overview. *Journal of pension economics & finance*, 10(4), 497-508.
- Madhuwanthi, W. P. C., & Haleem, A. The Determinants of Financial Inclusion and its Mediating effect on Poverty.
- Malebana, M. J. (2017). Knowledge of entrepreneurial support and entrepreneurial intention in the rural provinces of South Africa. *Development Southern Africa*, 34(1), 74-89.
- McMullen, J. S., Plummer, L. A., & Acs, Z. J. (2007). What is an entrepreneurial opportunity?. *Small Business Economics*, 28, 273-283.
- Mindra, R., & Moya, M. (2017). Financial self-efficacy: a mediator in advancing financial inclusion. *Equality, Diversity and Inclusion: An*

- International Journal, 36(2), 128-149.
- Moriano, J. A. Gorgievski, M., Laguna, M., Stephan, U., & Zarafshani, K. (2012). A cross-cultural approach to understanding entrepreneurial intention. *Journal of career development*, 39(2), 162-185.
- Munawar, S., & Baig, M. A. (2019). Impact of Remittance on Economic Growth of Pakistan. *Reviews of Management Sciences*, 1(1).
- Noor, N., Batool, I., & Arshad, H. M. (2020). Financial literacy, financial self-efficacy and financial account ownership behavior in Pakistan. *Cogent Economics & Finance*, 8(1), 1806479.
- Oseifuah, E. K. (2010). Financial literacy and youth entrepreneurship in South Africa. *African journal of Economic and management studies*, 1(2), 164-182.
- Ozgul, U., & Kunday, O. (2015). Conceptual development of academic entrepreneurial intentions scale. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 195, 881-887.
- Raposo, M., & do Paço, A. (2011). Educacion emprendedora: relacion entre educacion y actividad emprendedora. *Psicothema*, 23(3), 453-458.
- Remeikiene, R., Startiene, G., & Dumciuviene, D. (2013, June). Explaining entrepreneurial intention of university students: The role of entrepreneurial education. In *International conference* (Vol. 299, p. 307).
- Rothwell, D. W., Khan, M. N., & Cherney, K. (2016). Building financial knowledge is not enough: Financial self-efficacy as a mediator in the financial capability of low-income families. *Journal of Community Practice*, 24(4), 368-388.
- Sariwulan, T., Suparno, S., Disman, D., Ahman, E., & Suwatno, S. (2020). Entrepreneurial performance: The role of literacy and skills. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics, and Business*, 7(11), 269-280.
- Sarma, M., & Pais, J. (2011). Financial inclusion and development. *Journal of international development*, 23(5), 613-628.
- Schwarz, E. J., Wdowiak, M. A., Almer-Jarz, D. A., & Breiteneker, R. J.

- (2009). The effects of attitudes and perceived environment conditions on students' entrepreneurial intent: An Austrian perspective. *Education+ Training*, 51(4), 272-291.
- Sivarajah, K., & Achchuthan, S. (2013). Entrepreneurial intention among undergraduates: Review of literature. *European Journal of Business and Management*, 5(5), 172-186.
- Sukamolson, S. (2007). Fundamentals of quantitative research. *Language Institute Chulalongkorn University*, 1(3), 1-20.
- Taniguchi, T., Maruyama, Y., Kurita, D., & Tanaka, M. (2018). Analysis and classification of university students' educational skills using a computer-assisted web-interviewing questionnaire. *Procedia computer science*, 126, 2021-2029.
- Xu, L., & Zia, B. (2012). Financial literacy around the world: an overview of the evidence with practical suggestions for the way forward. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper*, (6107).
- Zulkosky, K. (2009, April). Self-efficacy: a concept analysis. In *Nursing forum* (Vol. 44, No. 2, pp. 93-102). Malden, USA: Blackwell Publishing Inc.

Envy and Human Nature: An Analysis of Browning's Poetry through Freudian Ideology

By

¹Saman Salah, ²Nazir Ahmed Kasi, ³Khair-un-Nisa Azeem

Abstract

Robert Browning is a famous name in English literature. His poetry is embedded with themes which directly relate to human nature. This research analyzes his poem "My Last Duchess" under Freudian theoretical framework of psychoanalysis. The present paper uses content analysis on the selected poetry under qualitative research design. This research comes up with the findings that the concept of ego, id and superego given by Freud are evident in the character of Duke which gives rise to the feelings of envy. Thus, envy turns a healthy relationship between the duke and his wife into annoyance. The unconscious envy ultimately results in the murder of the duchess. Thus, Browning gives the hidden message that envy destroys human life. The study concludes that poetry is a reflection of life and specifically Browning as a poet is more into human nature and its follies leading to destruction.

Keywords: Browning, envy, poetry, content analysis

Introduction

Bloom and Trilling (1973) stated that Robert Browning is a renowned poet of the romantic age who writes in different styles and on diverse issues. The Victorian and modernist try to decrease his fame in the 19th century

¹Dr. Saman Salah, Assistant Professor, SBK Women's University Quetta Pakistan

²Nazir Ahmed Kasi, Assistant Professor, Department of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

³Khair -UN Nisa Azeem, M.Phil. Scholar, SBK Women's University Quetta Pakistan

but later he came up as a very famous and best poet in the mid-nineteenth century (Hawlin 2001). This poem is published in 1842. it has 28 couplet and iambic pentameter Robert Browning uses a different style of poem dramatic monologue and his 'extraordinary gallery of the villain of evil' very few authors know the reality of hideous human nature (Greenblatt 1251; Hawlin, 2001; Al Saqqaf, 2010; Nafchi, 2004). Robert Browning develops into a popular poet for his expedition of personal attitude he was specifically absorbed in enhancing the form on that mind of people work and also examines the complication of people emotion or impulses (Greenblatt et al. 2006, 2054). Browning's "My last duchess" mentions that the speaker of the poem "Alfonso d'Este" the "fifth duke of Ferrara" the duke in 25 age got married with "Lucrezia di cosmos de Medici" the princess of "Tuscany" Lucrezia was uneducated. "Duke" comments about his "Duchess" shows that he considered his wife lower in status than him by saying "I gave him of nine hundred years old name" the duchess died in 1561 when she was 21 years old queen (Adam, 2012).

"My last Duchess" is about countess of Ferrara wife of the fifth duke a very egoistic duke of Renaissance Italian nobler and belong to the sixteenth century. Ferrara duke is the narrator of the story of his own countess to the messenger of another country duke with whose daughter he supposed to marry .he had not happy married life and relationship he had many doubt against her. Duke thinks that her every action is not for him he finds her disloyal and careless .she was not interested with nobility and prestige of duke. (Al Saqqaf) . The innocence of duchess is visible but duke tries to hide it from the reader. This story depicts the egoistic jealous, loving and powerful duke. Kennedy & Hair (2007, 89) said that my last duchess has "the gradual ironical revelation of the character of the speaker and the implication of another action in the past" poem's title confesses the jealousy and rude behavior of count of Ferrara with his wife .the action reveal the involvement of Duke in duchess sudden death but he doesn't expose himself as a killer. (Kerry 2001)

Maiuro, Cahn, and Vitaliano (1986) suggested internal aggressive male people have the problem that they have wishes of the social proper way and they connected their problem with an expression involving enmity and wrath. Duke is the speaker of the poem, who gave the chance of a visit to the messenger of his bride in his fort he explains the painting of his duchess, the count exposed himself as an arrogant and abnormal intolerant partner considered his wife as a property. The model of marriage relationship gives the idea, one companion reaction is aggressive, sadist, blasphemy and degrades another companion who is silent, imperfect,

submissive, trained both persons can act these rules. In both companions the need of unconscious thought is present. Fridhandler (1986) claimed that the emotions from the perspective of the organization of responses are stressed. Bowker (1983) suggests that there is a male dominance in marriage life like male keep their wives in the manner by force and through psychological perspective; this leads a person towards unlawful behavior. Lehto (2013) Browning's destructive love is the representation which practices the ferocity or even death. Different researchers did study or research on the antagonist character of Browning's *My Last Duchess* to the point of view of patriarchy because at that time men demolished the right of women but my study focus on psychoanalysis of Duke's character from the perspective of jealousy. The method which is used in this research paper is qualitative because this research paper deals with words and assembles the information to enrich the research. Qualitative method is a useful tool to develop the thought and different outlook and critically see the problem. The analysis of this research paper is content analysis by continuous reading I assemble the textual confirmation from the poem and different sources. Sigmund Freud psychoanalysis theory marked the base of jealousy with the Oedipus or Electra complex. Sigmund Freud (1922) claimed that children connect the sexual desires to different-sex parents because they failed to love same sex. According to Freud mature unconscious commemorate the emotion connected to the loss when they received vibes and tells aggressive and normal jealousy. This claim of Freud based on current psychoanalytical theory and gives the great complex and sensitive of the emotion of jealousy. Freud claimed conscious of a human being is reflect by events took place in their childhood and structured it into stages including the relationship of the child to his paternities and child desire of pleasure which he really wants.

Sigmund Freud also suggested that jealousy is not deliberate and according to the real position or in our hand and it might be normal because jealousy has not defense structure e.g. forgiveness of childhood events. Sigmund Freud developed his theory throughout his lifespan (Laplanche 1988). Individual who feel jealousy in their relationship not successfully forget Oedipus complex? This type of people unconscious do different thing and repeat the early pattern that happens in previously which resembles their condition (Handy, Schwarzn and Brodsky, 1989; Klein & Riviere, 1937). Harris & Darby (2010, 563; Markovic, 1930; Georges, 1986) assert that the person who has jealousy within him has adversity or ill luck the ataxia of person make unrealistic belief about beloved unlovable or unfaithful act and dreamlike behavior with him. Due to this reason the person has to grasp the power to control such a Spartan

behavior. There is the practice of complex reaction for example indignity, blame, self-importance awkwardness, distrust he called this emotion as a complex emotion because these are the combination of uncomplicated emotion (Louw, 1996, Ico, 1997, Ben, 2010, et. al).

Analysis

The Duke's antagonist was mentally flawed because he is insecure about his wife, who also holds power. Robert Browning declared that the poem is based on the attitude and reaction of a male ess who did not have enough for his love. The author gives power to the duke, a man, and diminishes the value of women by treating the duke as an aggressive man, describing him as "as the storm is going and he is sitting in his cottage without any heat." The absolute first line of "My last Duchess" the fundamental person of Duke was a main bad guy and survey the composition of noblewoman the count of Ferrara about the dead noblewoman and around then uncover as a desirous spouse who was unreliable to his significant other and need to save his Duchess as his property. He contains the nature of control, desire and haughtiness less examines than envy however apparent by his activity the anticipation of death was clear in this line by "last".

“Looking as if she were alive I call.....

The curtain I have drawn for you, but i).”(2-10).

The Duke's only piece of art was the Duchess's portrait; he considered the portrait of his countess to be a marvel created by a well-known artist of the time. Fra Pandolf was only given one day by Duke to finish his work. Duke's envious behavior toward his wife was not hidden from a well-known artist. Jerman (1957, 491) argues that Duke gives the painting only one day to finish.

"Duke" likewise applauded crafted by a craftsman that it was extremely great yet his tone was exceptionally selfish .it was not extremely simple for the courier of one more country to get some information about "profundity and enthusiasm" in duchess face since he wouldn't even play with the possibility of inquiring. (Markovi, 2000) Blackburn (1967, p. 58) stated that the count was unstable and could not allow his wife's independence. According to Joseph Nowinski (2001, 115), the man who is regarded as the most successful man has internal insecurity, which leads to

jealousy. The Duke also suffered from jealousy, which caused him to be violent and evil toward his wife.

"Mentally" to legitimize the own character is human quality "Duke" likewise have this capacity there were an unbelieving thing in duke character that he stow away to show others. it might be his extraordinary name, the connection of duke with his significant other turned out to be longer since he has some friendly assumption and his contemplating the affront which he gets from his "Duchess" crush his principled name and power him to do some unacceptable step. His description of the portrait of his duchess conveys a deeper understanding of the great attitude of "Duke," and his expectations from his wife were higher than she could reasonably expect.

That appearance in duchess face was apparent for everybody except as per Duke; he was one who addresses the inquiry that what sort of demeanor is this? Because people were afraid of like nature, no one had the authority to inquire about the duchess's beauty or glamour. Only Duke was permitted to view it or show it to anyone else because it was the private gallery and no one broke the law there due to Duke's insecure and jealous attitude. According to Nowinski (2001, 115), an unadorned insecure person becomes very insecure and mean in a close relationship. He wanted to conceal his duchess beauty, which became true because she was alive in the painting.

The note of painter to draw up the shawl from lap and that was the reason of blush in the presence of painter not in her husband presence "paint must never hope to reproduce the faint that dies along her throat" it was not clear intention of men towards woman but hardly duke took it faithfulness and characterized it civility. This case in my opinion the factor of envy declared by duchess involvement and opposes nature and by giving her attention to others like branch of cherries given by someone jealous her husband by showing politeness and nice behavior due to her "friendless and spot of joy" for others not for her count Hauck (1981, 15) said "no accidental coincidences in jealous person's world. The discovery of unintentional behavior of duchess with him and fear of rejection by her. Hauck (1981, 27) stated that grudge person have a habit to feel fear when their partner shows their innocence towards those ones as the result of this their partner lay behind.

It was declared by duke the way of life of Duchess, his wife like all thing and every individual and attract very easily to pretty things and good behavior of other peoples and likeness of countess made duke trivial

jealous he was not only jealous of people but also jealous of non-individual object the gift of branch of cherry was more important than another precious gift which was given by Duke. Gerrero, Spitzbergen & Yoshmura (2004, 313) envy may be experienced together with jealousy it is very difficult to distinguish in jealousy and envy. "Duke" in my last duchess was like men who love his wife passionately. Even "Duke" way of talking with the messenger of the other country was very courteous but sometimes he disremembered the existence of visitor when he talks about the memories of his "last Duchess" The jealous behavior of duke was like a play of Shakespeare "Othello". He did not allow his wife to see other people with the smile and thankful manner. Especially to men he was maddened and blinded by jealous by justifying himself for the murder of his beautiful companion give the idea that he did it unconsciously because he was blind due to jealousy. The words which he spoke gives the message that he remembered "the depth and passion on her earnest glance" and "the spot of joy on her cheeks" and his "favor at her breast"

In "My last duchess" duke criticized the behavior of duchess that pleasant attitude of duchess was not acceptable all things made her happy which he didn't like. According to the duke, it was very good and respectable that thanked people duchess also thanked people who worked for her, but duke gave her wife the name of nine years old and connected his wife with the Nobel family and high prestige duke misinterpret the kindness or lovely nature with disloyalty due to his insecurity and jealousy. Blackburn (1967, 58) suggested that count of Ferrara suffer from severe insecurity and don't want the independence of his wife.

The fundamental component of desire was apparent in the portrayal of duchess by Duke and furthermore gave proof that her grin was not really for her better half and removed the consideration of the peruser from the guiltlessness of duchess. The misrepresentation of the countess by count was at its height because Duke wanted to remove the question about the "spot of joy" in the painting of the duchess made by Fra Randolf Duke quick reply the answer "t was not her husband presence only" that brought smile to her face. Duke was not the true representative of the story, but he gained the admiration of the reader from his perspective. Ride on white donkey scene of quiet dusk "the presence of numerous superb things and company of numerous men other than her better half" satisfied her. According to Duke, he was unable to bear the mistakes made by his duchess; he planned to kill her and she remained in his life only for the purpose of painting a picture behind the curtain. As a result, it was discovered that women lacking these characteristics may cause marital

discord. Duchess neglected her life partner's demands, taking duke to the same level as her husband. Mardish, Gaires, and Banzet (2003) said that shaky accomplice in a relationship has an elevated degree of envy. Browning uses the Duke's words to describe his deceased wife to reveal the Duke's character. The crowd discovers that the Duke is savage, envious, pleased, and pompous. He recommends that he has killed his better half since she was not adequately thankful to him for wedding her". It is presumed that duke needed to control the every single demonstration of Duchess and it was not in his grasp on the grounds that as per Sigmund "grown-up conduct is impacted by adolescence occasions". The component of desire is apparent in duke character which makes him shaky and in some condition unusual on the grounds that occasionally he does things automatically and It likewise presumed that the dark and abhorrent side of human instinct noticeable to upgrade the psychoanalytical state of duke character the disagreeableness of man is the aftereffect of irrational perspective which is prevailed by doubt and need for control. Robert searing uncovered the negative and basic way of behaving and malicious method of man's inclination so the purpose for the killing of duchess was duke desire.

References

- Adams, S. (2012). Jealousy in romantic relationships, self-esteem and ego defenses, Victoria University.
- Al Saqqaf, Z. (2010). "Different Interpretations of Robert Browning's 'My Last Duchess' by EFL Students." *International Journal of Innovative Research and Development* 5(9).
- Barnett, O.W., Martinez, T.E., & Bluestein, B.W. (1995). Jealousy and romantic attachment in martially violent and non-violent men. *Journal of interpersonal violence*. 10, (4), 473-486.
- Bartol, C. R. (1991). *Criminal behavior: A psychosocial approach*. (3rd ed.). Toronto: Prentice-Hall.
- Brock, C. "Robert Browning's Exploration of the Dark Side of Human Nature through the Dramatic Monologue."
- DeSteno, David, Valdesolo, Piercarlo and Monica Y. Bartlett. (2006). "Jealousy and the Threatened Self: Getting to the Heart of the Green-Eyed Monster." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 91, 1: 626–641.
- Fridhandler, B. M. (1986). "Outline of a psychoanalytic theory of emotion."
- Guerrero, Laura K., Trost, Melanie R., and Stephen M. Yoshimura. 2005. "Romantic Jealousy: Emotions and Communicative Responses." *Personal Relationships* 12, 2: 233–252
- Hawlin, S. (2001). *The Complete Critical Guide To Robert Browning*: London, Taylor & Francis
- Hauck, Paul A. 1981. *Overcoming jealousy and possessiveness*. Louisville: The Westminster Press
- Hogan, Patrick Colm. 2011. *What Literature Teaches Us about Emotion*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Kerry, G. P. (2001). understanding and predictng intimate femicide: An analysis of men who kill their intimate female partners, Carleton University Ottawa.
- Kennedy, Richard S., and Donald S. Hair. (2007). *Dramatic Imagination of Robert Browning: A Literary Life*. Columbia: University of Columbia Press.
- Kennedy, Richard S., and Donald S. Hair. (2007). *Dramatic Imagination of Robert Browning: A Literary Life*. Columbia: University of Columbia Press.
- Laplanche, J. (1988). *The language of psychoanalysis*, Routledge.
- LEHTO, J. (2013). *Then all smiles stopped together: Jealousy and Possessiveness in Selected Poems by Robert Browning*.
- Lloyd, Rosemary. 1995. *Closer and Closer Apart: Jealousy in Literature*. New York: Cornel University Press.
- Loehndorf, Esther. 1997. *The Master's Voices: Robert Browning, the Dramatic Monologue, and Modern Poetry*. Tübingen: Francke
- MarkoviÄŸ, Z. B. (2000). "Psychoanalytic conceptions of marriage and marital relationships." *Facta Universitatis-series: Philosophy and Sociology* **2**(7): 379-389.
- Nafchi, A. M., M. Mirzayee, et al. (2004). "Robert Browning: a dramatic monologue Marvel." *International Letters of Social and Humanistic Sciences* **63**: 225-232.
- Nelson, Noelle. (1997). *Dangerous Relationships: How to Identify and Respond to the SevenWarning Signs of a Troubled Relationship*. Cambridge: Da Capo Press.
- Rafiq, T. and F. Noureen "Representation of the character of men and women in Poetryâ€œA Critical Discourse Analysis of Robert Browning's Poems." *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*.

- Robins, R. W., Trzesniewski, K. H., Tracy, J. L., Gosling, S. D., & Potter, J. (2002). *Psychology and Aging*, 17(3), 423-434.
- Salovey, Peter. (1991). *The Psychology of Jealousy and Envy*. New York: The Guilford Press.
- Soldz, Budman, S., Demby, A., & Merry, J. (1995). The relation of defensive style to personality pathology and the Big Five personality factors. *Journal of Personality Disorders*, 9, 356-370
- Tarrier, Nicholas, Beckett, Richard, Harwood, Susan and Nagy Bishay. (1990). "Morbid Jealousy: A Review and Cognitive-Behavioral Formulation." *The British Journal of Psychiatry* 157: 319–326.
- Vander Leeuw, P. J. (1971). On the development of the concept of defense. *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 52, 51-58.
- Whitaker, A. R. (2006). Gender-based patterns of jealousy. *Current Anthropology*, 47(2), 214-214.
- Wiederman, M. W., & Allgeier, E. R. (1993). Gender differences in sexual jealousy: A adaptionist or social learning explanation. *Ethology and Sociobiology*, 14:115-140.
- White, G. L. (1981b). A model of romantic jealousy. *Motivation and Emotion*, 5, 295-310.
- White, G. L. (1981c). Relative involvement, inadequacy, and jealousy: A test of a causal model. *Alternative Lifestyles*, 4, 291-309.

A Socio-Cognitive Inquiry towards the Selected Vocalizations of Imran Khan

By

¹Shah Bibi, ²Nazir Ahmed Kasi, ³Saman Salah

Abstract

The present study used CDA and PDA approaches with reference to Van Dijk's Socio- Cognitive Model (2005) and studied Imran Khan's speech. The study explored discursive devices and the tools of positive self-representation and negative- other representation through which he tried to justify his ideology and convinced his audience. This study hypothesizes that the political discourse is a tool which is used by the politicians to manipulate the community. This study also approves its set objectives.

Keywords: Social-Cognition Inquiry, Speeches, CDA (Critical Discourse Analysis), Political Discourse Analysis,

Introduction

Political speeches contain actions and ideas. They are studied and analyzed by understanding the relationship between discourse and its functions. The view point, judgments and the feelings of politicians comes in front of us when they use discourse. A speaker or writer manipulates language and conveys his or her opinion or belief indirectly to the audience (Hunston &Thompson, 1999). It always needs to be explained and clarified. This manipulation of language goes beyond and is used for the management of the listeners or readers. This manipulation is known a language manipulation (Rudyk, 2007). In this communicative and interactional practice a manipulator attempts to manage others and it

¹MPhil. Scholar, SBKWU Quetta Pakistan

²Nazir Ahmed Kasi, Assistant Professor, Pakistan Study Center, University of Balochistan Quetta Pakistan

³Dr. Saman Salah, Assistant Professor, Department of English, SBKWU Quetta Pakistan

sometimes goes against the interest and will of the people (Van Dijk, 2006). Politicians set their goals in the light of their interests and use linguistic devices extensively to influence the communities and persuade them to achieve these goals. The study of these discursive devices helps us understand and interpret the intentions and thoughts of the politicians which they hide behind their speech.

Objectives of the Study

1. To interpret Imran Khan's political ideology using discursive devices of Van Dijk's Socio-Cognitive Model
2. To investigate Imran Khan's use of self-representation and negative-other representation for his self-political projection

Research Questions of the Study

1. How do discursive devices of Van Dijk's Socio-Cognitive Model help in interpreting Imran Khan's political ideology?
2. How does Imran Khan use self-representation and negative-other representation for his self-political projection?

Literature Review

Discourse

Discourse has become a widely used term in the disciplines of linguistics, sociology, philosophy, political science and many other fields of study. Tistcher, Meyer, Wodak, and Vetter (2000) stated that "discourse is a broad term with different definitions, which integrates a whole palette of meanings" (42). According to Leech (1983) it is linguistic communication between a speaker or writer and a listener or reader. It is the successful comprehension of a body of message whether in a text or utterance by a language user. In other words it is the understanding of a language user of a text or utterance. In this phenomenon a speaker or writer communicates more than he or she says. In same vein a listener or reader understands more than it has been said or written.

It is a fact "people do not always speak or write in complete sentences, yet they still succeed in communicating" (Cook, 1989). Another important feature of discourse is that it can also be a text or utterance that contains phrases sentences that may not be grammatically correct. It implies that grammar is an important feature of texts and utterance, but they are not just enough to provide meanings. A discourse can be a well-constructed

and as well as an incoherent text. Interestingly, there are social or psychological rules too which operate in texts and utterances and they clearly are beyond the study of linguistics or grammar, yet function in making a sense of the texts and utterances for the language users.

Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is a field that examines texts or utterances used in a context. It “examines how stretches of language, considered in their full textual, social, and psychological context, becomes meaningful and unified for their users,” (Candlin and Widdowson, cited in Discourse by Cook, 1989). It is the analysis of such communication or discourse which may have grammatically correct and coherent sentences or they may not be grammatically correct and coherent. This implies that a text or utterance is not rejected if it observes some violation of the conventions of the rules of grammar. There are two tools which discourse manipulates to analyze any text or utterance: formal and contextual links. The former are the cohesive devices and the later are contextual links. They are present in text and the context of the language used respectively. Discourse analysis manipulates different methodologies and theoretical ways, for example, linguistics, psychology, anthropology and sociology, to interpret texts or utterances. It does its function of interpretation of a language body keeping in view the culture it belongs to (Halliday, 1978, p. 142).

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

CDA refers to the decoding and making sense of the beliefs that are conveyed in the texts or oral utterances by writers or speakers (Van Dijk, 1995). There are five different approaches to Critical Discourse Analysis: Textual Approach, Historical Approach, Social Approach, Cognitive Approach and Socio- cognitive Approach. In Textual Approach to CDA there is a thorough reading of the texts and consequently posing questions about them in order to conduct discourse analysis of these texts. Historical Approach to CDA is another approach to CDA which was introduced by Ruth Wodak. It exploits all the available background knowledge for a text or utterance to analyze them. Another approach to CDA is the theory of Social Approach by Norman Fairclough which believes that the texts should be analysed in terms of socio-cultural aspects in which they are produced. The next theory of discourse analysis is the Cognitive Approach which declares that when discourse takes place, something starts in the minds of language users. The last and final approach to CDA is Van Dijk’s theory of Socio-cognitive theory. It asserts that text and society is mediated by cognition (mental process).

Political Discourse Analysis (PDA)

Political discourse is a prominent area which is included in discourse analysis. It studies and examines discourses that take place in the political domains (Johnson and Johnson, 2000). In political discourse analysis the political discursive actions are taken into consideration in order to reveal the hidden ideologies and the set agendas of the political leaders. Political discourse on the one hand indicates the politicians' discourse and on the other hand denotes tells us about other stakeholders who are partners in the discursive political actions (Van Dijk, 1993; 1995; 1998c and 2006).

Power

Power is someone's measurement of an environment in which he or she uses it to manage the behaviours and manners of others in that environment. The focal point for CDA and PDA is the analysis of power. Indeed CDA is concerned with the analysis of power abuse in forms of domination and social inequality (Van Dijk, 2005). "With respect to CDA, power is a systemic, distinctive, non-static and transformative feature of interaction which is both legitimized and involved in every interaction" (Weiss & Wodak, 2003, p.13).

Ideology

The set of beliefs which are common in a society and shared by social groups is known as ideology (Fairclough and Wodak, 1997, p. 275; Hodge and Kress, 1993, p. 6).

Methodology

Van Dijk's Socio-Cognitive Approach

This study used Van Dijk's Socio-Cognitive model to analyze Imran Khan's speech. At micro level it has focused a) the linguistic features of the speech, for example, words, phrases and syntax (sentences), semantics (shared meanings), and schematic structures; b) social features, for example, democracy and dictatorship; c) political structures, for example, political parties; d) group relation, for example, discrimination, corruption, accountability of the corrupt leaders; group structures, for example, goals, position. On the other hand, at the macro level it has focused on the elements of power, inequality and dominance which different social groups exercise. Van Dijk (2005) has introduced four maxims focusing Self and Others representation. They are: a) An emphasis on our positive actions (exaggeration of self's good things); b) An emphasis on their negative actions (exaggeration of other's bad things); c) A de-emphasis on

our negative actions (mitigation of self's bad things); d) A de- emphasis on their positive actions (mitigation of other's good things) (Van Dijk, 2005).

Table 2.1 Source-Van Dijk, p. 735-736

<i>Discursive Devices</i>		<i>Meaning</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Discursive Devices</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
<i>No.</i>					
01	Social Actors	meaning	02	authority	argumentation
03	burden	topos	04	categorization	meaning
05	comparison	meaning, argumentation	06	consensus	political strategy
07	counterfactuals	meaning, argumentation	08	disclaimers	meaning
09	euphemism	rhetoric, meaning	10	evidentiality	meaning, argumentation
11	example or illustration	argumentation	12	generalization	meaning, argumentation
13	hyperbole	rhetoric	14	implication	meaning
15	irony	meaning	16	lexicalization	style
17	metaphor	meaning, rhetoric	18	national self- glorification	meaning
19	norm expression	normalization	20	number game	rhetoric, argumentation
21	polarization: Us-Them Categorization	meaning	22	populism	political strategy
23	presupposition	meaning	24	vagueness	meaning
25	victimization	meaning			

Micro-level Analysis and Findings

The following table presents the analysis of the discursive devices for Imran Khan's speech.

Table 2 Frequency and Percentage of the Discursive Devices Used in the Speech

<i>Discursive Devices</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%age</i>
<i>Social Actors</i>	18	8.27%
<i>Authority</i>	10	4.59%
<i>Burden</i>	15	6.88%
<i>Categorization</i>	09	4.13%
<i>Comparison</i>	05	2.29%
<i>Consensus</i>	09	4.13%
<i>Counterfactuals</i>	09	4.13%
<i>Disclaimers</i>	12	5.50%
<i>Euphemism</i>	04	1.83%
<i>Evidentiality</i>	13	5.97%
<i>Illustration</i>	10	4.59%
<i>Generalization</i>	09	4.13%
<i>Hyperbole</i>	06	2.75%
<i>Implication</i>	08	3.67%
<i>Irony</i>	00	0.00%
<i>Lexicalization</i>	36	16.51%
<i>Metaphor</i>	00	0.00%
<i>National Self-glorification</i>	08	3.67%
<i>Norm Expression</i>	11	5.04%
<i>Number Game</i>	07	3.21%
<i>Polarization</i>	04	1.83%
<i>Populism</i>	05	2.29%
<i>Presupposition</i>	03	1.37%
<i>Vagueness</i>	04	1.83%
<i>Victimization</i>	03	1.37%
<i>Total</i>	218	

Table 1 indicates that Imran used 218 discursive devices in which there were 36 lexicalization (16.51%) followed by social actors 18 times (8.27%), burden 15 times (6.88%), evidentially 13 times (5.97%), disclaimer 12 times (5.50%), norm expression 11 times (5.04%), authority 10 times (4.59%), illustration also 10 times (4.59%), categorization 09 times (4.13%), consensus 09 times (4.13%), counterfactuals 09 times (4.13%), generalization 09 times (4.13%), implication 08 times (3.67%), National Self-glorification also 08 times (3.67%), number game 07 times (3.21%), comparison 5 times (2.29%), populism 5 times (2.29%), Euphemism 04 times (1.83%), polarization 04 times (1.83%), vagueness 04 times (1.83%), victimization 03 times (1.37%), presupposition 03 times (1.37%).

Discussion and Conclusion

Social Actors

According to Van Dijk (2005) social actors “introduces detailed and complete information of an entity such as place, person, thing and the manner this entity plays its role in a social or political context, etc., either positively or negatively” (p. 736). The detail given above indicates that politicians use social actors to describe information of a person, place or thing and reveal some information about them. For example, **“this election is a historic....** (Imran, 2018). In this statement Imran declared that people of Pakistan have given a great sacrifice in the elections. Further Imran (2018) declared **“that is my inspiration.....**

Authority

It is the expertise which the discourse makers possess in a topic. They use it to trace the feelings of the audience and persuade them (Van Dijk, 2005). Imran (2018) asserts **“Briefly, I want to describe.....**

Burden

The loss whether of human or of monetary of a nation or a small group through which a social actor touches the emotions of the audience to gain their sympathy or attention for his or her political gains is known as Burdon (Van Dijk, 2005). Imran Khan (2018) stated that “In the run-up to the elections.....,

Lexicalization

The use of semantic features (words) to describe an entity whether positively or negatively is termed as lexicalization (Rashidi and Souzandehfar, 2010). Imran used a number of lexical terms to describe things. for example, “politics”, “sacrificed”, “terrorism”, “scenes”, “disabled”, “praise”, “mandate”, “humanity” etc. The frequency and the percentage of the discursive devices given in table 2 which were used by Imran Khan indicate the way he persuades his audience and want them to believe in his ideology.

The Macro-level Analysis of Imran Khan’s Speech

The analysis of Imran Khan’s speech indicates that he massively uses the positive self-portraying tools in his speeches. He both appreciates and criticizes people. For example in the following statement he praised people by saying **“There was terrorism....**

Similarly in the following statement Imran Khan (2018) has criticized other politicians, **“All rulers who have come.....** In his speech he has done both the positive self- representation and negative others-representation.

Conclusion

This research study shows that all the political ideologies used in this study exist in the domain of Van Dijk’s socio-cognitive model (2005). Further the features of the speech (linguistic and contextual) have served the purpose of “positive self- representation” and “negative-other representation”. At the same time the discursive devices used in the speech have influenced and governed the audience’s minds by maintaining the power and inequality.

References

- Cook, G. (1989). *Discourse*. Oxford University Press.
- Johnson, D. W., & Johnson, R. T. (2000). —Civil Political Discourse in a Democracy: The Contribution of Psychology. *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology*, 6(4), Pp. 291-317. Retrieved from: https://doi.org/10.1207/S15327949PAC0604_01
- Fairclough, N. & Wodak, R. (1997). Critical Discourse Analysis. In van Dijk, T. A. (Ed.), *Discourse as social interaction: A Multidisciplinary Introduction*. London: Sage Publications Ltd, Pp. 258-284.
- Halliday, M. A. K. (1978). *Language as a Social Semiotic: The Social Interpretation of Language and Meaning*. University Park Press.
- Hunston, s. & Thompson, G. (1999). *Evaluation in Text: Authorial Stance and the Construction of Discourse*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Leech, G. (1983). *Principles of Pragmatics*. London: Longman.
- Rudyk, I. (2007). —Power Relations in President Bush's State of the Union Speech. *The International Journal of Language Society and Culture*, 23, Pp.68-76.
- Titscher, S.; Meyer, M.; Wodak, R.; & Vetter, E. (2000). *Methods of Text and Discourse Analysis*. London: Sage.
- Van Dijk, T. A. (1993). Principles of Critical Discourse Analysis. *Discourse & Society*, 4(2). Pp. 249-283.
- Van Dijk, T. A. (1995). Discourse Analysis as Ideology Analysis. In Christiina Schaffner and Anita L. Wenden (Eds.), *Language and Peace*. Dartmouth: Aldershot, 249-283.
- Van Dijk, T. (1998c). What is Political Discourse Analysis? In J. Blommaert & C. Bbulcae (Eds.), *Discourse and society*. Pp.11-52
- Van Dijk, T. A. (2006). Ideology and discourse analysis. *Journal of political ideologies*, 11(2), 115-140.
- Weiss, G., & Wodak, R. (2003). Introduction. In G. Weiss & R. Wodak (Eds.) *Critical Discourse Analysis: Theory and Interdisciplinarity*. Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan, Pp.352-371.

Examining China-US Rivalry and Implications for Pakistan

By

¹Abdul Qayum, ²Sher Ali, ³Mumtaz Ali Baloch

Abstract

The rise of China is considered one of the crucial events of the twenty-first century. Over the past two decades, China has made substantial progress in the economic, political, technological, and military fields, making it a potential country to overtake the existing world power the United States. China's swift rise marks the end of an age in which the US retained unbeatable influence in global politics. Also, it is indicative of the beginning of an era in which the unipolar world may be replaced with multipolarity. The US is cautious of emerging developments in international politics and closely monitors the rise of China and its perceived challenges to US hegemony. Over the past two decades, the US has increased its efforts to limit China's influence and retain the existing power structure. Pakistan, which has historically remained a key US partner and close friend of China for the last seven decades, is facing challenges due to growing China-US strategic competition. This article aims to examine the implications of China-US strategic competition for Pakistan and provides recommendations for Pakistan to promote its national interests and balance ties with the US and China.

Keywords: United States, China, South Asia, Pakistan, Strategic competition.

Introduction

¹M.Phil. Scholar, Department of Political Science, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan. Lecturer, GENERAL Musa Post Graduate College Quetta. Email; qayumformanite2@yahoo.com

²Sher Ali, Research Associate, BUIEMS, Quetta Pakistan

³Professor, Dr. Mumtaz Ali Baloch, Research Supervisor, Department of Political Science, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

The current international order, which is largely shaped by the United States, is witnessing transformation and the beginning of a new period. After the breakdown of the USSR and the end of the Cold War in 1990, the US became the sole global hegemon. After the USSR's collapse, the US started constructing the new world order, which lasted until the rise of China and the resurrection of Russia. Though the US rules-based order still exists, in the meantime, the global distribution of power is witnessing unavoidable shifts as China continues to expand its influence and Russia creates challenges to the US. (Rourke, 2018)

The strategic competition between China and the US is playing out on an increasingly international scale, with their rivalry extending into political, economic, and technological arenas. Besides, the strategic rivalry between the two powers encompasses several world regions. The struggle for power and influence is now more evident in Asia, a region that has always been a battleground for great power competition. Asia is home to two major initiatives: the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) by China and the Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) by the US. China's BRI initiatives are comprised of infrastructure projects, which are at the heart of Xi Jinping's vision of a more muscular China that is increasingly conscious of its power and seeking to elevate its status on the global stage. FOIP, on the other hand, was initially introduced by Japan and subsequently advocated by the US during Trump's period. Under the auspices of these two competing strategies, regional countries are learning to navigate the intensifying great power competition between China and the US. Hence, most of the regional countries are finding effective ways to balance Washington and Beijing. (Khan, 2022)

The China-US rivalry is affecting every region. However, Asia has become the center of their great power competition in recent years. The region has been the main focus of US foreign policy and grand strategy goals. The US has been making efforts to promote its objectives in the region. It has tried to strengthen security pacts with states of the same mind in the region. (Murphy, 2017) The formation of AUKUS, which is a security pact between Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD), the India-US strategic partnership, are also aimed at limiting China in the region and keeping in check China's expanding power (Martynova, 2023).

The evolving geopolitics, especially the escalating rivalry between the US and China, seems to be a new Cold War. If this competition continues to intensify in the future, there are growing concerns that it will result in the division of the world into two camps sooner or later. This situation might

be a dilemma for small and middle powers. The region of South Asia cannot be overstated, as it has always been an area of interest for the major powers. The region is home to India, which is a key US ally and a net-security provider for the US in the region. Pakistan, which historically maintained political and military bonds with China and was a key US strategic ally in the past, The US-China competition, is creating challenges for Pakistan in the region. Over the past two decades, the US has cemented its ties with India, Pakistan's arch rival, helping to improve its military capabilities and making it a potential country to counterweight China and promote US interests in the region. The Indo-US strategic partnership, their civil nuclear deal, and the US and India's opposition to BRI and CPEC are evident challenges Pakistan is facing. In this context, the evolving dynamics of China-US relations might place Pakistan in a difficult position to balance ties with both powers and promote its national interests. This research is an attempt to investigate the challenges springing from the China-US rivalry for South Asia and Pakistan.

China's Rise and the Return of Great Power Competition

The end of the Cold War in the early 1990s also brought an end to the bipolar international system. With the disintegration of the Soviet Union the bipolar system transformed into a unipolar system dominated by the United States. This was the beginning of the new world order established by the US, which lasted for almost three decades. Although the US-dominated international power structure still exists, the swift rise of China has threatened long-held US supremacy, and great power competition has returned to the global stage. (Liu, 2023)

The unprecedented rise of China and the resurgence of Russia have endangered the status quo with the world witnessing a new era of great power rivalry (Goddard, 2022). In a bid to promote their interests and expand their sphere of influence and their own version of the international order, the two powers are pursuing their foreign policy goals. China has been recognized by the US as a strategic competitor. For the last three decades, China's substantial economic development has enabled the country to modernize its military capabilities and expand its economic activities. China has extensively expanded its trade and commercial linkages in the region and beyond, providing financial support for the development of infrastructure. China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), launched in 2013, is a huge collection of development and investment initiatives covering most regions of the world, with projects in Southeast Asia, Central Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America. Besides, China is seeking to enhance its influence in global organizations, which

also includes the formation of its own institutions (Center for Strategic & International Studies, 2022).

The US, on the other hand, perceives China's increasing influence as a direct threat to its hegemony in the world. The US leadership status is rapidly declining with China's economic, diplomatic, and military expansion in the region. Hence, it is engaged in strategic efforts to counterbalance China through diplomatic, economic, and military initiatives and shape the environment (The New York Times, 2022). The US perceives China as a strategic competitor and an existential threat to its national interests (Yu, 2019).

US China Trade War

The most important event of the year 2018 is considered to be the trade war between China and the US. Due to China's expanding influence in the global economy and the geopolitical impacts of its role in the global economy, the US labelled the PRC as a strategic competitor and initiated a trade war against the PRC. (Yu, 2019) On March 18, 2018, the US Trump administration accused China of pursuing trade policies that were against US interests. Later, the US administration announced it would impose tariffs of about \$360 billion on Chinese goods, thus initiating the trade war between the two powers. (CNBC News, 2019) The trade war was not driven only by economic realities; it was also driven by great power rivalry and geopolitical competition.

CPEC & BRI

The US perceives China's BRI initiative as a threat to its interests in the region and beyond. It openly opposes the BRI and accuses China of engaging in "so-called 'debt diplomacy'". The US policymakers largely regard BRI as a move that signals China's ambitions to expand its influence and change the status quo in the region (Besson & Crawford, 2023) Furthermore, The US perceives the BRI as an extension of China's rising power (Council of Foreign Relations, 2023).

South China Sea

South China has been the trouble spot of China-US competition. China's claims over the South China Sea are perceived by the US as a threat to its interests. In response to China's increasing military activities, the US has also advanced its military activity and naval presence. China has an extensive claim in the region, which is reported to have huge reservoirs of oil and gas. Additionally, it is an important maritime passage through which a major portion of the world's trade passes. China represents these claims with a "nine-dash line" on maps. The PRC claims areas that are also claimed in part by Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Vietnam,

and entirely by Taiwan. In May 2018, the United States barred China from participating in the 2018 edition of the US-hosted RIMPAC maritime exercise due to the PRC's continuous militarization of the locations, keeping the dispute between the two countries alive (Starting, 2022).

Taiwan Issue

Taiwan has been the flash point of China-US rivalry. It is another factor in strained US-China relations. Taiwan is regarded by China as its province, and we believe that sooner or later it will ultimately become its part. The US, on the other hand, supports Taiwan's independence status and has always tried to extend diplomatic support to Taiwan and show commitment to the island, sparking concerns in China and affecting relations between the two powers. China regards Taiwan as an internal matter, while the US has continued to extend support for Taiwan's independence. (Liptak et al., 2022) Though officially the US sticks to the One China' policy and has established a formal relationship with Beijing rather than Taipei, it has made commitments with Taiwan to provide military support in the event of a military attack by China. China condemns the US support for Taiwan and has hinted at responding with a staunch response. (BBC, 2022)

US Asia Policy and National Interests

The United States, during the Obama administration, launched the policy of pivoting to Asia due to the increasing importance of the region in economic, military, and political domains. The Obama administration's initiative, of Pivot of Asia, aimed at achieving US political, economic, and military goals. Policymakers in the US perceived China's increasing advancement in global politics as a threat to the US's influence in the region and beyond. The US policy initiative was an attempt to maintain alliances, partnerships with likeminded nations, regional organizations, and a military presence. (Fourough, 2022)

The region of Asia-Pacific is one of the most significant centers of geopolitics in the world due to its increasing role in global politics and great power competition. The region holds great importance in terms of economic, political, and security characteristics. Hence, the reorientation of the US towards Asia and the Asia Pacific is due to China's growing economic, diplomatic, and military expansion in the region. In order to achieve its foreign policy goals, the US sought to deepen relations with regional countries and strengthen alliances with like-minded states to promote its national interests in the region. The US made efforts to bolster the Asia-Pacific's multilateral institutions to promote collaboration amongst the regional countries. In addition to this, the US has been trying

to expand its military presence in the region. Analysts firmly believe that the US policy of Pivot to Asia was launched to limit China's increasing influence in the region. (Yeo, 2022)

Impacts on South Asia

South Asia is an important region for US national interests due to its regional interconnectivity. Due to its regional connections, South Asia is crucial to US goals in Asia. For ages, there have been cultural exchanges between China and the subcontinent. In the past, merchants and traders from South Asia would travel by sea to East Asia. In a similar spirit, Chinese naval missions traveled as far as the Arabian Peninsula and the coast of Africa. The historical East and South Asian civilizations have left undeniable impressions on the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean regions, as can be seen by taking a closer look at them. (Heiduk, 2022)

The US policy of focusing on East Asia may have an impact on the South Asian regional security environment, with Afghanistan and Pakistan bearing the consequences. The advent of new wars between the United States and its adversaries, Russia and China, could convert South Asia into a venue for major powers to pursue geostrategic aims. Pakistan has a critical geostrategic location. It has positive relations with the P-5 and regional powers such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, Turkey, and Qatar.

The US-China rivalry is not only creating opportunities and challenges within Pakistan, but it also affects Pakistan's relationships with other important regional nations. The deepening ties between the US and India are complicating an already volatile regional security landscape. The India-US strategic partnership is intensifying Pakistan-India and India-China rivalries. The abrogation of Article 370 of the Indian Constitution and changing the status of Kashmir and Ladakh's autonomous regions by the Indian government in 2019 has heightened tensions between China and India and Pakistan and India. (Tom, 2020) The recent border clash between Indian and Chinese forces in the region of eastern Ladakh and the aggressive Indian military posture toward Pakistan are evident examples.

The US Indo-Pacific strategy, which primarily aims to expand maritime cooperation, strengthen security alliances with likeminded nations, and assist India in becoming a potential country against China's expanding influence in the region, can have serious impacts for Pakistan. Even though it is unlikely that there will be a dramatic shift, remarks made during the October 2+2 Dialogue between the United States and India about American plans to share geospatial intelligence and sophisticated

missile technology with India have scared Pakistan. (Adnan, 2020) The Foreign Office of Pakistan has explicitly raised concerns over India-US defense cooperation (Dawn, 2020).

Although in the presence of the three nuclear-armed nations—China, India, and Pakistan—deterrent stability has so far been effectively maintained despite the fact that the region has witnessed small, sporadic events along with the contested borders between China and India and Pakistan and India. Deterrence and stability have so far worked to prevent the three nuclear-armed countries from causing conflicts. However, the region's changing dynamics can undermine deterrence stability and increase the risk of conflicts. In South Asia, the nuclear arms race is affected by the strategic chain, which means Pakistan responds to any move from India to maintain strategic balance, India responds to China, and China responds to both India and the US to satisfy its threat perception.

The US military's cooperation with India can also undermine strategic balance in the region and increase nuclear risks. Additionally, an increasing nuclear arms race in the region can put regional as well as global peace at high risk. (Kakar, 2022) The increasing mistrust between China and the US can also undermine cooperating as a peacemaker if there is another confrontation between Pakistan and India. The growth of China has raised the relevance of India for the US in advancing defense cooperation. India has become a recipient of US military hardware and economic investment. However, the United States is not India's exclusive provider of defense equipment. Furthermore, India would be unable to strongly pursue the US agenda since it cannot ignore China's veto power and would require both US and Chinese backing to gain UNSC membership. The Chinese were concerned about the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) waiver granted to India by the US. Given its broader geopolitical ambitions, India is likely to want to maintain a balanced approach in dealing with these two great nations. (Ullah, 2021)

The Indian government, led by Narendra Modi, has maintained its tough stance toward Pakistan while also attempting to repair diplomatic ties. This deterioration in bilateral relations has harmed the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the region's regional organization. Pakistan is attempting to balance its power with India's military power. 51 In reaction to US and Indian moves, China may provide economic and military assistance to Pakistan. As a result, South Asia's two nuclear powers would be influenced by two separate global powers, potentially jeopardizing the region's stability.

Implications for Pakistan

Soon after its creation in 1947, the newly established state of Pakistan coincided with the start of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union. During the early period, Pakistan became a US ally by entering into agreements and joining the US-led security alliances, the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), which were aimed at containing the Soviet Union. (Nazim et al., 2022) Meanwhile, Pakistan was one of the first countries to recognize the People's Republic of China (PRC) and establish diplomatic ties that evolved into strong bonds and an all-weather friendship later in the decades. During the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan in the 1980s, Pakistan played a central role in US efforts to contain the USSR and its fight against the USSR. With Pakistan's central role in the fight against the USSR, the USSR eventually collapsed in 1990, and that also brought an end to bipolarity and the beginning of the unipolar world, where the new world order emerged (Anwar et al., 2022).

This intensifying rivalry has brought Pakistan to a crossroads, wherein, on one side, it has a historic and ever-growing partnership with China, a rising power, and on the other side, the US, an incumbent superpower. With the emerging multipolar world transcending from geopolitics to geo-economics and developing rivalries between global powers, Pakistan ought to be on the right side of history. As a developing country, Pakistan quenches for diplomatic and economic relations with the US and China, whereby choosing sides may place her in a precarious situation in times to come.

The contemporary phase of Pakistan-US ties is characterized by mistrust. After ending its twenty-year war in Afghanistan, the US-Pakistan relationship has witnessed downward trends. On the other hand, China has continued to support Pakistan diplomatically, economically, and militarily. It has been a top supplier of arms to Pakistan. Diplomatically, it has persistently provided diplomatic support to Pakistan. Recently, it boycotted the India-hosted G-20 summit in the disputed valley of Kashmir, which is a great diplomatic victory for Pakistan. Economically, China has persistently extended its support to Pakistan in these trying times. Presently, China is Pakistan's largest trade partner. With the launch of CPEC, the bilateral relationship between the two countries has been further cemented. Furthermore, Pakistan depends on China for extending support against its arch-rival India and advocating Pakistan's 'stance on Kashmir by internationalizing the Kashmir issue and providing support at global forum

The US has heavily invested in India making it the top strategic partner and key ally in the region to contain China while Pakistan has come closer to China. The pace at which the Sino-US rivalry is escalating, it has triggered an exceptionally perilous situation for Pakistan. The India-US strategic partnership has direct security implications for Pakistan. Over the past two decades, the US has tried to boost the India military capabilities and make it a potential country to promote the US national interests in the region. The signing of the US-India civil-nuclear deal in 2005, the nuclear supplier group (NSG) waiver to India in 2008, and the provision of advanced military equipment to India by the US, and the inclusion of India in the US-led security pact—the Quadrilateral Security Alliance (QUAD) are important developments taken place in India-US relations over the past two decades. (Kakar, 2022)

The mounting tensions between the US and China are complicating Pakistan's efforts to balance ties with both powers. The evolving situation is pushing Pakistan toward a difficult position of choosing between enhanced economic and security cooperation with China and collaborating with the US on these issues and the international community at the border level. Furthermore, the strained Sino-US ties and their increased strategic competition threaten the regional stability of South Asia. It is increasing the risks of conflicts across the contested borders, fueling an arms race in the region, and undermining efforts to resolve the long-standing territorial disputes in the region and bring durable peace.

Way Forward

Even though Pakistan enjoys trustworthy ties with China, its dependence on the US cannot be ignored. Pakistan is still largely reliant on US military hardware and the US export market. Hence, more robust economic ties with the US that are based on mutual respect and benefits are crucial for Pakistan to broaden its policy options and promote its national interests. In the absence of political will and interest within Washington to expand bilateral relationships with Islamabad, the onus will rest on the policymakers in Pakistan to identify feasible options for expanding bilateral relations with the US (Syed, 2022).

The Pakistani government hopes that the world will not see another Cold War-like situation where Pakistan has to choose sides. Therefore, it is recommended that Pakistan play its part in bridging the gap between the US and China through a fresh foreign policy while keeping China on board. Moreover, Pakistan should play its part in convincing the US to

become a member of the SCO for regional development and its fight against terrorism.

Pakistan's recent policy statement by ex-Prime Minister Imran Khan made it clear that Pakistan will not repeat the mistake of formally or informally becoming a party to any alliance. Indeed, it was a bold statement and a reminder of the ire the country had once invited from the erstwhile Soviet Union by picking sides in the superpower rivalry. Moreover, Pakistan's foreign policy goals are mainly focused on the critically evolving situation in South Asia. (Syed, 2020)

Conclusion

The rise of China is considered one of the defining events of the twenty-first century. Over the past two decades, China has made noteworthy advancements in the economic, political, technological, and military fields, making it a potential country to overtake the existing world power—the United States. China's instantaneous rise is asserting the end of a period in which the US retained invincible influence in global politics. It also signifies the commencement of an era in which the unipolar world may be replaced with multipolarity. The US is cautious of the emerging developments in international politics and closely monitors the rise of China and its perceived challenges to US hegemony. The US has augmented its efforts to limit China's influence and retain the current power structure. The United States' capability to maintain global dominance is now seriously threatened. China's progress over the last four decades has been incredible, from poverty and general backwardness to becoming the world's second-largest economy, with the potential to overtake the United States in the future. The mounting strategic competition between China and the US has once again made Asia the theater of geopolitics. In recent years, the US has been the main focus of US foreign policy goals. To contain China in the region, the US has adopted a series of defense, economic, and diplomatic initiatives. Security alliances and magnifying rivalries have been dominant features of Asian politics in recent years. Pakistan, which has historically remained a key US partner and close friend of China for the last seven decades, is facing challenges due to growing China-US strategic competition. US policies in the region are threatening Pakistan's interests and creating security challenges for Pakistan. The US support for India is affecting regional stability and augmenting the China-Pakistan-India rivalries.

References

- Adnan A. (2020) "Pakistan alarmed by U.S.-India information sharing pact," Nikkei Asia, November 2, 2020, <https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics/International-relations/Pakistan-alarmed-by-US-India-information-sharing-pact>
- Anwar, Z., Rasool, S., & Khan, M. I. (2022). The non-aligned movement and Pakistan in historical perspective. *Pakistan Journal of Social Research*, 4(03), 335-340.
- Beeson, M., & Crawford, C. (2023). Putting the BRI in perspective: History, hegemony and geoeconomics. *Chinese Political Science Review*, 8(1), 45-62.
- BBC (2020) What's behind China-Taiwan tensions? 02 August 2022 <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-34729538>
- Center for Strategic & International Studies (2022) Global Development in an Era of Great Power Competition <https://www.csis.org/analysis/global-development-era-great-power-competition>
- CNBC News (2019) China will retaliate with tariffs on \$75 billion more of US goods and resume auto tariffs, August 23, 2019 <https://www.cnbc.com/2019/08/23/china-to-retaliate-with-new-tariffs-on-another-75-billion-worth-of-us-goods.html>
- Council on Foreign Relations (2023) China's Massive Belt and Road Initiative, February 23, 2023 <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounders/chinas-massive-belt-and-road-initiative>
- Dawn (2020) Editorial team, 'Indo-US arms deal' Dawn, February 29, 2020, <https://www.dawn.com/news/1537331>.
- Forough, M. (2022). America's Pivot to Asia 2.0: The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework. *The Diplomat*, 26.
- Goddard, S. (2022). The Outsiders: How the International System Can Still Check China and Russia. *Foreign Aff.*, 101, 28.
- Heiduk, F. (2022). *Asian Geopolitics and the US-China rivalry*. Routledge, Taylor & Francis.

- Kakar, S. A. (2022). Containing China: The Indo-US Defence Cooperation. *BTTN Journal*, 1(1), 68-84
- Khan, S. A. (2022). The AUKUS Alliance and its Implications on the Non-Proliferation Treaty. *BTTN Journal*, 1(2), 83-94.
- Liu, F. (2023). Balance of power, balance of alignment, and China's role in the regional order transition. *The Pacific Review*, 36(2), 261-283.
- Liptak, K., Judd, D., & Gan, N. (2022). Biden says US would respond' militarily'if China attacked Taiwan, but White House insists there's no policy change. *CNN Politics*
- Murphy, M. (2017). The importance of alliances for US security. *Heritage Foundation*.
- Martynova, E. S. (2023). QUAD and AUKUS and the Balance of Power in the Asia-Pacific Region: Prospects for Russia, China and ASEAN. *Outlines of global transformations: politics, economics, law*.
- Nazim, F., Kiran, S., Shaheen, A., Ain, Q., Ibrar, M., Khan, A. U., ... & Fatima, H. (2022). A Critical Examination of Pakistan-US Relations. *Multicultural Education*, 8(1).
- O'Rourke, R. (2021). Renewed great power competition: implications for defense—issues for congress. *Congressional Research Service*, 4.
- Peterson Foundation (2023) U.S. defense spending compared to other countries, April 24, 2023https://www.pgpf.org/chart-archive/0053_defense-comparison
- Strating, R. (2022). Norm contestation, statecraft and the South China Sea: defending maritime order. *The Pacific Review*, 35(1), 1-31
- Syed. M. A (2020) The U.S.-China Strategic Rivalry and its Implications for Pakistan , *Stimson Center* , December 01, 2022 <https://www.stimson.org/2020/the-u-s-china-strategic-rivalry-and-its-implications-for-pakistan/>
- Tom O. C (2020) “India and Pakistan Clash on Border As China Conflict Looms Heavy,” *Newsweek*, September 18, <https://www.newsweek.com/india-pakistan-clashes-china-conflict-looms-1533005>.

- The New York Times (2022) U.S. Aims to Constrain China by Shaping Its Environment, Blinken Says, May 26, 2022<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/05/26/us/politics/china-policy-biden.html>
- Ullah, S., & Hayat, Z. (2021). India as a Net Security Provider in Indo-Pacific and Implications for the Region. *NUST Journal of International Peace & Stability*, 4(1), 26-39.
- Yu, M. (2019). Introduction to the special issue on understanding the current China-US 'trade war'. *China Economic Journal*, 12(2), 97-99.
- Yeo, A. (2022). The state of Asian regionalism and current developments in the context of US-China competition. In *Chinese Regionalism in Asia* (pp. 12-28). Routledge.

Socio-economic Impacts of Drought and the Adaptation Strategies in Awaran District, Balochistan Province

By

¹Wali Jan, ²Said Qasim

Abstract

Over the past few decades, there have been an increasing number of disasters on a global scale. Drought is one of the major natural disasters that poses a threat to people's livelihoods and socio-economic progress of their communities. Balochistan is one of the arid regions that usually suffer from severe droughts. The livelihoods of the inhabitants in Awaran are heavily reliant on agriculture and livestock, making it one of the worst-affected regions. The objectives of this study were to determine how the drought in Awaran district has affected local livelihoods and what coping strategies are used by the local people to cope with drought. This study is the result of a sample of 200 respondents in Awaran District of Balochistan. The respondents were interviewed through questionnaire. Results shows that religious beliefs related to weather hold a notable level of importance in Awaran District. The data shows that a significant majority of respondents in Awaran District have been affected by drought at some point in their lives. Drought has affected their incomes through reduced crop production, decreased livestock production, water shortages and to some extent migration of the people to other areas. The local people have adopted some strategies for mitigation the impacts of drought including planting crops that need less water, saving water in pots, selling of livestock, selling of assets and consuming less water. The government and NGOs have provided some relief measures to the local people but the people still fell that there needs more relief works by these organizations. To mitigate the impacts of drought, the government and NGOs should help the local people to enhance resilience of the communities through

¹M.Phil. Scholar, Department of Geography and Planning, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

²Professor, Dr. Said Qasim, Research Supervisor, Department of Geography and Planning, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

enhancing their adaptive capacity. More small dams should be constructed to cope with drought conditions.

Keywords: Drought; Mitigation measures; Adaptation strategies; Awaran district; Balochistan

Introduction

More individuals are harmed by drought than any other natural hazard, making it the most complicated but least comprehended of all hazards (Hagman et al., 1984). It was described as natural disaster and it is an important characteristic of climate which occurs in all climatic regions. Different climatic change-related phenomena such as drought, have been causing chaos and catastrophe for mankind (Pomee et al., 2005). The severity, duration, and territory affected by each drought occurrence make them distinct from one another (Wilhite et al., 2016). Over the past few decades, there have been an increasing number of disasters on a global scale. The projections relating to global climate change will cause this trend to become more pronounced. Drought is one of the major natural disasters that poses a threat to people's livelihoods and socio-economic progress of their communities (Rehman & Alamgir, 2018). Although the concepts of droughts and heat waves are sometimes misunderstood, the two are distinct occurrences, while heat waves could continue for a week, a drought could last for months or even years (Chang et al., 1987).

In Pakistan's lower southern region, the climate is dry to extremely dry (Rahman, 2018). Some areas continue to be very dry and are constantly at risk for drought. Every ten years or more, Pakistan experiences this nagging calamity (Mazhar et al., 2020). In the past, there have been numerous drought seasons in all parts of Pakistan. The most severe event of the dry season, which lasted from 1998 to 2006, had a significant national impact on the socio-economic and environmental situations. The food security of countless people has been entirely destroyed by the severe drought, especially in Balochistan. The years 1998 to 2004 saw one of the worst droughts in Baluchistan's recorded history (Rehman, 2018). Periods of severe drought have disrupted livelihoods, led to agricultural failure and human fatalities. The locals kept selling their livestock for less money, which proceeded to obliterate their means of subsistence. In areas affected by drought, all of this has had a real impact on people's livelihoods and posed a threat to the social order (Anjum et al., 2010). Baluchistan's drought affected about 1.5 million people and led to the extinction of almost 2 million animals (Anjum, 2012). Balochistan is one of the arid regions that usually suffer from many droughts. In the

southern section of the province, annual rainfall varies between 50 and 125 mm (Rehman, 2018). Due to climatic changes, decrease in water resources, and the conflicting needs of humans, animals, and plants, the current drought has had a troubled three-year history. The livelihoods of the inhabitants in Awaran are heavily reliant on agriculture and cattle, making it one of the worst-affected regions. When precipitation is less than normal, their misery increases due to the fact that rainfall in Awaran has been less than a quarter of normal since 2013. The people are suffering greatly as a result of the most recent drought. The goal of this study is to comprehend how the drought in Awaran district has affected local livelihoods and what coping strategies are used by the local people to cope with drought. Drought is a regular occurrence in the climate that affects practically all regions of the planet (Wilhite & Buchanan-Smith, 2005). More people are affected by drought than any other natural hazard (Hagman et al., 1984). For risk reduction both before and during a drought, knowledge of the effects of drought and what causes them is essential (Sivakumar & Wilhite, 2002). It is a common characteristics of the climate, and its occurrence cannot be avoided (Wilhite, 2000). The effects of drought are profound on the economy, society, and environment. The beginning and conclusion of a drought are far harder to predict than its severity. The effects of drought are largely nonstructural and cover a broader geographic area than those of other natural hazards (Wilhite, 2003). Nearly every element of society is impacted by drought, which impacts a significant percentage of the planet. Consequently, it is crucial to research the social impact of drought (Wilhite & Glantz 1987). Drought is unavoidable and may have a variety of negative social, economic, and environmental effects. Some of these include: food insecurity; declining crop yields; livestock loss; forced asset sales; depletion of water supplies for human use; reduction in health; migration; civil unrest/conflict; famine; and effects on the country's economy.

Drought cycles are one of Balochistan's biggest problems. It is essential to assess this natural disaster so that the appropriate safety precautions can be implemented to prevent catastrophic losses. Drought has a significant negative impact on society because there are no effective mitigation strategies in place. Since 2013, rainfall in many regions of Balochistan province has been less than one-fourth of average. The usual rainfall is 200-250 mm (Qureshi & Akhtar, 2004). The PDMA and UNDP recognized the drought-affected districts, and one of them was the Awaran District. Therefore, this research will be better to plan for drought mitigation, as well as the effects of the drought and coping mechanisms. The goal of this study is to comprehend the impacts of drought and

adaptation strategies on local agriculture and way of life in Balochistan. Despite the importance of evaluating the effects of drought, few studies have been carried out in a systematic manner (Ding et al., 2011). Studies were undertaken by several relief organizations in the context of providing drought victims with immediate assistance. Their findings cannot be systematically compared to the theoretical literature on drought because their focus was on providing emergency humanitarian help (Jamali, 2006). This study intends to examine the impacts and adaptation strategies of drought in the region that is currently experiencing a protracted dry period. It also aids in the broader mitigation of drought by connecting the effects of droughts with the function of institutions since a large portion of the research has been done by agricultural scientists and water sector professionals whose primary focus has been on technological difficulties. The current drought management and planning literature in Pakistan is uninformed by a sociological understanding of droughts (Qureshi & Akhtar, 2004). Consequently, the socio-economic effects on the affected households are not given enough consideration in Pakistani drought literature. This study tries to understand the socio-economic impacts and adaptation strategies of drought in order to mitigate drought in the study area. The study is anticipated to support the management of Baluchistan's drought circumstances. The objectives of this study were

- To assess the socio-economic impacts of drought on livelihoods of local population.
- To find out the adaptation strategies of the local people to deal with drought.
- To propose recommendations for improvement and future planning for drought mitigation.

Methodology

The study area we selected for this study was Awaran district. We selected this district because Awaran has experienced severe drought incidents in the past. Awaran district lies in the south of the Balochistan province. Its geographical location lies between 65°35'35"- 67°24'8" East longitudes and 25°44'4"-28°51'25" North latitudes (Figure 1) (Muhammad et al., 2019). Awaran was reported as a separate district in 1992.

Awaran has an area of 21,630 square kilometers, and consisting of three Tehsils of Mashkai, Awaran and Jhal Jhao, and nine Union Councils (Muhammad et al., 2019).. The climate of Awaran can be categorized as "warm summer and mild winter". The southern area of district is warmer than northern part. Dust storms occur in Awaran district for the whole

year. The storms get exceedingly strong from June to September when they are referred to as *livar*. Summer days are hot but nights are cool. The winter is mild. The area around Awaran has very little rain. The rainfall in the area is scanty and uncertain. The months of June, July and August see the most rainfall. Annual average rainfall indicates semi-aridity in the area. Awaran district has semi-arid type of climate with hot summer and mild winter.

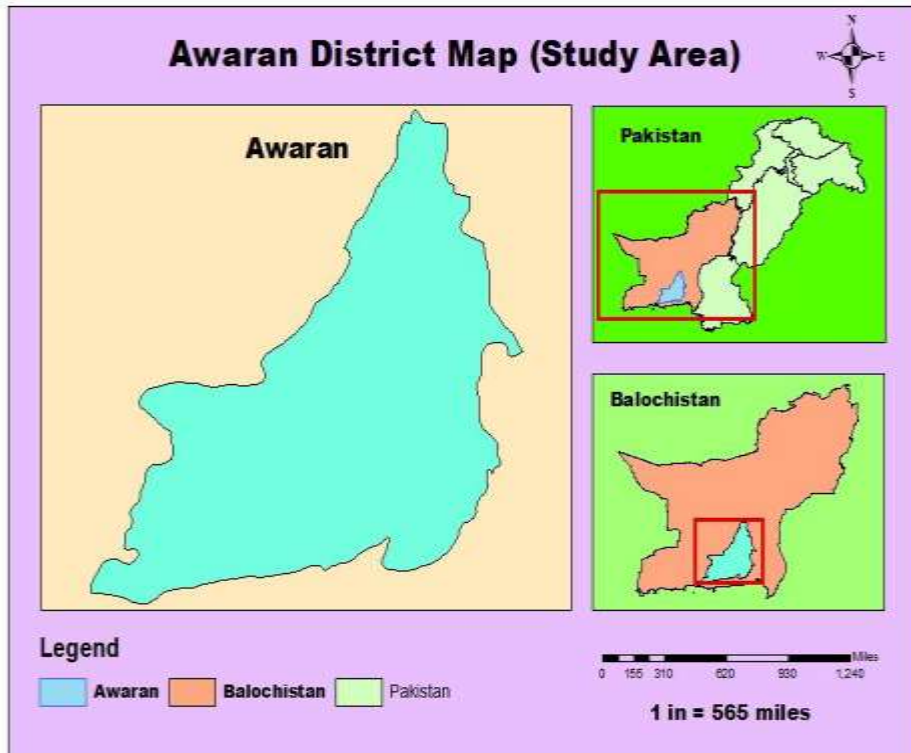


Figure 1: Location Map of Awaran District

Mountainous ridges and valleys are the district's defining features. The Siahan mountain divides the district from the Panjgur district and the valley of Siahan along its northern border. These mountains rise anywhere from 3,500 to 4,500 meters above sea level. The district's primary river is called Hingol. The region is mountainous and is divided by wide valleys. Both the irrigated and unirrigated regions of the district's soil are rich in fertility. However, the majority of the terrain remains perpetually desolate because there isn't any water nearby. Mashkai, Jhal Jhao, and the adjacent areas of Awaran have extremely fertile soil. The Awaran district has less vegetation than neighboring districts. There aren't any forests, and the

trees that are present are sparse and mostly date palms. There are a few stray wild fig trees on the hills, and the Mashkai tehsil has tamarix and willows. Total population of 121,821 is sparsely distributed with an average population density of 4 persons per square kilometer. Majority of population, 72% of total, live in rural areas while 28% of urban population is predominantly concentrated in the district headquarter town of Awaran. Male population constitute 52% of total population while female population makes 48% of the total. Average household size is 6.6 in the district (Muhammad et al., 2019). The dominant part of the tribes in the district belong to Baloch. Main tribes in district Awaran are *Mohammed Hasnis, Shadinzai, Bizenjos, Shahwani, Qambrani and Sajdis*. Society in Awaran district is patriarchal. In this tribal system, kinship-based norms of cooperation are particularly prevalent in rural areas. These traditions include providing financial assistance (*Bijar, Sargust, and Pursi*) to fellow tribesmen in need, engaging in collective labor (*Ashar*), and establishing irrigation committees under the control of the locals. Wheat, barley, sorghum, cotton, vegetables, onions, watermelons, and fodder are the main crops farmed in the region. The main crop produced in the region is wheat, which provides both food and revenue. Winter is the growing season for wheat and vegetables, while summer is the growing season for sorghum, onions, and watermelons. Additionally, dates are farmed nearby.

The primary data for this research were collected from the drought affected households through questionnaire survey and interviews. Based on the total number of residents, the sample size will be decided by using a statistical formula i.e., Yamane, (1967) which was 200. The data were collected from the head of the households due to their experience of past drought events. For collecting primary data, simple random sampling technique was used for study from residents of study area through questionnaire. The collected data was analyzed through different statistical techniques and computer software, e. g, SPSS and Excel. Graphs maps and tables of gathered data will also be prepared.

Results and Discussions

Socio-economic and Demographic situation of the Respondents

The average age of the respondents in the dataset was about 55 years with a median value of 54 years. The age range spans from 43 to 78 years. Most of the respondents fall in the 51 year age. On average, there are around 6.83 members in a family. About 44% of the individuals were illiterate. 21.5% had achieved matric level education, and only 0.5% had received M.Phil. Level education. The main occupation of the respondents

was agriculture and livestock rearing. Other occupations included government employment and daily wage workers.

Respondents' Perception about causes and frequency of Drought

Results show that the respondents in Awaran District had relatively high level of awareness about climate change. This is evident by the fact that only a small percentage of respondents did not consider climate change important. The majority of respondents (81.5%) in Awaran District considered climate change as "Important" issue. This indicates that they recognize climate change as a significant issue that demands attention and action. Although "Important" is the dominant response, a notable portion of respondents (9.5%) consider climate change to be "Very Important." This suggests that some individuals in the district may have a heightened concern about the impacts of climate change on their community. The level of importance attached to climate change is critical in influencing local policies, decision-making, and resource allocation. With a majority considering climate change as "Important," there may be growing support for measures to address climate-related challenges in Awaran District.

A significant majority of respondents (57.5%) believe that droughts have become less frequent in the last 10-12 years (Table 5.1) A smaller percentage (14.0%) perceive no difference in the frequency of droughts, while 28.5% indicate that they don't know whether there has been a change. In summary, the data suggests that a majority of respondents in Awaran District perceive a decrease in the frequency of droughts over the last 10-12 years. This perception can influence local attitudes toward climate resilience and adaptation, but policymakers should also consider scientific evidence and trends to develop robust strategies for addressing the impacts of climate change.

Respondents' Religious Beliefs about drought

The data indicates that religious beliefs related to weather hold a notable level of importance in Awaran District (2). A significant portion of respondents (59%) consider these beliefs "very important," and an additional 40% consider them "important." The high percentage of respondents who consider religious beliefs related to weather as very important suggests that these beliefs play a crucial role in the culture and spirituality of the community. Weather-related religious practices and beliefs are often deeply ingrained in local traditions. The strong importance attributed to these religious beliefs can influence local decision-making, especially in matters related to agriculture, water

resource management, and other activities heavily dependent on weather conditions.

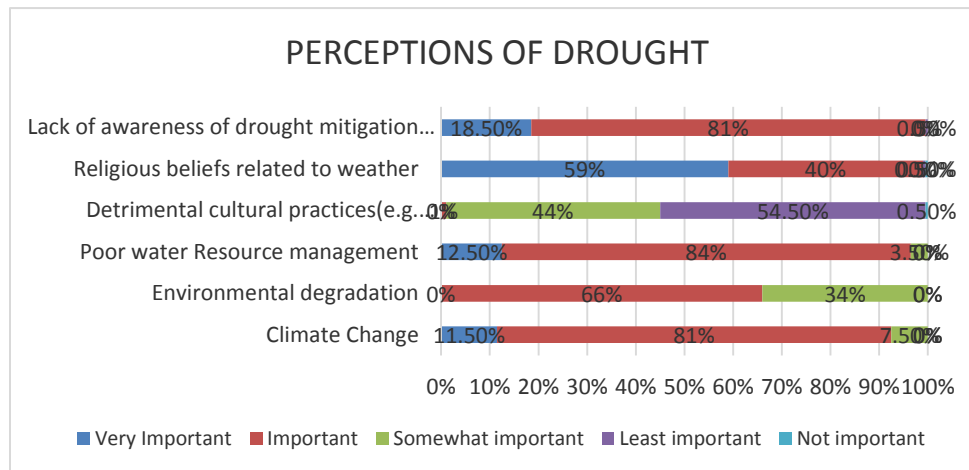


Figure 2: Respondents Perception about Causes of Drought

Impacts of Drought

The data shows that a significant majority of respondents (72%) in Awaran District have been affected by drought at some point in their lives. This high percentage indicates that drought is a relatively common and impactful environmental issue in the region. Add more discussion. The fact that same as above of respondents have experienced the impacts of drought highlights the vulnerability of the community to this natural hazard. Drought can have a wide range of consequences, including water scarcity, crop failure, food insecurity, and economic challenges. All of the respondents are equally vulnerable to drought. Farmers with less water, people with less livestock, people with low money. Drought can significantly affect livelihoods, particularly in agrarian communities like Awaran District. The data suggests that a substantial portion of the population may have faced challenges related to agriculture, water resources, and food security during drought events. More of short or long terms water shortage on people, livestock or crops. The high percentage of individuals who have been affected by drought underscores the importance of drought preparedness and mitigation strategies in the region. It is essential for local governments and organizations to work on drought resilience and response measures to reduce the impact of future droughts.

Loss in Income due to Drought

About 27.5% of respondents reported no income loss due to the previous drought events. However, almost half of respondents (49%) reported an income loss ranging from 1 to 5 lac (Rupees) per drought period. About 20% reported an income loss in the range of 6 to 10 lakh rupees. A smaller percentage reported higher income losses, with 3% reporting losses of 11 to 15 lac and 0.5% reporting losses of 16 to 20 lac. The data indicates that a significant portion of the population in Awaran District has experienced some level of income loss. This can be due to various factors, including but not limited to drought, economic conditions, and other local challenges.

Loss in Livestock

About 68.5% of respondents reported no financial loss in terms of Rupees. About 27% of respondents reported losses in the range of 1 to 10 lac Rupees. 4% reported losses in the range of 11 to 20 lac Rupees. 0.5% reported losses in the range of 31 to 40 lac Rupees. Results indicates a varied distribution of livestock losses in Awaran District, with a significant portion of respondents reporting no financial impact. The information can serve as a foundation for targeted interventions and support programs tailored to the specific needs of the affected population.

Land Loss due to Drought

Almost 98.5% of respondents reported no land loss, in terms of selling land. About 1 % respondents reported to have lost land due to droughts worth 10 lakh Rupees. The remaining 0.5% respondents reported higher land losses, specifically in the range of 11 to 20 lac Rupees. Results suggests that the majority of respondents in Awaran District did not experience land loss, which could be a positive sign for the community's overall stability. For the small percentage that did report land losses, understanding the reasons behind these losses, such as natural disasters, conflicts, or other factors, would be crucial for targeted interventions and support.

Drought Impacts on Crop Production

The below results show the impact of drought on crop production in Awaran District. Majority of respondents (78.5%) indicated that drought has indeed reduced crop production in Awaran District. A significant number of respondents (19.5%) were undecided or did not provide a clear response regarding the impact of drought on crop production. A small

percentage (2.0%) of respondents reported that drought has not affected crop production in the district.

Households' Perceptions of Water Availability Due to Drought

A relatively small percentage of respondents (10.5%) believe that there is a lack of water for human use in Awaran District due to drought. The majority of respondents (89.5%) do not perceive a shortage of water for human use as a result of drought. The significant majority indicating an adequate water supply suggests that, according to the respondents, the impact of drought on water availability for human use is not widespread or severe. The perceptions of water scarcity may vary based on local water sources, community water management practices, and the severity and duration of drought episodes. In summary, the data suggests that, according to the majority of respondents in Awaran District, there is no perceived lack of water for human use due to drought. However, additional research and consideration of local water management practices are necessary for a more nuanced understanding of the situation and to inform potential policy interventions.

Households' Conflicts over Water Resources Due to Drought

A substantial percentage of respondents (40.5%) believe that there are conflicts over water in Awaran District (Figure 5.6). A majority of respondents (59.5%) do not perceive conflicts over water in their society. The presence of conflicts over water, as reported by a significant portion of respondents, suggests that there may be challenges or disputes related to water access, distribution, or usage in the community. Understanding the historical and cultural context of water use in the region is essential for a comprehensive analysis. A recurring theme was the decrease in groundwater levels, with respondents stating that the water table has dropped by 50% or describing a gradual lowering of the water table over time. Many respondents emphasized the reduced flow of rivers and streams, with some specifying that it became half or was severely affected, leading to consequences for date production and palm trees. Understanding the local context, including traditional water management systems like kareez, is important for interpreting responses. Some respondents mentioned the drying up of kareez systems.

Drought Mitigation Strategies

The majority of respondents rely on traditional knowledge sources (53.0%) for obtaining information on weather forecasts in Awaran District. Radio/TV is the second most common source, with 37.5%, while

a smaller percentage use newspapers (3.5%) or rely on self-judgment (6.0%). The high percentage of respondents relying on traditional knowledge sources reflects the importance of local and indigenous wisdom in understanding weather patterns.

Locally Adopted Drought Mitigation Measures

The most common preparation method mentioned by respondents is storing crop harvests, with 76.0% indicating this as a strategy during normal years to cope with drought. Other strategies include saving money (9.0%), using less water-consuming crops (10.0%), selling some livestock (4.0%), and storing crop residues for livestock (1.0%). The prominence of strategies related to agriculture, such as storing crops and using less water-consuming crops, indicates the importance of agricultural practices in drought preparedness. A smaller percentage of respondents mentioned strategies related to livestock, including storing crop residues for livestock and selling some livestock. These strategies may be employed to manage the impact of drought on animal resources. Saving money was mentioned by 9.0% of respondents, highlighting the role of financial preparedness in coping with drought. Financial reserves can be crucial for purchasing additional resources during dry periods. The strategy of using less water-consuming crops suggests a focus on water conservation practices, reflecting an awareness of the importance of efficient water use in agriculture.

Planting Crops that Needs Less Water

Out of the total respondents, a large majority (82.5%), reported that they adopt the strategy of planting crops that require less water during drought periods.

Storing Water in pots for Domestic Use

Out of the total respondents, a very small percentage (0.5%) reported storing water in pots and utensils for domestic use. While the frequency is low, this strategy indicates a practical and immediate solution to ensure a steady supply of water for household needs during drought.

Saving Rainwater in Ponds for Animals

Out of the total respondents, about 10.5% of respondents reported saving rainwater in ponds for animals during drought periods. This strategy demonstrates an awareness of the importance of water for livestock and a commitment to ensuring their well-being during water scarcity.

Conclusion

This study has found the causes and impacts of droughts in Awaran district of Balochistan through exploratory research methods. The findings have also highlighted the important locally adapted strategies by the households in the surveyed area. Some responses emphasized the potential threat to human life due to severe drought conditions, indicating the broader implications beyond environmental and agricultural aspects. The findings revealed that drought has affected the socio-economic status of the respondents in the study area. Drought has affected the livestock, crop production and income status of the respondents. Moreover it has also affected their educational and recreational activities. The local people have adapted themselves to drought conditions using of storing grains, storing water in ponds and pots and selling of their livestock and selling of their assets. The findings of the study also revealed that the government and Non-government organizations have provided relief to the people during drought periods to some extent. This is because majority of the respondents were not provided with relief measures. The people used radio and television as the most important sources for gaining information about weather forecasts. The findings of the study provides a rich but diverse set of responses, highlighting the multifaceted impact of drought on various aspects of life in Awaran District. Understanding the nuances and local context is crucial for developing targeted interventions and policies to address the challenges posed by drought in the region.

References

- Anjum, S. A., Wang, L., Salhab, J., Khan, I., & Saleem, M. F. (2010). An assessment of drought extent and impacts in agriculture sector in Pakistan. *Journal of Food, Agriculture & Environment*, 8(3/4 part 2), 1359-1363.
- Anjum, S. A. (2012). An assessment to vulnerability, extent, characteristics and severity of drought hazard in Pakistan. *Pakistan Journal of Science*, 64(2).
- Chang, F.-C., & Wallace, J. M. (1987). Meteorological conditions during heat waves and droughts in the United States Great Plains. *Monthly weather review*, 115(7), 1253-1269.
- Ding, Y., Hayes, M. J., & Widhalm, M. (2011). Measuring economic impacts of drought: a review and discussion. *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal*, 20(4), 434-446.
- Hagman, G., Beer, H., Bendz, M., & Wijkman, A. (1984). Prevention better than cure. Report on human and environmental disasters in the Third World. 2.
- Jamali, H. A. (2006). *Drought coping strategies in Nushki District, Pakistan and their policy implications*.
- Mazhar, N., Nawaz, M., Mirza, A. I., & Khan, K. (2020). Socio-political impacts of meteorological droughts and their spatial patterns in Pakistan. *South Asian Studies*, 30(1).
- Muhammad, S., Iftakar, R., Lamiya, I. B., Khan, W., Sumalani, H., & Bizinjo, A (2019). Valuation Of Awaran, Balochistan, Pakistan, Earthquake: Hazard Assessment and Mitigation. *International Journal of Technical Research and Science*, 4 (12), 1-9.
- Pomee, M. S., Zaheer-ul-Ikram, K., & Ali, I. (2005). Drought mitigation measures: An overview under Pakistan's perspective. *Pakistan Journal of Water Resources*, 9(2), 2-3.
- Qureshi, A. S., & Akhtar, M. (2004). *Analysis of drought-coping strategies in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces of Pakistan* (Vol. 86): IWMI.

- Rehman, T. (2018). Socio-economic Impacts of Drought in Nushki District, Balochistan.
- Rehman, T., & Alamgir, A. (2018). Effects of Drought on Socio-Economic Conditions of Pastoralists in Balochistan.
- Sivakumar, M., & Wilhite, D. (2002). Drought preparedness and drought management. *Drought Mitigation and Prevention of Land Desertification, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia*, 21-25.
- Wilhite, D. A. (2000). Drought as a natural hazard: concepts and definitions.
- Wilhite, D. A. (2003). Moving toward drought risk management: The need for a global strategy. *National Drought Mitigation Center. University of Nebraska: Lincoln*.
- Wilhite, D. A., & Buchanan-Smith, M. (2005). Drought as hazard: understanding the natural and social context. *Drought and water crises: Science, technology, and management issues*, 3, 29.
- Wilhite, D. A. (2016). Managing drought risk in a changing climate. *Climate Research*, 70(2-3), 99-102.
- Wilhite, D. A., & Glantz, M. H. (1987). Chapter 2: Understanding The Drought Phenomenon: The Role Of Definitions.
- Yamane, T. (1967) Statistics: An Introductory Analysis. 2nd Edition, Harper and Row, New York.

Assessment of the Urban Heat Island through Use of Satellite Data: A Case Study of Quetta City

By

¹Zakaria Shah, ²Romana Ambreen

Abstract

The Urban Heat Island effect is a critical environmental challenge in our rapidly urbanizing world. To combat its negative consequences on public health, energy consumption, and overall urban livability, we must understand its dynamics thoroughly. MODIS data, with its comprehensive coverage and accessibility, plays a crucial role in this effort. By analyzing temperature trends, land cover changes, and other relevant factors using MODIS data, researchers can develop informed strategies to mitigate the UHI effect and create more sustainable, comfortable urban environments for the future.

The observed alignment of data with the global warming trend, wherein average temperatures have been gradually increasing. This rise in temperature holds implications for ecosystems, weather patterns, and also daily life of peoples. The data analysis indicates notable shifts in temperature distribution over the years: maximum temperature zones have consistently warmed, mid-temperature regions have cooled, and low-temperature areas have experienced minor changes. These patterns potentially signify the ongoing influence of climate change on temperature distribution. However, the complex interplay of numerous factors affecting climate necessitates extensive research for a comprehensive understanding. The analysis is based on a limited four-year dataset, highlighting the need for a more inclusive temporal scope. Additionally, local dynamics like geography, urbanization, and regional climate patterns can impact temperature trends. In essence, the analysis reveals a

¹M.Phil. Scholar, Department of Geography, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan.
Email: Zakariashah3@gmail.com

²Professor. Dr. Romana Ambreen, Research Supervisor, Department of Geography,
University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan. Email: Ambgeog@gmail.com

discernible warming trend over the studied years, especially in later months. Broader insights could be gleaned from an extended timeframe and a consideration of contextual influences. The study showed expanding areas of high temperatures, shrinking mid-temperatures, and stable low temperatures. While suggestive of climate change effects, the data's limited scope and the influence of other factors like geography and urbanization warrant a more extensive investigation for conclusive insights.

Keywords: UHI, LULC, UHII, MODIS, CRU, USGS, LST.

Introduction

Howard coined the term Urban Heat Island in 1810, to characterize a situation in which the climate of a city and its surroundings territories is influenced by diffuse surface energy interaction (Agan, Ocukka et al. 2021). UHI is the finest illustration of anthropogenic climate change caused by expansion of constructions, is one of the most serious environmental issues affecting human health and ecosystem functioning (Liu, Peng et al. 2017). In urban regions where natural areas have been replaced with non-permeable, extremely hot concrete and asphalt surfaces, UHI is mostly caused by the built environment (Ahmed, Kamruzzaman et al. 2013). The biggest contributor of UHI is the change in land use from natural to impermeable surfaces (Li, Zhou et al. 2019).

Agricultural, residential, and transitional/vacant land cover types irradiance and the amount of vegetation present, all have strong negative correlations with each other. This suggests that the amount of vegetation has a significant impact on irradiance. Urban heat islands were more likely to form near the city center because of the preponderance of forests, agricultural uses, and residential uses connected to varying amounts of tree cover (Lo, Quattrochi et al. 1997).

By changing the natural landscape into an impervious surface, human oriented urbanization and related land use change processes have a substantial impact on the thermal climate of cities and their surrounding areas (Qiao, Liu et al. 2020). UHI is more closely tied to the population density at the neighborhood level than to the total number of peoples in the city (Steenneveld, Koopmans et al. 2011).

The UHI can be discovered by examining the fluctuation in temperature differences between urban suburban and rural stations (Zhang, Wang et al. 2010). The most visible symptom of urban climate change due by construction and human activity is the emergence of UHI (Qiao, Liu et

al. 2020). The UHI effect, which causes discomfort to city peoples in summer, is caused by higher temperatures in city centers than in their surrounds(Nuruzzaman 2015).

Urban heat island (UHI), which will be a major problem for people in the next decades as a result of continued urbanization, is expected to become a serious issue. Without proper planning and design, urbanization will occur. Because of the high population density, the effects of UHI are becoming increasingly more severe. With poor building design, particularly in densely populated metropolitan areas for UHI, a lot of study has been done. Both tropical and seasonal regions are affected by this phenomenon. The genesis of the UHI phenomena is influenced by a number of factors. This encompasses uncontrolled and controllable causes, as well as the increasing rate of urbanization and population density. A basic study found that prolonged heat exposure significantly affects people's pain and health issues. As a result, heat-related illness occurs. Heat-related mortality, such as heat stroke, are on the rise(Lee, Din et al. 2017).

The term "urban heat island" refers to the effect of a city's urban development and human activity on air temperatures both inside and outside the city. The difference between the temperature of an urban heat island and the temperature measured at a specific point within the city and the temperature measured at that same place without the city(Magee, Curtis et al. 1999).

The urban atmosphere is influenced by the city's primarily artificial surface, anthropogenic heat emissions, and air pollution. The most evident consequence of impact of urbanization on regional climate is temperature alteration, which is known as the urban heat archipelago (UHA), or urban heat island (UHI), phenomenon whether the structure is multicolor. It has a specific diurnal cycle in terms of intensity, peaking in the early hours of the night, about 3–5 hours later sunset. Due to the fact that it considers surface geometry, materials, and, as well as artificial heat and pollution creation, simulating the actual elements and physical processes that have this temperature-increasing impact is incredibly difficult(Bottyán and Unger 2003).

One of the most prominent effects of urban climate change is the urban heat island. with significant negative consequences for flora, pollutant concentrations, air quality, Human health, environmental and commercial effects, energy and water use, and even global warming are all factors. Understanding the impact of urbanization and A variation analysis

of the surface urban heat island intensity is necessary for an urban planning. (SUHI)(Karimi Firozjaei, Sedighi et al. 2018).

UN estimates that by 2030, metropolitan regions will be home to 60% of the world's population. Urban heat islands are a phenomenon that occurs when temperatures in urban core areas are greater than in neighboring suburban and rural areas, is projected to worsen as a result of the increased impervious surfaces. Heat stress, tropospheric ozone production, and resultant health concerns are all caused by the UHI. Higher temperatures result in increased air conditioning electricity demand, which increases power plant pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, the UHI may raise water temperatures, causing water ecosystems to be harmed. It is obvious that minimizing UHI affects necessitates comprehensive planning methods that take into account the implications of urban morphology, infrastructure, and greening on UHI(Chun and Guldman 2014).

Data and Methods

Study Area

The location of the Quetta is within latitude 30.1798°N and longitude 66.9750°E with elevation of 1680m(5510ft) above the mean sea-level (MSL). The Quetta has a total area of 3501km².

The climate of Quetta is cold and semi-arid (Köppen BSk), with large seasonal temperature variations. With average temperatures between 24 and 26 degrees Celsius, summer runs from late May to early September (75 and 79 degrees Fahrenheit). The highest temperature ever recorded in Quetta was 42 degrees Celsius (108 degrees Fahrenheit) on July 10, 1998. The average temperature throughout the mid-September to mid-November period of autumn is between 12 and 18 degrees Celsius (54 to 64 degrees Fahrenheit). Winter is defined as the period from the end of November to the end of February, when average temperatures range from 4-5 degrees Celsius (39-41 degrees Fahrenheit). On January 8, 1970, Quetta experienced its coldest temperature ever, which was 18.3 °C (0.9 °F). With an average temperature of 15 degrees Celsius, spring season starts in early March and lasts until mid-May (59 degrees Fahrenheit).(Department 2012)

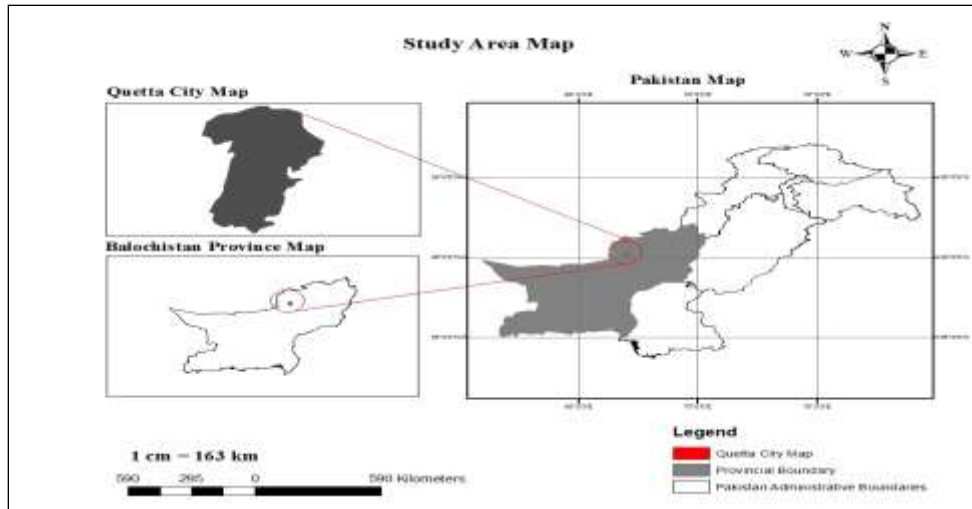


Figure 1 Study Area Map

Methodology Data Analysis,

The UHI of Quetta city was derived using two MODIS products, MOD11_L2 and MYD11_L2, which provide instantaneous views of the LST at a 1-km resolution, twice daily (two nighttime and two daytime photos), respectively. Since the availability of the satellite-derived LST is determined by objective factors (such as cloudiness), we have chosen three images from each month between January 1990 and 2020 that have at least one pixel with LST registered in the administrative perimeter of Quetta. These images are from the day and nighttime bands of the images.

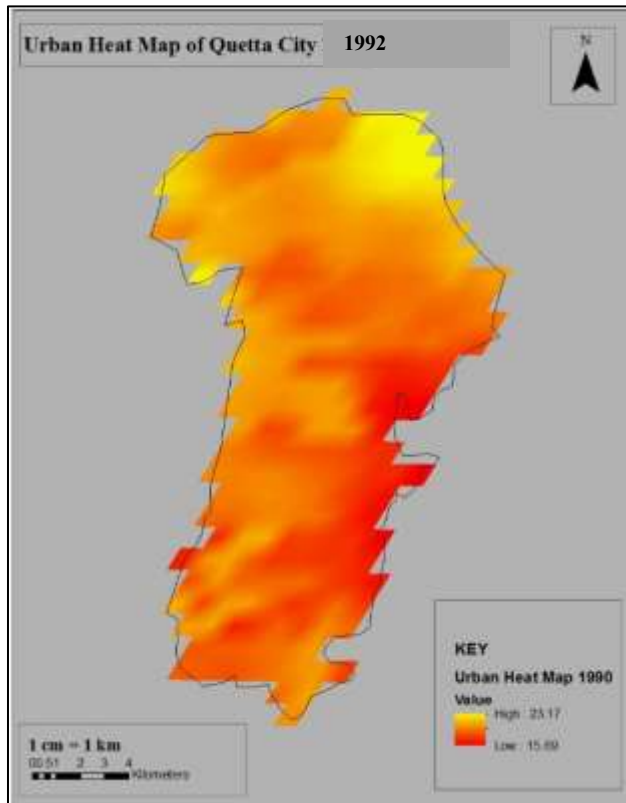
The nighttime LST is retrieved between 19.10 and 01.20 UTC, and the daytime pictures span the hours of 08.15 to 12.15 UTC.

Data from the CRU Climate Research Unit is collected for the years 1992, 2000, 2010, and 2020 in order to do additional analysis. Microsoft Excel is used to analyze the cru data. For the cited years, October and November are chosen.

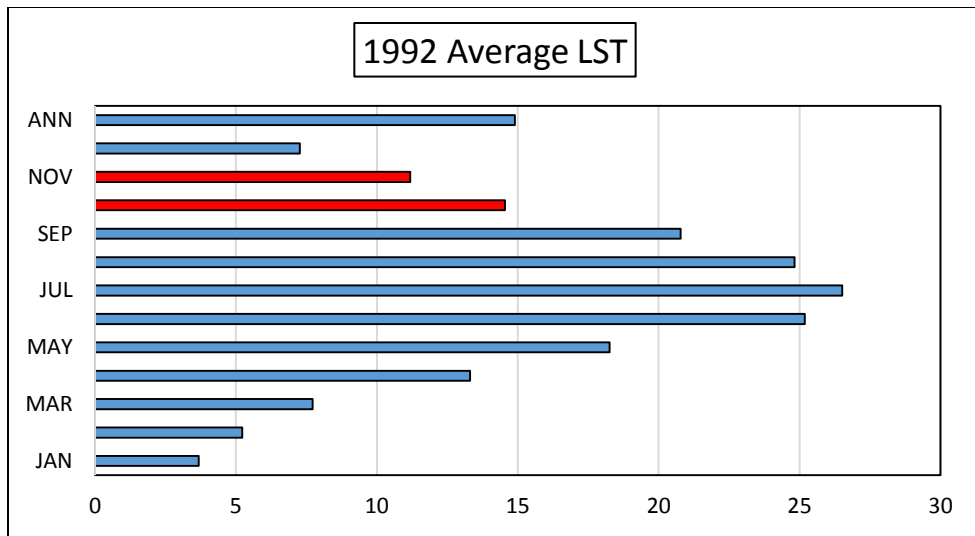
Results and Analysis

Heat Maps of Different Years

Year 1992

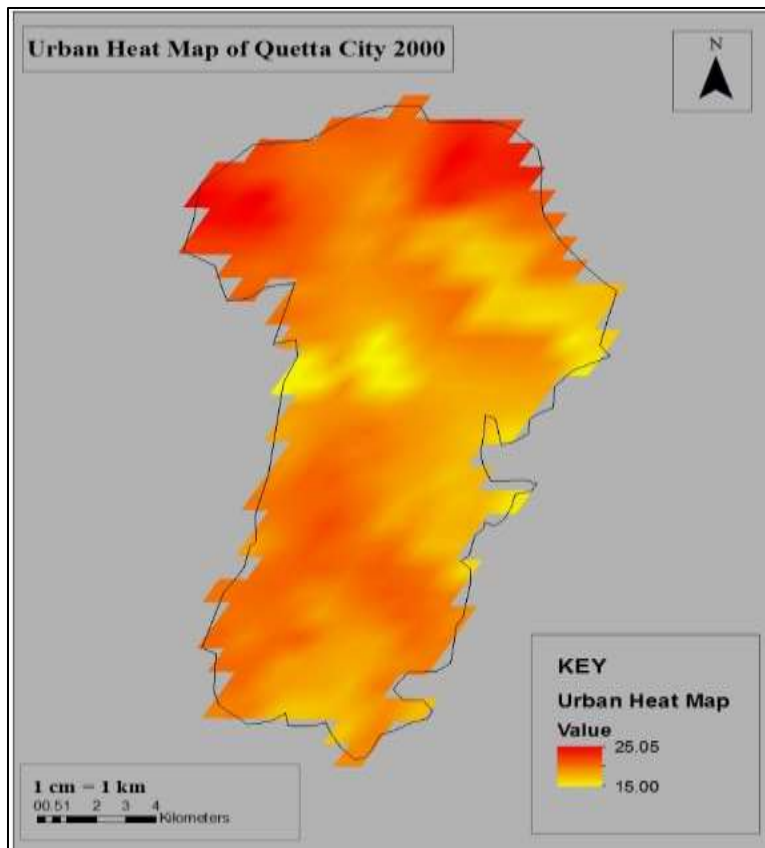


Figure# 2 1992 Urban Heat Map



Figure# 3 1992 Average LST

Year 2000



Figure# 4 Year 2000 Urban Heat Map

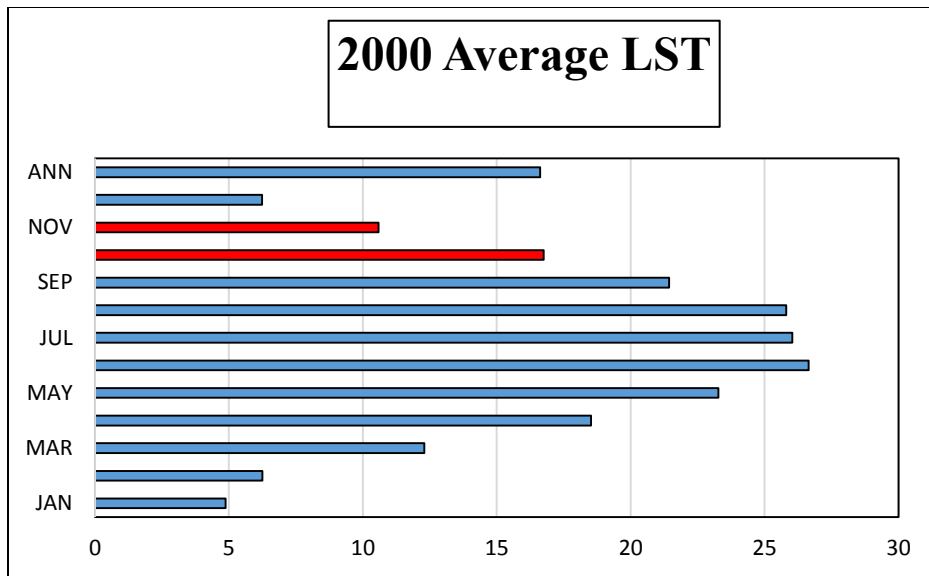
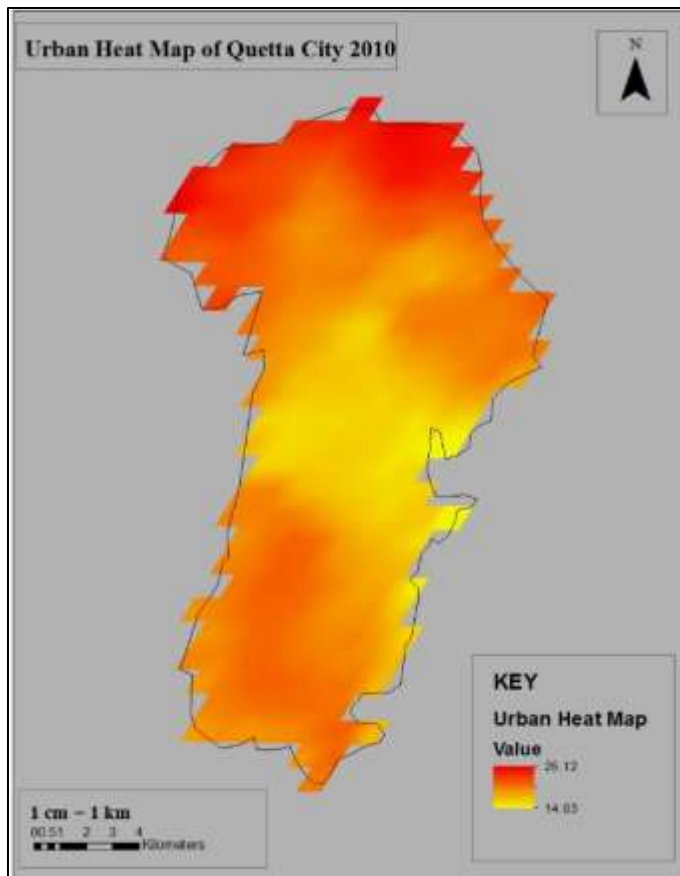
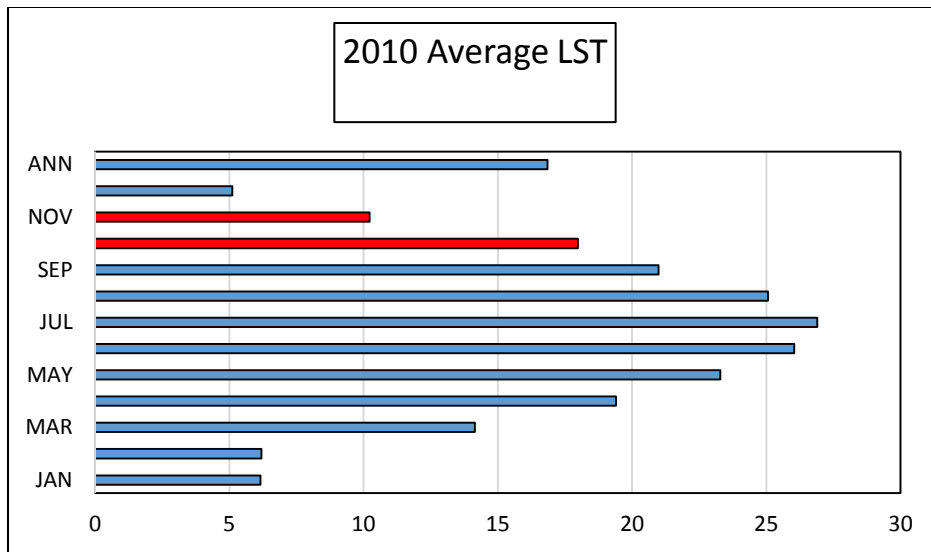


Figure 5 Year 2000 Average LST

Year 2010

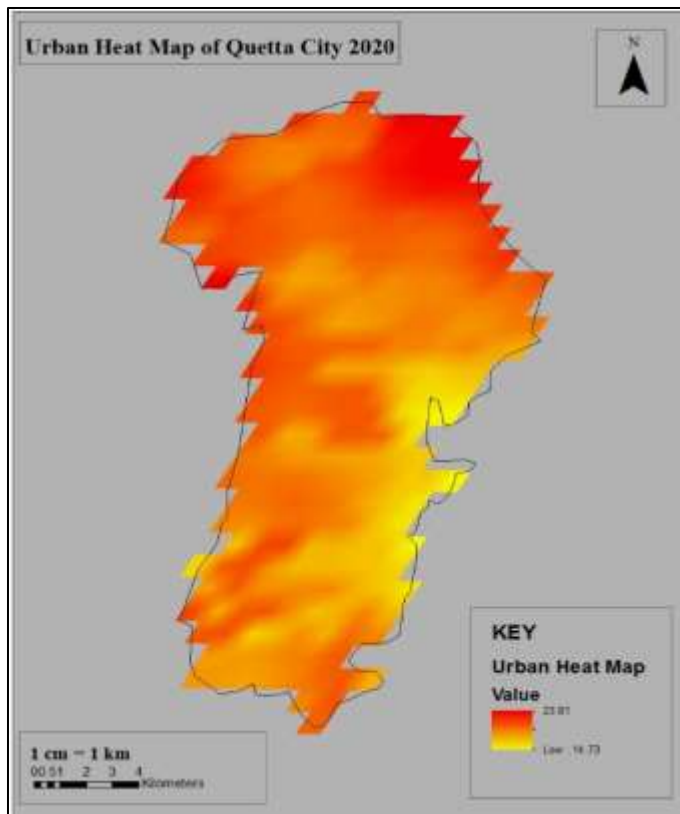


Figure# 6 Year 2010 Urban Heat Map



Figure# 7 Year 2010 Average LST

Year 2020



Figure# 8 Year 2020 Urban Heat Map

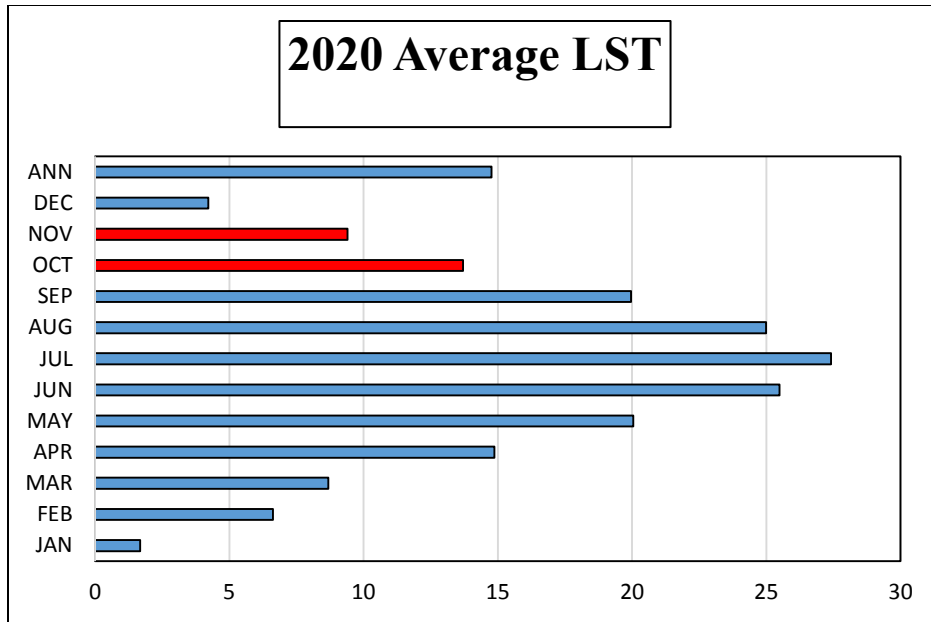
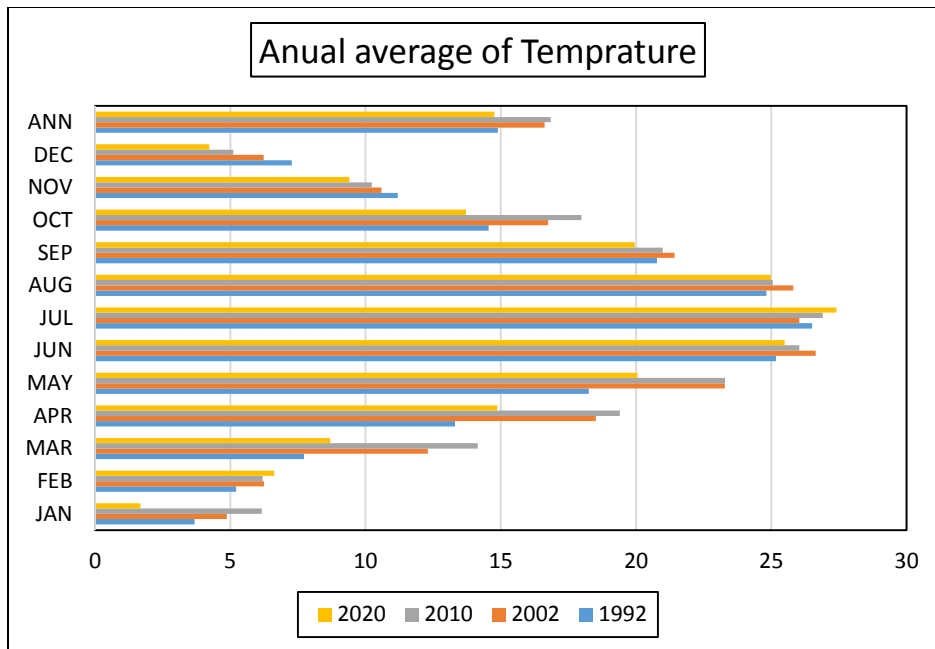


Figure #9 Year 2020 Average LST

Maximum Temperatures of Years 1992,2002,2010,2020.

YE AR	J A N	F E B	M A R	A P R	M A Y	JU N	JU L	A U G	SE P	O C T	N O V	D E C	A N N
1992	3.68	5.22	7.72	13.31	18.26	25.18	26.51	24.82	20.78	14.55	11.19	7.27	14.9
2002	4.87	6.25	12.3	18.52	23.28	26.64	26.04	25.81	21.43	16.75	10.59	6.24	16.62
2010	6.16	6.2	14.15	19.4	23.29	26.04	26.9	25.06	20.99	17.98	10.23	5.11	16.85
2020	1.68	6.63	8.69	14.87	20.05	25.49	27.41	24.99	19.96	13.71	9.4	4.22	14.77

TABLE#1



Figure# 10 Annual Averages of Temperature For Years

Results and Discussion

Overview of the Data

The data represents monthly average temperatures (in degrees Celsius) for each month of the years 1992, 2002, 2010, and 2020. The last column "ANN" appears to be the annual average temperature for each year.

Yearly Trends

The annual average temperatures show a general upward trend from 1992 to 2020, suggesting a warming climate over these years.

The warmest year among the provided ones appears to be 2010, with an annual average temperature of 16.85°C.

The coolest year among the provided ones is 1992, with an annual average temperature of 14.9°C.

Seasonal Patterns

All years exhibit a consistent pattern of warmer temperatures from June to August (summer months) and cooler temperatures from December to February (winter months).

The summer months (June to August) consistently have the highest temperatures across all years, with July often being the warmest month.

Monthly Variations

In 1992, the temperatures range from a low of 3.68°C in January to a high of 26.51°C in July.

In 2002, the temperatures range from a low of 4.87°C in January to a high of 26.64°C in June.

In 2010, the temperatures range from a low of 5.11°C in December to a high of 26.9°C in July.

In 2020, the temperatures range from a low of 1.68°C in January to a high of 27.41°C in July.

Increasing Temperatures

There is a noticeable trend of increasing temperatures in the later months of the year (from May to September) across all years. This could indicate a shift towards warmer shoulder seasons.

Yearly Variation

The temperature variations within a year are more pronounced in the cooler months (winter) than in the warmer months (summer). The years 2002, 2010, and 2020 generally show higher temperature variations compared to 1992, suggesting a higher degree of fluctuation in recent years.

Implications

The data aligns with the broader trend of global warming, where average temperatures have been gradually increasing over the years.

This temperature increase can have various impacts on ecosystems, weather patterns, and sea levels.

Increasing Temperature Trends

From the data, we can observe the following trends in the areas with increasing temperatures:

Maximum Temperature Areas

In 1992, 15% of the areas had maximum temperatures, which increased to 36% in 2020. This indicates a significant increase in the

number of areas experiencing higher maximum temperatures over the years. The increase may be attributed to various factors, including climate change, urbanization, and changes in local environments.

Mid Temperature Areas

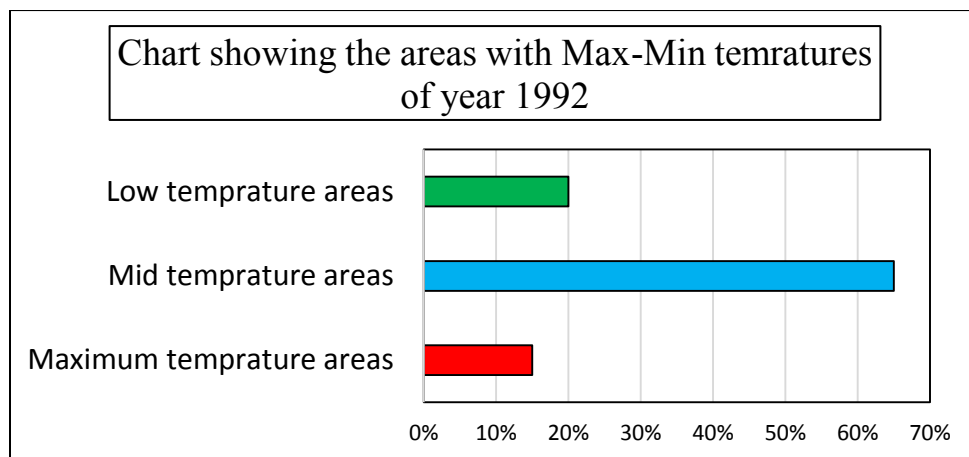
In 1992, 65% of the areas had mid temperatures, which slightly decreased to 39% in 2020.

There is a notable decrease in the percentage of areas with mid temperatures, indicating a shift towards more extreme temperature categories. This shift could be due to the expansion of both maximum and low-temperature areas at the expense of mid-temperature regions.

Low Temperature Areas

In 1992, 20% of the areas had low temperatures, which remained relatively stable at 25% in 2020. While there is a slight increase, it is not as prominent as the shifts in maximum and mid-temperature areas.

This may suggest that low-temperature areas are not experiencing as significant changes as the other categories.



Figure# 11 Year 1992 Temperatures With Areas Percentages

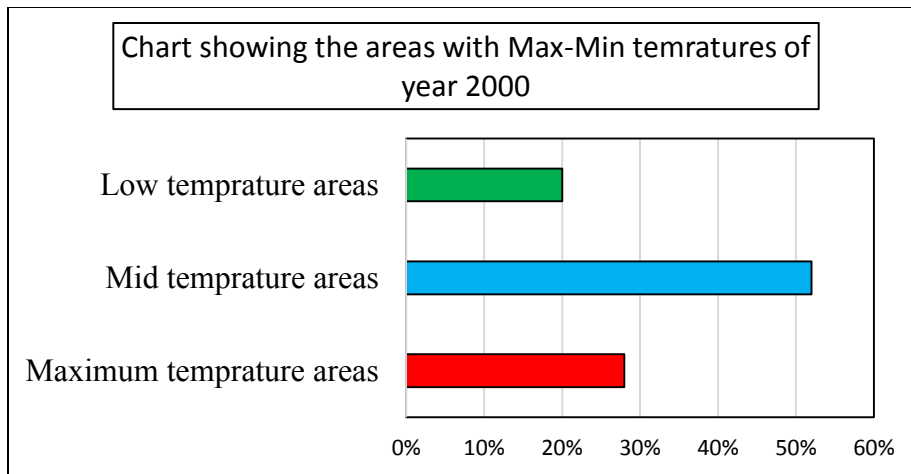
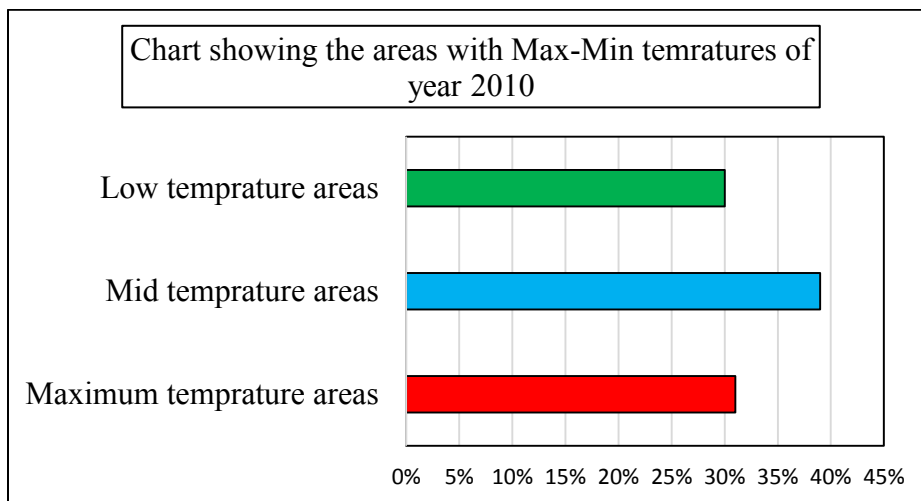
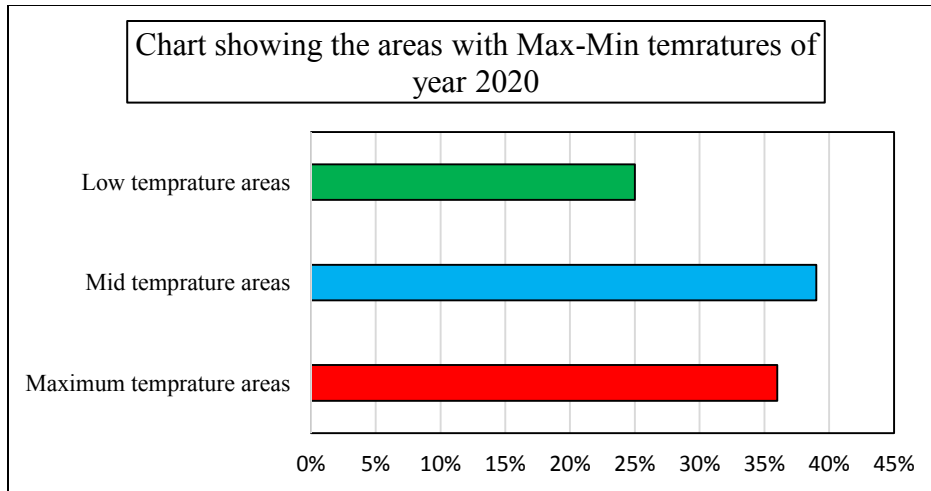


Figure 12 Year 2000 Temperatures With Areas Percentages



Figure# 13 Year 2010 Temperatures with Areas Percentages



Figure# 14 Year 2020 Temperature with Areas Percentages

Decreasing Temperature Trends

Maximum Temperature Areas

There are no observed decreasing trends in maximum temperature areas. The percentage consistently increased from 1992 to 2020.

Mid Temperature Areas

The percentage of mid-temperature areas decreased from 1992 to 2020, indicating a shift away from this category.

This decrease suggests a potential redistribution of temperature zones, with areas moving towards more extreme temperature ranges.

Low Temperature Areas

Similar to maximum temperature areas, there are no clear decreasing trends in low-temperature areas. The percentage remained relatively stable over the years.

Conclusion

According to previous research of Muhammad sadiq khan, title is “Land-Use/Land-Cover Changes and Its Contribution to Urban Heat Island: A Case Study of Islamabad, Pakistan” the analysis shows the condition of UHI is going to growing over the years.

The LST connected to LULC alterations has long been a well-recognized phenomenon. This study used temporal Landsat data to examine changes

in LULC over the last 25 years and found that impervious surface had significantly increased (by 11.9%) while other land-use types had decreased. Overall, the results show that LULC variations in the city of Islamabad between 1993 and 2018 had an average warming effect of 1.52 °C and an average cooling effect of 0.8 °C.(Sadiq Khan, Ullah et al. 2020)

The data aligns with the broader trend of global warming, where average temperatures have been gradually increasing over the years. This temperature increase can have various impacts on ecosystems, weather patterns, and sea levels.

The data showcases a clear shift in temperature distribution over the years. Maximum temperature areas have consistently increased, mid-temperature areas have decreased, and low-temperature areas have shown only slight changes. This trend could be indicative of ongoing climate change and its impact on temperature patterns.

It's important to note that while this analysis provides insights based on the provided data, the reasons behind these temperature shifts would require more comprehensive data, research, and analysis to understand fully. Climate patterns are influenced by a multitude of factors, and long-term trends should be studied with caution to draw accurate conclusions.

The analysis is based on a limited dataset spanning only four years. A more comprehensive analysis could include additional years for a broader perspective on temperature trends.

Other factors such as geographical location, urbanization, and local climate dynamics can influence temperature trends.

In summary, the data analysis reveals a clear warming trend in the provided years, with rising temperatures observed in the later months of the year. Further analysis with more years and additional contextual factors would provide a more complete understanding of the temperature trends.

References

- Agan, P., Ocukka, M., & Oku, P. (2021). Urban Heat Island Effects; A De-Greening Process, Implication for Environmental Sustainability and Quality of Urban Life. A Review.
- Ahmed, B., Kamruzzaman, M., Zhu, X., Rahman, M. S., & Choi, K. (2013). Simulating Land Cover Changes and Their Impacts on Land Surface Temperature in Dhaka, Bangladesh. *Remote Sensing*, 5(11), 5969-5998.
- Bottyan, Z., & Unger, J. (2003). A multiple linear statistical model for estimating the mean maximum urban heat island. *Theoretical and Applied Climatology*, 75, 233-243. doi: 10.1007/s00704-003-0735-7
- Chun, B., & Guldmann, J. M. (2014). Spatial statistical analysis and simulation of the urban heat island in high-density central cities. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 125, 76-88. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2014.01.016>
- Department, P. M. (2012). " Climate Data Processing Centre. Archived from the original on 13 June 2010. Retrieved 7 December 2019."
- Karimi Firozjaei, M., Sedighi, A., Kiavarz, M., & Alavi Panah, S. K. (2018). Statistical analysis of surface urban heat island intensity variations: A case study of Babol city, Iran. *GIScience & Remote Sensing*, 56, 1-29. doi: 10.1080/15481603.2018.1548080
- Lee, Y. Y., Din, M. F. M., Ponraj, M., Noor, Z. Z., Iwao, K., & Chelliapan, S. (2017). Overview of Urban Heat Island (UHI) phenomenon towards human thermal comfort. *Environmental Engineering and Management Journal*, 16, 2097-2111.
- Li, H., Zhou, Y., Wang, X., Zhou, X., Zhang, H., & Sodoudi, S. (2019). Quantifying urban heat island intensity and its physical mechanism using WRF/UCM. *Science of the total environment*, 650, 3110-3119. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2018.10.025>

- Liu, Y., Peng, J., & Wang, Y. (2017). Diversification of Land Surface Temperature Change under Urban Landscape Renewal: A Case Study in the Main City of Shenzhen, China. *Remote Sensing*, 9(9), 919.
- Lo, C. P., Quattrochi, D. A., & Luvall, J. C. (1997). Application of high-resolution thermal infrared remote sensing and GIS to assess the urban heat island effect. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, 18(2), 287-304. doi: 10.1080/014311697219079
- Nuruzzaman, M. (2015). Urban Heat Island: Causes, Effects and Mitigation Measures -A Review. *International Journal of Environmental Monitoring and Analysis*, 3, 67-73. doi: 10.11648/j.ijema.20150302.15
- Qiao, Z., Liu, L., Qin, Y., Xu, X., Wang, B., & Liu, Z. (2020). The Impact of Urban Renewal on Land Surface Temperature Changes: A Case Study in the Main City of Guangzhou, China. *Remote Sensing*, 12(5), 794.
- Steenekveld, G. J., Koopmans, S., Heusinkveld, B. G., van Hove, L. W. A., & Holtslag, A. A. M. (2011). Quantifying urban heat island effects and human comfort for cities of variable size and urban morphology in the Netherlands. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 116(D20). doi: <https://doi.org/10.1029/2011JD015988>
- Stewart, I. D. (2011). A systematic review and scientific critique of methodology in modern urban heat island literature. *International Journal of Climatology*, 31(2), 200-217. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1002/joc.2141>
- Sadiq Khan, M., Ullah, S., Sun, T., Rehman, A. U., & Chen, L. (2020). Land-use/land-cover changes and its contribution to urban heat Island: A case study of Islamabad, Pakistan. *Sustainability*, 12(9), 3861.
- Wang, Y., Berardi, U., & Akbari, H. (2016). Comparing the effects of urban heat island mitigation strategies for Toronto, Canada. *Energy*

and Buildings, 114, 2-19. doi:
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2015.06.046>

Zhang, K., Wang, R., Shen, C., & Da, L. (2010). Temporal and spatial characteristics of the urban heat island during rapid urbanization in Shanghai, China. *Environ Monit Assess*, 169(1-4), 101-112. doi: 10.1007/s10661-009-1154-8.

Causes and Consequences of Low Female Education Literacy Rate: A Case Study in District Kalat, Balochistan

By

¹Asif Iqbal, ²Abdul Rauf Rafiqui

Abstract

This research was conducted so as to assess the causes and consequences of low female education literacy rate: a case study in Kalat district. In this regard, the quantitative research design was used in a descriptive manner. One hundred (100) respondents from the different schools were selected by using random sampling. DMRT test was used. Non-statistical variations were found to be detected in 1 out of five items about female educational aspects .005 level. Statistical significant differences were found in 2 out of five items regarding low female literacy rate. Consequently, statistical significant differences had been observed 4 out of 5 items about major obstacles of low female education rate. Therefore, statistical significant alterations were perceived three out of five items concerning main reasons for female low literacy rate. Non-statistical differences were observed in lack of supervision from parentage's side and other items based on ($p < .05$). Hence, 3 out of five items about female low literacy rate aspects female educational .005 level. Following recommendations were put forward: Mega-strategy about educational aspects as well as structural educational changes are needed for females at all levels of education fields. Therefore, it is recommended that a grim effort about effective educational technology and outlook on female education should be promoted and given top priority in this regard. So that to improve the intellectual ways of females in the field of education towards her professional careers development. Resistance to female

¹M.Phil. Scholar, Department of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta Balochistan

²Dr. Abdul Rauf Rafiqui, Assistant Professor and Research Supervisor, Department of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

education at community level should be minimized. By the way, the prime contents of female education are significantly imperative. Therefore, it is recommended that female productivity in education circles should be promoted so as to achieve female educational achievement at community level and also increase the female literacy rate.

Keywords: Causes and consequences, Female literacy rate, Kalat, Balochistan

Introduction

Education plays an imperative and stirring role for higher economic growth, changing behavior of human beings, socio-economic acceleration, community development aspects, skills development features and certain other qualities. Education is the impressive tool for development that might be fighting against various or compound economic challenges in dynamic ways. Therefore, technological innovation goals may be acquired by using diverse educational tools. Education is the prime engine and gadget promoter for the manpower and HRD sections or divisions as well as also creates opportunities for social and economic development for any communities or nations (GoP, 2019-20).

Human Development Index (HDI) is the basic evolving indicator. In this regard Pakistan is hierarchically classified as a position of 152 ranking regarding educational achievement out of 189 nations as reported by UNDP, a published document namely Human Development Report, during the period of 2019. Regrettably, Pakistan did not achieve her educational achievement, key educational indicators or educational goals. Therefore, literacy rate in this regard is low as compared to other Asian countries. Pakistan lags behind in literacy rate as compared to its neighboring nations that is 57%, and 22.7% in primary schooling dropout rate (GoP, 2019-20).

The adult literacy rate as regional-wise depicted the melancholy picture for Pakistan's education system. In this regard, the Maldives position is top the detailed were given bellowed: Iran, 85.5%; Sri Lanka, 91.9%; Maldives, 98.6%; India, 69.3%; Bhutan, 57.0%; Bangladesh, 72.9%; Nepal, 59.6%; Pakistan, 57.0%; and Afghanistan, 31.7% respectively (GoP, 2019-20).

Overall Literacy Rate

Overall literacy rate of the country was not encouraging. A survey was conducted by the Economic Survey of Pakistan during the period of 2018-19 that the overall demographic population (ten years and above) educational literacy rate was sixty percent. However, on the other hand, the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement reported that the educational literacy rate was higher at country level mostly in urban areas. Whereby the trends were reported that the literacy rate was higher in urban areas as compared to rustic localities. However, (74%) in urban areas and (51%) in rural areas, the literacy rate was recorded at county level (GoP, 2019-20).

Whenever, to assess the literacy rate province-wise. The Punjab region is considered to have the highest educational literacy rate. On the other hand, Sindh province, KPK and Balochistan were 2nd, 3rd, and 4th ranked respectively regarding literacy rate in the educational sector. Hence, the Punjab was 54%, Sindh region was 44%, KPK (including merged areas) was 36%, KPK (excluding merged areas) was 40% and Balochistan province was 24% female literacy rates respectively (GoP, 2019-20).

Gender Disparity in Education Sector in Pakistan

The Pakistani community is based on a deep male-controlled society, whereas the female has less privilege at community level. Female had faced the various challenges such as honor killing, taboo at community level, anti-women practices, gender biases, gender violence and sexual abuse at society level. Throughout the educational system of Pakistan, the gender disparity was recorded and huge gap between the male and female educational acquiring and achieving (Moin et al., 2018).

On the other hand, the Global Gender Gap Report (GGGP) revealed that gender inequality is a common phenomenon in the Pakistani educational system during the period of 2016. In this context, Pakistan is the 2nd worst country whereas gender inequality prevailed at all levels as reported by Global Gender Gap Report (Moin et al., 2018).

Mostly the violence against females has occurred in rural poor houses units in Pakistan. It is estimated that Pakistani females achieved ten or more years of schooling that is only eighteen percent, which is very low percent in this regard. On the other hand, at enrollment levels the gender disparity was also noted in Pakistani educational structure. Primary level of education of male to female enrollment ratio was slightly increased at the rate of 0.47% in the period of 1990-91. In the period of 1999 to 2000 it

touched the figure of 0.74. In this regard, the enrollment ratio was developed at a considerable rate that is 57.44 percent. Relatively, the gender disparity was more rapidly improved at middle level of schooling (EFA, 2012; Career, n.d; Khan and Rana, 2004).

Various limiting factors that were contributed to limited the female educational dynamics such as conservative community, traditionalist mode, lack of physical infrastructure, distance from school to home and home to school, parents preferred the boy's education as compared to girl, little intention by government for female education, unsafe in institutions, overcrowded schools as a result, gender differences and gender segregation are larger and widening (Marie, 2009).

Gender ignorance is the major concern and gender disparity is a major obstacle to education as a result of the low literacy rate of female education. The gender disparity seems into the medicine field, mathematics dripline, engineering technology and science dripline. Female doctors also faced the problems in the actual field and medicine. Most of the rural areas the female doctor was dead and did not go to actual practice (Zakaria, 2013; BBC, 2017; and The New York Times, 2015).

Finally, Pakistani governments should take serious efforts about female quality educational strategies so as to encourage the female at all levels. Therefore, fixed gender disparities should be firmed in order to lessen the gap of gender disparities as gender faced at field level. Parents should be encouraging female education despite the social and religious blockades. Various limiting factors caused the low female literacy rate and access to resourceful education direction for female like meagre health facilities, less access to opportunities, gender targeted perception, low education level, deprived quality life and the like (Bizenjo, 2020; Marie, 2009; and Zakaria, 2013; Redding, 2019; and Shah et al., 2018).

Literacy rate of any nation is playing a massive and prime role for the future national progression in effective mode not only at the individual level but also authoritative for the collective level. Innovative trends in the educational field now-a-days an impressive tool for development which rapidly gained the knowledge economy and empowered the female. A country level, the female literacy rate remains very little as compared to other counties. Due to the overarching patriarchal culture at community level the female literacy rate was very low and the livelihood option of the female did not improve. Cooperatively, extreme poverty was another problem in this regard. Because of little budget in the educational sector, absenteeism of the teaching staff, overpopulation of the general masses,

unreachability at school's level, political and social nepotism, unproductive administration strategies and plans were the major hamper factors in Pakistan. Effective education system has various advances to change the lifestyle of the person. Productive parameters like the program of study, set of courses, educational knowledge resources or tools, directions of staff in a dynamic way, effective educational methods and practices were major aspects so as to build the earning capacity. However, in this regard, literacy rates for females are a preliminary factor. Alternatively, the illiteracy pattern depicted the very leggy trends (GoP, 2019-20).

Research Problem

Education is the rudimentary civil liberties, constitutional rights and human rights of every human either male or female. Acquiring education by both genders is preliminary and fundamental for each and each citizen at country level (Amanuallah, 2013). In Pakistan mostly in rural areas of Balochistan, due to the nature of the conservative and limited dynamics of society the female did not qualify for free access in the field of education. The geographical mobility of the female was limited just at household level and nurturing of the kids. Rudimentary educational dynamics did not permanently constantly convert into enhanced employment chances and prospects at a considerable rate. Pakistan has a quite low or very low educational literacy rate for females as compared to other countries. Beside that the technical and vocational education at country level were null and avoided for females (Memon, 2020). Due to the world criteria of educational level, most nations developed their economic efficiency. Due to the market demand of education around the world it was a need to improve her educational HRD aspects so as to empower females (Baluch and Shahid, 2008). Women faced various social, political and economic problems at the country level. The anti-female practices were common in Balochistan. Female political and social status in the province was deprived as a result of low position and level at community level. On the other hand, domestic violence was another limiting factor. These all anti-activities may be done due to the illiteracy of females. Present research was developed to measure the causes and consequences of low female education literacy rate in Kalat district, Balochistan and developed the education-orientated sensitization for future policy implications.

Objectives

1. To elicit the achieved estimations and opinions from respondents about numerous causes for low female literacy rate and,

To establish and develop the sound policies and strategies guideline responses that obtained from respondents regarding the ornamental trends about female literacy enhancement at province level.

Methodology

Current investigation was exploring female literacy in district Kalat. Perceived perception of the respondents was measured. In this regard field data was gathered. Quantitative method technique run (Babbie, 2010; Muijs, n. d.; given, 2008; and Bryman, 2012) so that to assess the impact of female literacy rate in respective districts. Both dependent and independent variables were assessed. By and large, as a methodology the research design, site selection for the present research, sampling technique as used in this research, inquiry form development so that to acquire the primary data at field level, reliability and validity aspects, information collection and data analysis features were applied in this research (Campbell and Stanley, 1963; and Mady, 1982). The target population was one hundred (100) school respondents in Kalat district. The sample frame was obtained by the DDO office based at Kalat city. In this regard the random sampling technique was used for respondent's selection. Two tehsils were selected wholly namely, Kalat and Mangocher respectively (GoB, 2012). Target population based on 95% interval confidence level was selected. Because of the certainty rate with a five% confidence interval. Comprehensive questionnaire was designed by using Likert scaling (Likert, 1932; Wolcott, 1990; Merriam, 1988; Adcock & Collier, 2001; and Patten & Mildred, 2002). Sample population was measured by using the (Fitzgibbon & Lynn, 1987) table. Research instrument reliability was .908 to .891. by using Cronbach's Alpha program in SPSS (Nunnally and Bernstein, 1994; and Pyrczak, 2002). Captured data was further entered and coded in SPSS and Excel Tally Sheet (Creswell, 1998) by using SPSS. Analysis of variance (DMRT test) was run so as to detect the group-wise differences. Confidence and Alpha level was set on $p < 0.05$ probability level (Duffy, 1887).

Results and Findings

General info as the basic information was used in this regard. In this regard, ANOVA technique was used. A Post Hoc Test the DMRT test was applied. Primarily, the female literacy rate was examined based on research general and specific objectives.

Table-1, DMRT test about female educational aspects

Items	Teaching staff		Admin: staff		Students		F-value	Sign: *
	MS	SD	MS	SD	MS	SD		
Male literacy rate	3.3750	1.14774	3.2750	1.19802	3.7500	1.20852	1.109	.334 NS
Female literacy rate	2.3750	1.25448	3.2500	1.25576	3.2500	1.20852	5.917	.004 *
Political effects	3.6750	1.11832	3.1750	1.37538	3.0500	1.19097	2.352	.101 NS
Religious causes	3.4000	1.46410	3.5750	1.25856	3.6500	.87509	.314	.731 NS
Social restraints	3.4250	1.35661	3.2750	1.10911	3.9000	.44721	2.077	.131 NS

*Note= 0.05 level**

DMRT test was applied based on 0.05 level by using the ANOVA. Mean score collected based on diverse outcome variables. In this regard the group-wise assessment was made as shown in table-1. Only one item was statistically significant: female literacy rate (f-value = 5.917; teaching staff, (MS, 3.3750), admin: staff (MS, 3.2500) and students, (MS, 3.2500); $p < .005$). On the other hand, male literacy rate, political effects, religious causes and social restraints were found to be non- statistically significant respectively ($p < .05$). The detailed were given below:

- male literacy rate (f-value = 1.109; teaching staff, (MS, 3.3750), admin: staff (MS, 3.2750) and students, (MS, 3.7500); $p < .005$);
- political effects (f-value = 2.352; teaching staff, (MS, 3.6750), admin: staff (MS, 3.1750) and students, (MS, 3.0500); $p < .005$);
- religious causes (f-value = .314; teaching staff, (MS, 3.4000), admin: staff (MS, 3.5750) and students, (MS, 3.6500); $p < .005$); and,
- Social restraints (f-value = 2.077; teaching staff, (MS, 3.4250), admin: staff (MS, 3.2750) and students, (MS, 3.9000); $p < .005$).

Non-statistical variations were found to be detected in 1 out of five items about female educational aspects .005 level.

Table-2, DMRT test about low female literacy rate

Items	Teaching staff		Admin: staff		Students		F-value	Sign: *
	MS	SD	MS	SD	MS	SD		
No chances for equal education opportunity	3.9250	1.18511	3.4750	1.35850	3.1000	1.33377	2.963	.056*
Is illiteracy prevailed due to poverty	3.5800	1.31180	3.8000	.91147	3.4000	1.12774	1.503	.228 _{NS}
Community-based gender disparity	3.1000	1.61404	3.5000	1.46760	4.0500	.22361	3.172	.046*
Gap regarding credit facilities	3.7250	1.08575	4.0000	.00000	4.0000	.00000	1.915	.153 _{NS}
Any other please specify	3.4250	1.00989	3.3500	.83359	3.2000	1.28145	.334	.717 _{NS}

*Note= 0.05 level**

The results of table-2 showed the significant variances as group-wise. In this regard the alpha level was set on.05. Analysis of variance (Duncan) test applied in this context regarding low female literacy rate. Only statistically discrepancies were found two out of five items about low female literacy rate. And perception of the respondents was captured by a comprehensive questionnaire by using the Liker scaling. The items that were observed as significant were explicitly: no chances for equal education opportunity (f-value = 2.963, $p < .005$) and community-based gender disparity (f-value = 3.172, $p < .005$) respectively regarding low female literacy rate.

Whereas, is illiteracy prevailed due to poverty (f-value = 1.503, $p < .005$), gap regarding credit facilities (f-value = 1.915, $p < .005$), and any other please specify items based on (f-value = .334, $p < .005$) were found non-significant about low female literacy rate. Thus, only statistical significant differences were found in 2 out of five items rearing low female literacy rate.

Table-3, DMRT test about major obstacles of low female education rate

Items	Teaching staff		Admin: staff		Students		F-value	Sign :*
	MS	SD	MS	SD	MS	SD		
Lack female educational awareness	3.6250	1.14774	3.1750	1.12973	3.2000	1.39925	1.644	.199 ^{NS}
Productive skills of education as controlled by male	3.3500	1.02657	3.9250	1.24833	2.9500	1.66938	4.440	.014*
Female having low in self-esteem at community level	3.7750	1.29075	2.6500	1.05125	2.4000	1.18766	12.900	.000**
Male-controlled community	3.2000	.91147	3.2000	1.28502	2.1500	1.08942	7.168	.003*
Any other please specify	3.2000	.68687	3.6250	1.16987	4.0000	.45883	5.847	.004*

*Note= 0.05 level**

The important aspect of this study was to explore the female literacy rate as shown in table-3. In this regard the data was gathered at field level and captured the responded perceptions about major obstacles of low female education rate. With the intention of measure, the major obstacles of low female education rate based on mean score this study was carried out.

Segregated statistics and captured information was a highly significant difference that was female having low self-esteem at community level (f-value: 12.900).

While productive skills of education as controlled by male (f-value: 4.440), male-controlled community (f-value: 7.168) and any other please specify (f-value: 5.847) were observed only significant differences as group-wise ($p \leq 0.05$).

Based on achieved results only just one item was non- significant that lacked female educational awareness (f-value: 1.644). Consequently, statistical significant differences had been observed 4 out of 5 items about major obstacles of low female education rate.

Table-4, DMRT test main reasons of female low literacy rate

Items	Teaching staff		Admin: staff		Students		F-value	Sign :*
	MS	SD	MS	SD	MS	SD		
Due to overpopulation at regional level	3.7750	1.31046	3.9000	.84124	3.9000	.71818	.174	.840 _{NS}
Because of staff deficient at school level	3.5750	.95776	3.9250	1.36603	4.1000	.91191	1.720	.184 _{NS}
Unproductive program of study	3.9000	1.53255	3.0750	.97106	2.4500	1.19097	9.628	.000**
Uncreative core curriculum content	3.0250	.89120	2.2750	1.06187	3.9500	.22361	24.46	.000**
Any other please specify	3.2750	1.06187	3.5750	1.05945	4.1000	.44721	4.816	.010*

*Note= 0.05 level**

Respondents were asked about main reasons for female low literacy rate by using the DMRT test as shown in table-4. Captured data was further decoded into the SPSS for further analysis. With a view to assess the main reasons of female low literacy rate by using questionnaire and Likert scaling from one to five.

Data in this regard were highly significant about the main reasons of female low literacy rate: unproductive program of study (f-value: 9.628) and uncreative core curriculum content (f-value: 24.46) respectively. While, on the other hand any other please specify (f-value: 4.816) only was significant based on ($p \leq 0.05$).

On the other hand, due to overpopulation at regional level (f-value: 174) and because of staff deficient at school level (f-value: 1.720) were non-significant as group-wise ($p \leq 0.05$) regarding main reasons of female low literacy rate. Therefore, statistical significant alterations were perceived three out of five items concerning main reasons for female low literacy rate.

Table-5, DMRT test about female low literacy rate aspects

Items	Teaching staff		Admin: staff		Students		F-value	Significance
	MS	SD	MS	SD	MS	SD		
Unemployment factor from parent's side	2.8500	1.25167	3.7000	.93918	3.0000	1.48678	5.524	.005*
Lack of supervision from parentages side	3.7250	1.08575	3.7000	.93918	3.3500	.87509	1.081	.343 _{NS}
Did not participate the educational activities	3.0250	1.31046	3.7000	.93918	3.5000	.51299	4.293	.016*
Lack of interest from the student side	3.6000	.87119	3.9500	.78283	4.4500	.60481	7.815	.001**
Any other please specify	3.8000	1.01779	3.7500	.49355	3.7500	.96655	.043	.958 _{NS}

*Note= 0.05 level**

According to table-5, the ANOVA test was used based on 0.05 regarding female low literacy rate aspects. A group-wise comparison made. However, three items were significance statistically that were given underneath:

- unemployment factor from parent's side (f-value = 5.524; teaching staff, (MS, 2.8500), admin: staff (MS, 3.7000) and students, (MS, 3.0000); $p < .005$);
- did not participate the educational activities (f-value = 4.293; teaching staff, (MS, 3.0250), admin: staff (MS, 3.7000) and students, (MS, 3.5000); $p < .005$); and,
- Lack of interest from the student side (f-value = 7.815; teaching staff, (MS, 3.6000), admin: staff (MS, 3.9500) and students, (MS, 4.4500); $p < .005$).

Non-statistical differences were observed in lack of supervision from parentage's side and other items based on ($p < .05$). Hence, 3 out of five items about female low literacy rate aspects female educational 005 level.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Education is impressive too and plays a massive role in humanizing economic growth in successful ways. The education dynamics play a central role for a country's economic growth and human development. Female eminence education requirement and their promotion at

community level part and parcel. Female educational achievement, educational access and education quality are the imperative aspects for economic growth of females within knowledge-based society. Likewise, the least developed countries the Pakistan government in this regard did not achieve their educational goals and education outcomes. Female in this context, facing the various challenges and limited opportunities towards obtaining higher productive education for better earning. In order to achieve the educational goals in dynamic ways it was necessary to develop and invest the sizeable amount in the education sector especially for female education so that to improve the HRD section of female education and deletion of gender inequalities. Based on reached findings this research were developed the following recommendations: Current exploration was based on the low female literacy rate in the district of Kalat. At the provincial level, the female faces various chronic problems like unawareness about educational dynamics, higher illiteracy in both urban and rural areas, lack of basic facilities like no access to educational achievement and the like. In this regard education is the impressive tool that increases the livelihood option of the female masses in imperative ways. Therefore, it should be recommended that given the priority for female educational dynamics at community level by the provincial government in order to enhance the socio-economic condition of the female and also make them self-sufficient. In order to remove the poor and rich differences and an operative-based formal education for female education it is therefore recommended that need-based education should be promoted at all levels. So as to develop the democratic norms of female at all or community level for socio-economic acceleration, strengthening her empowerment tool and economic opportunities, the female education should be prompted so as to decrease the drop rate and recover the poor net enrolment ratio aiming at increasing female literacy rate. Mega-strategy about educational aspects as well as structural educational changes are needed for females at all levels of education fields. Therefore, it is recommended that a grim effort about effective educational technology and outlook on female education should be promoted and given top priority in this regard. So that to improve the intellectual ways of females in the field of education towards her professional careers development. Resistance to female education at community level should be minimized. By the way, the prime contents of female education are significantly imperative. Therefore, it is recommended that female productivity in education circles should be promoted so as to achieve female educational achievement at community level and also increase the female literacy rate.

References

- Adcock, R. & Collier, D. (2001). Measurement validity: A shared standard for qualitative and quantitative research. *American Political Science Review* 95: 529-546.
- Amanuallah. (2013). South Asian Studies. *A Research Journal of South Asian Studies* Vol. 28, No. 2, July – December 2013, pp. 329-340.
- Babbie, E., R. (2010). *The practice of social research* (12th ed.). Belmont, Calif: Wadsworth Cengage. ISBN 978-0-495-59841-1. OCLC 317075477.
- BBC, (2017). Are Pakistan's female medical students to be doctors or wives. *BBC News*. 28 August 2015. Retrieved 17 August 2017.
- Bizenjo, S. (2020). Education in Pakistan. Are low-cost private schools closing the gender gap?". *International Journal of Educational Development*. 77: 102209. doi: 10.1016/j.ijedudev.2020.102209 – via Science Direct.
- Blauch, M. and Shahid. S. (2008). Measuring Gender Disparity at Primary School Level in Pakistan. *International NGO Journal*, 4(5), 180-189.
- Bryman, A. (2012). *Social research methods* (4th ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-958805-3. OCLC 751832004.
- Campbell, D. T. and. Stanley, J. C (1963). *Experimental and quasi-experimental designs for research on teaching*, Chicago: Rand McNally, 1963: 171-246. The seminal article on types of validity.
- Career, K. (n.d). Why education themed low for women? www.careerkarwan.com.
- Creswell, J. W. (1998). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: choosing among five traditions*. The University of California: Sage Publications, 1998.
- Duffy, M., E. (1887). Methodological Triangulation: A Vehicle for Merging Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods. *IMAGE: Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 19(3), 130-133.

<http://www.georgetown.edu/departments/psychology/researchmethods/writing/webresearch.htm>.

- EFA, (2012). Youth and skills. putting education to work, EFA global monitoring the report, 2012; 2013.
- Fitzgibbon, C.T., Lynn, L.M., (1987). Table for determining sample size from the given population. How to design a program evaluation”? Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.
- Given, L., M. (2008). The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods. Los Angeles: SAGE Publications. ISBN 978-1-4129-4163-1.
- GoP, (2012). Constitution of Pakistan Article 25-A (English translation). na.gov. pk. 28 February 2012. Retrieved 24 July 2019.
- GoP, (2019-20). Education: Pakistan Economic Survey of Pakistan. Economic Advisor’s Wing, Finance Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad.
- Khan, T., K. and Rana, E., A. (2004). Gender Disparity in Education - Extents, Trends and Factors. Journal of Research (Faculty of Languages & Islamic Studies). Retrieved 8 March 2009.
- Likert, R., (1932). A technique for the measurement of attitudes. Archives of Psychology, 140.
- Mady, D. (1982). Benefits of Qualitative and Quantitative methods in program evaluation, with illustrations. Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis, 4, 223-236.
- Marie, L. (2009). Gender and Education in Pakistan. The Shifting Dynamics across Ethnic Groups. Studies in Ethnicity and Nationalism. 9 (1): 114–121. doi:10.1111/j.1754-9469.2009.01032. x. ISSN 1473-8481 – via Wiley Online Library.
- Memon, F., S. And Amjad, S. (2020). Understanding Women's Perceptions of Promoting Education and Policy Initiatives about Climate Change in Rural Areas of Sindh, Pakistan. Journal of Education and Educational Development, 7 (1): 140-156.
- Merriam, S.B. (1988). Case study research in education: A qualitative approach. San Francisco: JosseyBass, p. 18.

- Moin, A. Fatima, H. Qadir, T., F. (2018). Pakistan's slow progress towards gender parity. *The Lancet Global Health*. 6 (2): e144. doi:10.1016/s2214-109x (17)30498-9. ISSN 2214-109X. PMID 29389536.
- Muijs, D. (n. d). *Doing quantitative research in education with SPSS* (2nd ed.). Los Angeles. ISBN 978-1-84920-323-4. OCLC 656776067.
- Nunnally, J., and Bernstein, I. (1994). *Psychometric Theory*. Third Edition, McGrawHill, New York.
- Patten, Mildred L. (2002). *Understanding research methods: An Overview of the essentials* (3rd ed.). Los Angeles: Pyrczak Publishing.
- Pyrczak, F. (2002). *Success at statistics: A Worktext with humor* (2nd ed.). Los Angeles: Pyrczak Publishing.
- Redding, J., A. (2019). *The Pakistan Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act of 2018 and its Impact on the Law of Gender in Pakistan*. SSRN 3490418 – via papers.ssrn.com.
- Shah, H. B., U. Rashid, F. Atif, I., H. Muhammad, Z. Fawad, M., W. B. Muzaffar, H., Z. R. Abdul, A., Sohail, M., M. B. Haider, A. Hassan, A. Shukar, H. (2018). Challenges faced by marginalized communities such as transgenders in Pakistan. *The Pan African Medical Journal*. 30 (96): 96. doi:10.11604/pamj.2018.30.96.12818. ISSN 1937-8688. PMC 6191260. PMID 30344880 – via www.panafrican-med-journal.com.
- The New York Times, (30 August 2015). Pakistan sees high rate of female medical students, but few doctors". *Women in the World in Association with The New York Times - WITW*. 30 August 2015. Retrieved 17 August 2017.
- Wolcott, H.R. (1990). *Qualitative inquiry in education: The continuing debate*.
- Zakaria, R, (2013). *The doctor brides*. DAWN.COM. Retrieved 17 August 2017.

The Role of Female Politicians in the Politics of Baluchistan

By

¹Farida Bibi, ²Surraya Bano

Abstract:

This study examined the impact of the factors on women involved in the politics of Baluchistan province. The study revealed that women's participation played an essential role in politics for the betterment of Baluchistan province. The study argues that full and equal participation of women in political decision-making provides a balance that more precisely reflects the composition of society and may, as such, improve the legitimacy of political processes by creating them more democratic and responsive to the concerns and perspectives of all segments of society. Based on the data collected through interviews and questionnaires analyzed on SPSS, the findings show that labor participation, functioning of government, political culture, and overall political participation has a positive relationship with women's political participation in Baluchistan. The study recommended that the Baluchistan government engage political players, especially political parties, to ensure that they actively involve and appoint more women in their political structures.

Keywords: Women participation, Baluchistan, Political parties, Factors

Introduction:

Global restrictions prevent women from participating in politics in the twenty-first century. Social difficulties become a barrier to the advancement of women. The IPU poll indicates that in 2017, 23.6 percent of women were worldwide. This underrepresented representation shows how far women still have to travel to achieve political equality.

¹M.Phil. Scholar, Department of Pakistan Study center, University of Balochistan Quetta Pakistan

²Dr. Surraya Bano, Assistant Professor and Research Supervisor, Department of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

Government efforts to boost women's engagement, including legislative measures, are being made to facilitate women's equitable participation in policies that support gender equality (Wilson, 2004). According to the famed philosopher Aristotle, men are considered more excellent and valuable than women in terms of sex distinctions. The rate at which the gender quota is being adopted globally is astounding. The expansion of women's influence in decision-making is a substantial policy change. The main objective of the quota system is to promote female participation in politics. Before barriers to women's participation in politics are removed, a temporary quota is put in place to encourage women to get involved in politics. There are guaranteed national or subnational quotas to ensure gender in several developing nations globally. In many developed nations, political parties have openly enacted a proportion that will empower women in politics. Women can only be encouraged in politics if they have political protection. Raising and encouraging women's participation in politics is another way to overcome social impediments (Gutierrez et al., 1988). Men and women often play different duties outside of the home and in most societies. It restricts and controls the social mobility of women. It appears that men have better performance training. Women have depended on men since they lack resources outside the home, making men the foundation of power in social, economic, and political realms. Women play a tiny part in developing economic and social policies. Due to their lack of interest in women's decision-making bodies, they cannot voice their concerns or advance politics (Davi et al., 2002).

Women today represent politics in most of the world's nations and are seen as the foundation of society. History reveals the crucial role that women play in the advancement of society. We know women's intellectual, religious, and political contributions to civilization. In discussing the topic, it has been established that women's politics and communal structure have helped them enter politics.

The academics gain great insight by discussing political women in Asia. South Central Asia, South East Asia, Northern Asia, West Asia, and the Middle East are the typical divisions of Asia one of the essential continents in the globe in Asia. Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, and the Maldives are all South Central Asian nations. In Pakistan, there are two legal systems: civil and Islamic. The Pakistani Constitution prohibits discrimination based on gender, but this fair Sharia law recognizes the equality of men and women. Due to institutional and cultural barriers, women's participation in politics and at the national level

was minimal in 2000 (Gupta, 2006). Women made up 20.6 percent of Pakistan's 70th Assembly of Consultation Counselors after the 2013 elections.

Similarly, women were elected to the Nepali Panchayat in 2013's most important elections for women's representation in South Asia, which took place in Bhutan. These elections saw women win 176 seats out of 595 or 29.6 percent of the total. Four women held parliamentary seats in Bhutan, making up 8.5% of the country's total 47 seats. In 2014, women in Sri Lanka won 71, or 20.3%, of the 350 National House elections. According to the 2015 parliamentary elections results, women only made up 5.8% of politics in Sri Lanka, with 13 seats out of 225, and 5.9% of voters in the Maldives' parliamentary elections in 2014.

There are some intriguing stats on Pakistani women politicians and their roles (Bhattacharya, 2014). Men and women in Pakistan are treated differently according to a wide range of metrics, including life expectancy, school enrolment, literacy rates, and population ratios. However, considerable changes in women's political participation have been seen (Mumtaz & Shaheed, 1987). The most notable growth in political participation among women has been in legislative bodies. This shift in policy involvement can be attributed to several factors, including Pakistan's legal obligations to the international community, the Committee on Women to eliminate discrimination, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights. These agreements from the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women impacted Pakistan. In addition, the 1973 constitution of Pakistan has significantly impacted women's advancement in politics. The Electoral Commission (EC) Order of 2002, the Political Parties Decree of 2002, and the Allowance of Reserved Seats to Females and Non-Muslims of the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies of 2002 are further factors that have aided in the political engagement and empowerment of women. Political systems have changed as a result of historical political framework changes. In the past, different political systems have resulted in different levels of women's participation and representation in national and provincial assemblies (Minault, 1981).

Under military administration, the percentage of women participating in local government politics increased to 33% in 2000. Political parties nominated 34 women for office in the 2008 elections. Political parties appointed 36 women in the 2013 presidential elections (Bano, 2009). Similarly, 108 women ran for 272 seats in the National Assembly in 2013. This number exceeds the 2008 election, which saw 76 women run for

office (Hakim & Aziz, 1998). The least inhabited region of Pakistan is Baluchistan. It is crucial to understand women's political engagement because of the province's demographics and cultural outlook, which made even the most miniature study of women in this region focus on core principles. In the twenty-first century, women have established themselves in society and collaborated effectively with men in all spheres of life. Females still experience taboos, discrimination, and prejudice from the male association due to their incapability in politics, which is regrettable. One of the critical areas where they are seen as incompetent is politics. However, outstanding female politicians have distinguished themselves in politics. However, much work remains to be done to elevate the status of female politics in society. Baluchistan, one of Pakistan's economically underdeveloped provinces, falls far behind in empowering women overall. Therefore, it is imperative to look into the roles played by female politicians in Baluchistan.

Women's chances to actively participate in politics rely on the opportunities the government gives them. Women's participation in these chances is significantly impacted by the quota system for women (Naz, 2011). Women can hold national and local leadership positions thanks to quota systems that elect women into political parties. With this voting method, women had a more excellent opportunity to register to vote; according to one survey, in 2013, over 37.6 million women registered to vote, compared to 48.6 million men. In 2018, more women than ever before will contest for elected and reserved seats in Pakistan's largest province. 58 women are eligible for reserved seats, and 25 women can vote in provincial and national elections. According to the Baluchistan data from the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP), men still outnumber women candidates six to one. The population in question is still relatively small. More female representation in assemblies has demonstrated how things will change and how the legislative body functions for women. Even if more and more women are filling these jobs, it is still difficult for women in Baluchistan to advance to positions of authority and improve women's lives. When compared to other issues affecting women, like working women's maltreatment, socioeconomic underdevelopment, and low living standards, women are impacted by these issues universally. Only 18 percent of Baluchistan women were literate, according to the Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey, a figure that has not altered in decades. Nearly 75% of women never went to school. It has the most significant proportion of illiterate women anywhere in the world. The province's lack of adequate

educational possibilities is one of the factors contributing to analphabetism and social behaviors like underage marriage.

Early in the last decade, Baluchistan men's predominate worldview prohibited women from entering politics. However, it can be shown that more women participated in politics and were encouraged by the responder and the increased government policies and equal possibilities to run for office. Although it is lawful for women to participate in politics, they are not considered when making decisions or receiving nominations to run for office (Naz, 2011). If a woman is allowed to run for office, she will have to overcome numerous obstacles to carry out her duties in the field, including running election campaigns, soliciting assistance from officers, and receiving support from coworkers.

This study intends to examine the crucial role played by Baluchistan's female lawmakers in advancing women's rights in Pakistan's National Assembly. This study asserts that women lawmakers in the parliamentary lower house have appropriately contributed to resolving gender issues based on an assessment of parliamentary discussions and parliamentary relations. According to the findings, female politicians have been exceptionally progressive House members because of their comparatively strong support for legislation addressing women's issues. The article highlights the critical role played by female lawmakers in the 13th National Assembly (2008-18). In the National Assembly and Senate of Baluchistan, women make up 33% of the membership. All the women support, empower, and stand up for local women's rights. MNA Ms. Rubina Irfan described the severe shortages of Baluchistan women uniquely while addressing the International Conference on Women's Rights. They are working for clean water, their schools, their security, social welfare, and social work, making them articulate and, most importantly, for their change in lives.

The female lawmakers work to raise the standard of health and education for Baluchistan women. According to the educational data for women, the province has a dismal track record for girls' education. 52 percent of females and 81 percent of boys in 2014–15 did not finish elementary school, respectively. Sixth, there are indications that male and female enrollment at gross elementary education rates in Baluchistan differ significantly.

Pregnancy is a time when many women pass away. In Baluchistan, 785 of the 100,000 women have passed away, and 272 in the remainder of the nation. Baluchistan has a high prevalence of waterborne infections due to

poor water and sanitation infrastructure, insufficient waste management, and inadequate waste disposal. Nearly 32% of the province's residents have no access to basic medical services. A healthy population is crucial for economic growth and utilizing labor force skills and capabilities. Due to the lack of women in rural Baluchistan, health conditions are worsening. Evaluating the position of women in the Baluchistan Province and taking into account their ongoing projects under the direction of female legislators is urgently needed. It will improve perceptions of Baluchistan women and their social situation across the province. Additionally, it will align with the roles played by political women and their current standing.

Significance of the Study

The current study intends to provide in-depth information regarding the role of female politicians in the politics of Baluchistan. The study would fulfill the last gaps as no actual data has been investigated in the literature that provides the information for this topic. Furthermore, the current study would serve as evidence for future studies.

Research Objectives

The current study has the following objectives

- To identify the nature of politics driven by female politicians
- To investigate the barriers that adversely influence the status of women in the politics of Baluchistan
- To identify the religious, cultural, social and economic, and geographical factors that deprived the women of participating in the political activities

Literature Review

Politics is an essential aspect of many aspects of human life. The existence of states, how people interact, how decisions are made, and how disputes are resolved are crucial. It might also consider how those choices are to be made. In the words of Bentley et al. (1995), politics can be divided into two categories: power analysis and conflict resolution. Michael Oakeshott, a modern philosopher drawn to the Greek origins of politics, which refer to state relations, defined politics simply as the structure of the state. Thus, the issue of power and its distribution throughout communities is raised. Most of the power still rests with the government and its agents.

However, Henderson and Jeydel (2007) argue that political clout and decision-making authority are fundamental requirements for every state citizen, political contact "with life-affecting legislative systems, the proactive involvement of people and groups." It addresses both making decisions and taking oppositional action. The term "active involvement" refers to conventional and unconventional political activity, including petition signing, nonviolent protest, and illegal activity. As a result, political participation is the voluntary action through which individuals try to influence governmental decision-making.

United Nations publications state that individuals, groups, and communities can choose their political systems, make decisions collectively, and participate in democratic activities without fear of compulsion. It is a foundational aspect of a consent-based democratic society. More importantly, it helps people to fulfill their social responsibility by participating in debates and viewpoint exchanges so that the development process may address needs, particularly those of every section of society. Women can participate in politics since it prevents them from having the authority to make accurate decisions about the law, according to Paxton et al. (2020). Before the 20th century, women from other European nations had no right to participate in politics and did not handle decision-making or public relations. Early in the 19th century, Britain's electoral process was hardly democratic. Male adults cast adult votes in the UK, and there were no provisions for fair and equal representation. Only men were allowed to vote and be voted.

(2008) Briggs discusses the involvement of young women in politics. Even though they are perceived as leaders due to their experience and education, his research demonstrates that young women are less inclined to pursue political leadership posts. The literature analysis also showed the link between girls who can communicate with their elected officials in both urban and rural settings and women's prominence as role models inside the government. Another key finding of this literary analysis may be civic education's crucial role in understanding young people's nationality. Prior research on civic education concentrated on the cultural, social, and local circumstances in which pupils behaved differently rather than the diverse political systems in which it took place.

The study revealed that young women are less inclined to pursue policy leadership, even if they possess the skills and education they characterize as necessary for leadership. Young women are less likely to pursue political leadership, but whether this is true is a question that the literature does not adequately address. Furthermore, human rights, inclusive growth,

and sustainable development are all critical to women's full and successful political participation (OECD, 2018). To ensure equality of opportunity, economic progress, peace, and democracy, as well as to incorporate women's perspectives and experiences into decision-making processes, women must actively participate in politics at all levels and on an equal footing with men. However, Kumar (2018) asserts that women will continue encountering barriers to political participation in the 21st century. Women are underrepresented in parliament at every socio-political level and have little influence over policy. The Millennium Developmental Goals place equal treatment of women and men in positions of authority, decision-making, and political engagement at the core of women's equality and empowerment (United Nations, 2019). Conferences, standards, and international agreements have encouraged gender mainstreaming tactics for women's political engagement, but gender equality is still a ways off (Morobane, 2014). Despite making up half of the world's population, women only make up 23% of parliaments and senates today.

Whether women were empowered politically, economically, or culturally, their advancement resulted in long-term gains for every community (Harris, 2016). It has historically shown that if men and women collaborate, they produce effective results in any industry. Women can ultimately engage in decision-making, participate in cultural and economic activities, and represent politics (Shah, Aziz, & Ahmad, 2015). When women gained the opportunity to participate in the central and provisional parliament, their political emancipation was demonstrated (Sohail, 2018). Despite the long history of women in politics, it was once believed that women should not engage in political activity. Women encountered obstacles anytime they tried to participate in politics because they could not complete any activity without the support and involvement of men and were unfit to handle the demands of such activities. It may seem that only those women in Pakistan who had a close relationship with political men were empowered because the men also dictated how much and how little a woman may engage in political activities there. After all, women were discouraged and limited from doing so (Latif et al., 2015). Despite all the barriers that prevented women from participating in politics in Pakistan, they did so whenever they could be empowered and performed admirably.

Women from all the provinces of Pakistan participated in the federal political parties in Pakistan. Only 20% of women in the Baluchistan province, while women make up roughly 46% of the total population, are active in political parties and serve in a representative capacity. Nearly 13 of the 20 percent of women who make up this group are lawmakers in the

interim Assembly (Latif, Usman, Kataria & Abdullah, 2017). According to research polls, 16 percent of female legislators launched their businesses in the temporary assembly between 2015 and the present. Of this 16 percent, approximately 9 percent of women established their businesses independently. Baluchistan's women took an active role in the interim assembly during the previous ten years; they passed several laws addressing women's issues and actively addressed issues unique to women, such as domestic abuse and job harassment (Shahid, 2017).

Gender discrimination is a significant barrier to women's empowerment programs, and as a result of this discrimination, women have gained various political posts due to the government's present policies (Sohail, 2014). With the introduction of a quota system, women now have a certain number of seats in elections. This quota system allowed women to join political parties and participate actively in politics. Women can hold national and local leadership positions thanks to quota systems that elect women into political parties. According to a survey, women had more opportunities with this method of participation to register to vote, with roughly 37.6 million women doing so in 2013 compared to 48.6 million men (Yusuf, 2013). In some tribal communities where women live under challenging conditions in Baluchistan, women actively participated and had freedom in the temporary assembly. Even for the women's movement, there are regional social norms in these tribal regions of Baluchistan. Due to their lower pay than men in similar occupations, women's access to necessary employment in these sectors was restricted (Shah et al., 2018).

The socio-cultural empowerment of men led to a decline in female engagement in politics and education. In this regard, groups were also established to lessen gender discrimination in Baluchistan; however, they could not accomplish any duties or impact the problems that severely harmed the women (Shah et al., 2018). Baluchistan's conservative customs are hampered by the large gender gap, poor women's literacy rate, unemployment, and high maternal mortality rate. Due to these gender disparities, women in Baluchistan were deprived of all parts of life and were unaware of their rights. They also lacked access to resources. It explains why there is no historical evidence of Baloch women voting votes (Shahid, 2017). The claim that women's involvement in Pakistani politics is essential due to geographical and religious considerations was supported by Awan and Zartashia (2015). Due to their poor literacy rate depriving Baloch women of their fundamental rights, they cannot play a crucial part in the development of society. Regulations and cultural

practices favoring men and devaluing women in political, religious, economic, and cultural spheres hurt the nation's development.

Furthermore, Latif et al. (2015) continue that women are devalued by the restrictive economic environment and social and cultural standards. They become less interested in politics as a result. Any woman who has advanced in Pakistani politics in a country where politics is predominately male has only done so because of her relationship with an influential male politician who has granted her permission to participate in politics. If women are not given the tools to succeed and are not given adequate representation, all efforts to alter society will be in vain.

Theoretical Framework & Research Methodology

It is hypothesized that there is no impact of economic betterment on political participation; the alternative hypothesis is the impact of economic betterment, heterogeneity, operative government, human development index, female labor, political culture, electoral process, and general participation of women in political participation. The study's independent variables are economic betterment, heterogeneity, operative government, HDI, female labor, political culture, the electoral process, and general participation, whereas the dependent variable is political participation. The impact of the prediction variables is calculated on the dependent variable.

The data from the participants were gathered using a mixed-methods study methodology. The results of any research are inferred more accurately and dependably thanks to the quantitative and qualitative research designs. The quantitative research design is the most legitimate and trustworthy data-gathering method, which assesses the targeted construct in a numerical figure (McHugh, 2012). Qualitative data offers comprehensive information on any construct. Inferences from qualitative data have been drawn using both primary and secondary data. The data were gathered using a cross-sectional survey study approach. A cross-sectional research design is an efficient method that offers comprehensive data regarding the participants' opinions (Kugelman, & Hathway, 2011). The participant for the study has been chosen using a practical sampling technique. A participant who is simple to approach can be chosen using the practical sampling technique, and finding the desired individual is simple. 100 female politicians in total were chosen as a study participant. SPSS version 21 has been used to analyze the data.

Results and Discussion

Demographic Profile of the Respondents

The table below represents the number of respondents' profiles, such as age, qualification, gender, area of residence, party affiliation, and position in the federation. The data shows that the majority (76%) of the respondents were under the age of 35 years, while only fewer (24%) were above 35 years. Those statistics represent the actual situation of the age of female participation in Baluchistan politics. The qualification of the respondents 42% of the students are from Matric, 23% are from Fsc/Bsc, 20% are from MA/MS level, and only 15% are from MS level. Those statistics represent the actual situation of the qualification of the students at the university level. The respondents' residence shows that 32% live in rural areas while 68% live in urban areas. The following statement was about the respondents' political affiliation, indicating that 34 students are affiliated with PTI, 25 students replied that they are affiliated with PMAP, 15 are from MMA, and 14 are from BAP. The next is about the political affiliation position in the federation, with four responses each for president, General Secretary, 14 for finance secretary, and 78 (78%) member level of the respondents.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
26-30	35	35%
31-35	41	41%
36-40+	24	24%
Total	100	100%
Qualification		
Matric	42	42%
Fsc/Bsc	23	23%
MA/MS	20	20%
MS	15	15%
Total	100	100%
Residence		

Rural	32	32%
Urban	68	68%
Total		
Party Affiliation		
PTI	34	34%
BAP	25	25%
PMAP	12	12%
MMA	15	15%
BNP	14	14%
Total	100	100%
Position		
President	4	4%
G-Secretary	4	4%
Finance Secretary	14	14%
Member	78	78%
Total	100	100%

Table.1: Respondents' details

The Political Position of Women in the Election of 2018

In the last decade, there has been a fluctuating rate of women participating in political parties. With time more women were enrolled in the political parties compared to previous elections, and this fluctuation can be seen in 2008 and 2013. In the 2013's elections, women acquired more political seats, more than 20%, compared to the 2008 election. On the other hand, the total number of selected women seats in the electoral position of Pakistan in 2018 is listed in the table below, with an overall 48% PTI leading the election. Still, the place of women participants at the national and provincial levels is not enough to represent Pakistan's overall women's society. Therefore, the Pakistan government has to work on policies to create more seats for women as reserved candidates and encourage their role in the whole country, which also increases their political participation at the general level.

Party Name	General	Reserved	Total	Percentage
PPPP	03	08	11	16%
PTI	03	29	32	48%
PMLN	01	16	17	25%
Others	01	07	08	12%

Table7: Election 2018 women

The appended figure shows the women's party-wise position in the 2018 election. Most seats were grabbed by the Pakistan Tehreek Insaf, with the second position of Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz and the third position Pakistan Peoples Party. A simple linear regression (SLR) analysis was used to check the hypothesis and impact of economic betterment, heterogeneity, operative government, human development index, female labor, political culture, electoral process, and general participation of women in political participation in political participation. The hypothesis is accepted as the results show that the alpha value is less than 0.05. The current study's findings showed a substantial correlation between women's political participation and other variables, highlighting the importance of their participation in the politics of the Baluchistan province. Women's political engagement directly impacts the results of Baluchistan's improvement. The level of political engagement directly affects how diverse the political process is; the lower the level of female participation, the more diverse the political process. Following discussion, most female political activists believe that Baluchistan still lags behind other provinces regarding women's political rights. The effective participation of women in politics will rise if the election conditions are made accessible and fair, stratifying the factors of political freedom. Most of the older data agree with the findings of the current analysis.

The trend toward women's engagement is evolving and becoming more significant, according to the OECD (2018). However, prejudice was found with several of the barriers, including access to financial resources, traditional social norms, and gender discrimination. Studies also show that, even though women are exploited in electoral campaigns, their opinions are not considered (Cheeseman & Dodsworth, 2019). They cannot engage in politics because of the predicted lull following the election campaigns. Because of these links, women are less likely to participate in politics.

Study participants also discussed the Baluchistan women's parliament system. They believe that the stereotype of female legislators as the weak, depressed women of the province is unfair. As was already indicated, the province has been recognized as housing all poor women, allowing women's programs and other initiatives to be launched by political women. Additionally, as part of a planned strategy to solve the problems faced by weak Baluchistan women, the women MPs successfully fought for improved lives and rights for women in the senate, national assembly, and provincial lodges. Additionally, according to the study's findings, there was a statistically significant association between women's political participation between 2008 and 2018. In countries like Pakistan, where government activities are poorly administered, fewer women are likely to be involved in politics. These results are logical given that if programs for women are not implemented properly and efficiently, neither gender equality nor women's political participation is enhanced or encouraged. The vast majority of past studies agree with this topic of debate. Most Pakistanis were involved in creating and implementing legislation and regulations that successfully enhance gender equality. It is the most crucial factor for women to participate in politics. It can also show how important it is for women to get involved in politics to combat gender inequity and change how people view women in society. When the government is running smoothly, governance will be efficient. Equitable involvement by all citizens in any nation is the cornerstone of democratic government and human rights ideals. Women must be fairly represented and given numerous chances to participate in all parts of governance (Hamandishe, 2018).

The human development index takes into account women's involvement in politics. The findings indicate a solid yet contradictory relationship between HDI and women's political participation. In other words, a country with a high HDI will probably have many more women participating in politics. All facets of society are expected to participate in politics since development is defined. According to Garca, Brio, and Victorio (2018), there is little evidence in the literature to indicate a link between the percentage of women in parliament and economic growth. Even though their country's economy may have improved, some elements negatively correlate. The factors include societal gender inequality and cultural (Kessa, 2015) (Kumari, 2014). Even in nations where they have succeeded in other areas, such as equal access to jobs and education, women still struggle to participate in politics (Kunovich et al., 2007). Additionally, it has been seen that women's financial circumstances improve; they devote more time to family responsibilities and other

relevant activities and spend less time on other activities, such as politics (Kassa, 2015). On the other hand, given the make-up of their families and the male-dependent character of their culture, it makes sense that Baloch people do not deliberately participate in politics despite earning more money from it. Women depend on their male partners or family members for financial support; claim Seyedeh, Hasnita, and Hossein (2010). They choose not to participate in politics or political campaigns as a result. According to Kassa (2015), women's economic dependence on men causes them to participate in politics. Women's employment in politics was the subject of the following analysis. There is a stronger connection between political activity and labor force participation in other countries. According to Kassa, employment gives women the financial independence, expertise, and self-assurance they need to engage in politics (2015). Because of this, financial independence has a significant impact on and is closely connected with women's political participation. Because of jobs, women are less dependent on men. Without obstacles or limitations, their political participation will rise (Kassa, 2015). Next, the study's sample acknowledged and discussed the political culture. Political culture and women's participation in politics are connected. According to Ndirangu, Onkware, and Chitere (2017), the democratic culture promotes women's involvement in politics, whereas the hierarchical culture discourages it.

Additionally, these cultures impact how much women participate in national politics. Because of their firmly entrenched attitudes of control, women enter politics more slowly than males do. However, the younger generation is becoming more politically engaged due to industrialization, removing cultural barriers, and changes in attitudes (Ndirangu et al., 2017).

Women's political participation and public opinion are closely intertwined. This factor is also considered; in other words, nations with higher political participation rates among women are likely to have higher political participation rates overall. When all citizens, including women, actively participate in public discourse, elect representatives, and join political parties, democratic institutions flourish (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2017). Without this extensive, ongoing engagement, democracy weakens and becomes the preserve of small, elite groups, especially in institutions run and dominated by men.

Conclusion

Baluchistan, one of Pakistan's five provinces, is one of the least developed due to the traditional beliefs of the Baloch communities. Baluchistan women find it extremely difficult to participate in political campaigns because it is not seen as a part of their regional tradition and is also disapproved by their own families (Aamir, 2015). Issues like the significant gender disparity, the high maternal death rate, the poor employment rate, and the low literacy rate of women put a strain on Baluchistan's strict traditions. Baluchistan's gender inequality prevented women from knowing their rights and prevented them from accessing resources in all areas of life. It explains why there is no historical documentation of Baloch women voting (Shahid, 2017). This study investigated and concluded the contribution of female Baluchistani legislators to the advancement of women's rights in Pakistan's National Assembly. This study asserts that women lawmakers in the parliamentary lower house have appropriately contributed to resolving gender issues based on an overview of parliamentary conversations with the selected sample of the study and parliamentary interactions. The results show that female MPs have been extraordinarily progressive House members due to their comparatively significant support for legislation addressing women's issues. The report emphasizes the significant contribution made by female legislators in the 13th National Assembly (2008-2018).

References

- Abdi, A. M. (2007). The Right of Women to Political Participation under the Constitution of the the Republic of Somalia. Somalia, Maroodi Jeeh, Somalia.
- Bakht, N. (1996). Status and Role of Women in Baloch Classical Political Society. *Pakistan Studies*. 12, 97.
- Bano, S. (2009). Women in Parliament in Pakistan: Problems and potential solutions. *Women's Studies Journal*, 23(1), 19.
- Bhattacharya, S. (2014). Status of women in Pakistan. *Journal of the Research Society of Pakistan*, 51(1).
- Cabeza-García, L., Del Brio, E. B. ,& Oscanoa-Victorio, M. L. (2018). Gender factors and inclusive economic growth: The silent revolution. Retrieved from <https://ideas.repec.org/a/gam/jsusta/v10y2018i1p121-125733.html> [Google Scholar]
- Davì, G., Guagnano, M. T., Ciabattini, G., Basili, S., Falco, A., Marinopiccoli, M., ... & Patrono, C. (2002). 'Platelet activation in obese women: role of inflammation and oxidant stress. *Jama*, 288(16), 2008-2014.
- Gupta, M. D. (2006). *Unruly immigrants: Rights, activism, and transnational South Asian politics in the United States*. Duke University Press.

- Gutierrez, G., Inda, C., Eagleson, J., & Inda, C. (1988). 'A theology of liberation: history, politics, and salvation' (p. xxxviii). Maryknoll, NY: Orbis Books.
- Gutierrez, G., Inda, C., Eagleson, J., & Inda, C. (1988). 'A theology of liberation: history, politics, and salvation' (p. xxxviii). Maryknoll, NY: Orbis Books.
- Hamilton, C. (2013). Women and ETA: The gender politics of radical Basque nationalism. Manchester University Press.
- Henderson, S., & Jeydel, A. S. (2007). Participation and protest: women and politics in a global world. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Kumari, R. (2014). Patriarchal politics: The struggle for genuine democracy in contemporary India. Retrieved from <https://www.boell.de/en/2014/02/26/patriarchal-politics-struggle-genuine-democracy-contemporary-india> [Google Scholar]
- Latif, A., Usman, A., Kataria, J. R., & Abdullah, M. (2015). Female Political Participation in
- Minault, G. (Ed.). (1981). The extended family: women and political participation in India and Pakistan. Delhi: Chanakya Publications.
- Mumtaz, K., & Shaheed, F. (1987). Women of Pakistan: Two steps forward, one step back?. Zed Books.
- Naz, A. (2011). Socio-cultural and political Constraints in Gender Development. An Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

- OECD. (2018a). Women's political participation in Egypt barriers, opportunities, and gender sensitivity of select political institutions. Retrieved from <http://www.oecd.org/mena/governance/womens-political-participation-in-egypt.pdf> [Google Scholar]
- Paxton, P. M., Hughes, M. M., & Barnes, T. (2020). Women, politics, and power: A global perspective. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
- Sohail, M. (2014). ' Women Empowerment and Economic Development- An Exploratory Study in Pakistan' Journal of Business Studies Quarterly, 5(4), 210.
- South Asia: a Case Study of Pakistan. South Asian Studies, 30(2), 201-213.
- Wilson, M. C. (2004). Closing the leadership gap: Why women can and must help run the world. New York: Viking.

Analysis of Socio-Economic Factors of Primary and Higher Education System in Balochistan

By

¹Jahangir, ²Noor Ahmed

Abstract:

This research was determining and identifying the socio-economic factors of higher and primary education dynamics in Balochistan, Pakistan based on gender. Cross-sectional design was used. 100 respondents were selected from (Mastung) Balochistan 50 from each tehsil. Cronbach's alpha program was 0.73, 0.71 respectively. Descriptive statistics was run. Null hypotheses were tested and operationalized based on $p < 0.05$ significant level. SPSS software was used. Results depicted that 43% of the respondents fell into the up to 30 years. More than half (56%) of the respondents were male. Majority 52% of the respondents engaged in married status. Following recommendations put forward for policy-makers and educationists. Budget allocation, especially primary to high level, should be increased by the government of Balochistan as per international standards so as to improve the children's educational level. Due to the load shedding the education sector is affected. In this regard entire primary to high level schooling should be shifted to the solar system so that to get rid of load shedding so that to meet the international education standards. Mostly in the entire province the school boundary walls and CCTV cameras installation should be made so that to retain the security system effectively in both primary and high level. For teacher's capacity building programs and in-service-training should be arranged by the Education Department. Linkage mechanism or liaison program

¹M.Phil. Scholar, Department of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan Quetta Pakistan

²Dr. Noor Ahmed, Associate Professor and Research Supervisor, Department of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

between industries and academia should be practiced so that to promote the capable students for the job market.

Keywords: School, Primary Education system, Socio-economic factors, Balochistan

Introduction

Education is the major segment for human development and responsible for the enhancing the socio-economic circumstances for human either locally or nationally or globally. Education is the most prime human rights that may arise in human nation development. In recent periods the educational edge has eliminated the social evils, injustice in communities, gender-based violence, venality and the like in civilized socialites around the world (GoP, 2020-21). Viable socio-economic development either in qualitative aspects or quantitative features directly or indirectly reflects the positive impacts through using the education and skill development ventures so as to develop the human livelihood option for betterment. Hence, the educational aspects make effective tools for advancement for desirable productivity and perfect socio-economic ailments (GOP, 2020-21). Socio-economic progress and livelihood acceleration are the part and parcel aspects for educational development that could be bringing the anticipated prosperity at country level. Report on UNDP compiled 2019 documents regarding the Human Development Index (HDI) ranking, the country has ranked at one hundred fifty-two among 189 countries relating with educational and human indexes. Country has lagged behind its educational goals and achievement as compared to their neighboring countries; in this regard the country has a 57 percent literacy rate which was the lowest rate of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). However, on the other hand, the 22.7% primary school dropout rate was another lowest education rate. These primary school dropouts are third highest rates even after Nepal and Bangladesh. Therefore, it was dire challenging need to improve their higher and primary educational literacy rate for formative learning (GOP, 2020-21).

Socio-economic Factors

Socio-economic relative factors are divided into three portions or sub strata based on the diverse social unit, different category, as well as geographic region strata. Socio-economic factors consist of (a) the higher category or class (b) the central category or class, and (c) the minor category or class. However, on the opposite side similar sorts of classes

are developed like lower, middle and upper stratum (Saunders, 1990). Socio-economic classes are the imperative for the people's values and norms and also a necessary component (Mallinson, 2007). Further the socio-economic relative factors based on attributed characteristics like gender and race (Anthias, 2001). While, the prime and imperative segment of the usual criterion of socio economic measurement was their stratification based on their general objectives and related methodology (Duncan, 1961 and Kumar and Reddy, 2013). Socio-economic status and their index have the imperative aspects in this effort. However, the socioeconomic status and their index were determined based on the diverse socio-economic indicators as reported by the Gaur, (2013). Preliminary socio-economic status in this regard were consisted following variables like educational dominoes, age composition, gender nature, house unit structure, respondent's occupation, monthly revenue or income, land holding size, respondent's social contribution participation, marital status and the like within both heterogeneous and homogeneous groups in society (Tiwari and Kumar, 2005). Based on nine (9) major indicators that depict the prime socio-economic cataloging or arranging like background in social order, major likelihood and profession of household unit head, formal schooling or education level of the household head, social participation in both aspects like qualitative and quantitative dynamics of the family head, units of landholding size, pattern of the housing both paved or unpaved, farm level and their manual power both by machinery or manual as performed by the respondents, material belongings as well as sorts of family (Pareek, 1981). In addition, the socio-economic level of the household's units is determined by using the income or revenue process, family amenities and ownership of the family. Living standard method is erected on diverse domestic assets as well as physical characteristics of the individualities grounded on kind of household, particular/ lent household, ownership of farming land of their dwelling, dampened property, ownership of livestock and the like (Bollen, et al, 2001).

Problem Statement and Significance

Women played an imperative role in agriculture, livestock, social sector as well as cottage industry. Female roles in our communities are very limited and restricted due to the social and rigid tribal societies. Females are a vulnerable portion of our community and socially abused in our rigid society. As compared to their male counterpart's females are deprived of their special right of being educated. On the other hand, females denied her socio-economic opportunities (Hassan, 2008). Therefore, the current study was carried out in Mastung district of Balochistan so as to measure

the socio-economic aspects of higher and primary education dynamics regarding gender-based outlook at district level.

Objectives of Research

In this research has following specific objectives:

1. To estimate the direction of socio-economic factors of the respondents in the study area.
2. To depict or portray socio-economic factors linked with primary and higher education dynamics in study areas.
3. To explore the constraints of primary and higher education dynamics that affects the socio-economic factors of the respondents as being either heterogeneous or homogeneous group/strata.
4. To develop the prototypical recommendations for future policy implications regarding primary and higher education dynamics for planner, educators and policy-makers in the lines/directions of convergence or divergence.

Hypotheses Tested

Following null hypotheses were operationalized as mention in results chapter:

H₀₁. There is no significant variance in the acuties of respondents regarding socio-economic factors linked with primary and higher education dynamics.

H₀₂. There is no significant variance in the acuties of respondents regarding constraints of primary and higher education dynamics. In this research the hypotheses were used so as to detected the perceived perception of the respondents about variable constructs.

Methodology

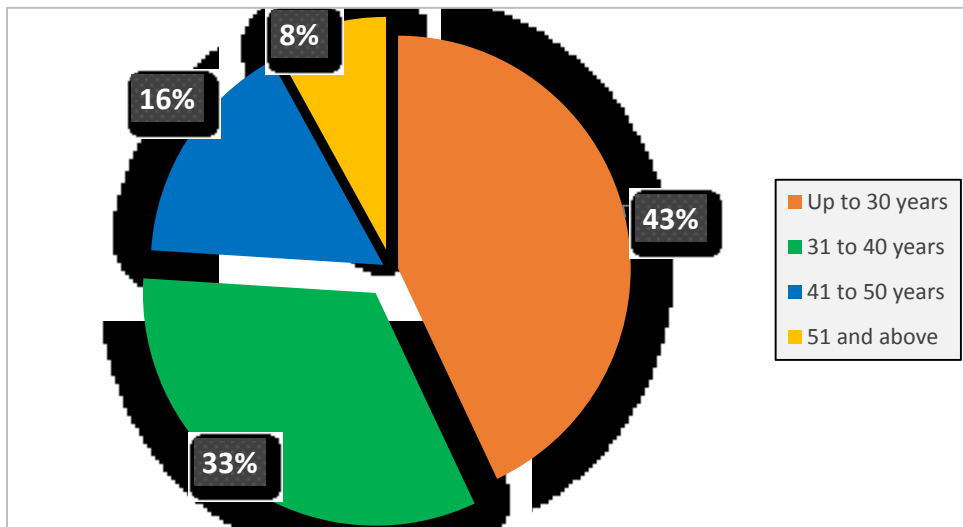
Research design is a comprehensive set of any plan that might evolve the philosophical connotation within contextual aspects, directional stratagems of investigation with the precise means (Creswell, 1994; De Vaus, 2001; and Paul and Ormrod, 2013). Quantitative facts, figures and statistics were used in this research. In this research a sample survey research design was applied and carried out so as to deliver the quantitative narrative of current educational trends, respondents' perceptions. Their attitudes towards educational achievement, respondent's opinions and the like (Babbie, 2010; and McMillan and Schumacher, 2001). Cross-sectional design was used so as to capture the respondent's perception based on valid questionnaires at field setting outlook by using the techniques of structured interviews (Creswell, 2009;

and Creswell, 2012). Current effort was carried out or conducted in Mastung district of Balochistan province. One hundred (100) respondents were selected from the district (Mastung). However, (50) from tehsil Mastung and similar, 50 from tehsil Kirdgap in order to determine and identify the perceived perception of the respondents in various socio-economic variables. In this research multistage sampling technique was used for districts selection (Sekaran, 1992; and Babbie, 2004). On the other hand, 5-point Likert scaling technique was applied so as to measure the socio-economic factors related with educational dynamics. Quantitative data was gathered by using the sample survey research. Whenever, the analysis unit consists of the individual persons this was the most effective method and also applicable in the educational circle. On the other hand, this method was used in various developmental organizations, groups or people communities and the like. Asking questions was another appropriate technique in this research (Checks and Schutt. 2012). In this research the cross-sectional research design was applied for quantitative data so as to measure the relations and links among and between diverse variables (Kothari, 2004; and Johnson, 2016). The range of Cronbach's alpha program was 0.73, 0.71 respectively (Lyons, 2005; Davis, 1992; and Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994). Eye-to-eye communication was applied for valid information collection. Descriptive statistics was run and applied. Further, frequency, percentage or % tables (contingency), graphs, mean score, SD, f-value were measured by using the SPSS. Further, independent variable and dependent variable measured by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) based on $p < 0.05$. Null hypotheses were tested and operationalized based on $p < 0.05$ significant level (Creswell, 1998). T-test was used in this regard based on $p < 0.05$ (Chaturvedi, 1970) by using the SPSS (Barzun & Graff 1990). Alpha level will be considered significant at $p < 0.05$. DMRT test was also applied based on $p < 0.05$ (Chaturvedi, 1970).

Results

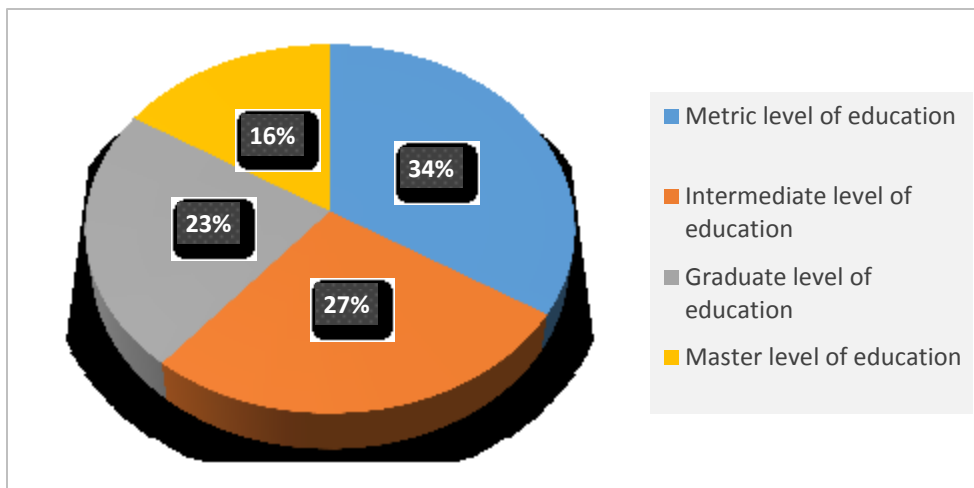
Socio-economic factors of the respondents were major independent variables. In this regard the data was collected at field level. Therefore, the socio-economic factors remain as prime variables in this research (Abuzar, 2003). Further, on the other hand, socio-economic factors of the participant are imperative as the organization of the livelihood effects as well as the imperative elements within terms of the decision-making dynamics of the respondents (Phiri, 2009). Hence this research was carried out to find out the socio-economic factors of higher and primary education dynamics in Balochistan: gender-based outlook.

Figure-1: Age of the respondents



The results of age were shown that most 43% of the respondents fell into the up to 30 year followed by 33 percent of interviewees or respondents who were aged 31 to 40 years respectively. While 16% of interviewees fell into the 41 to 50 years' age category.

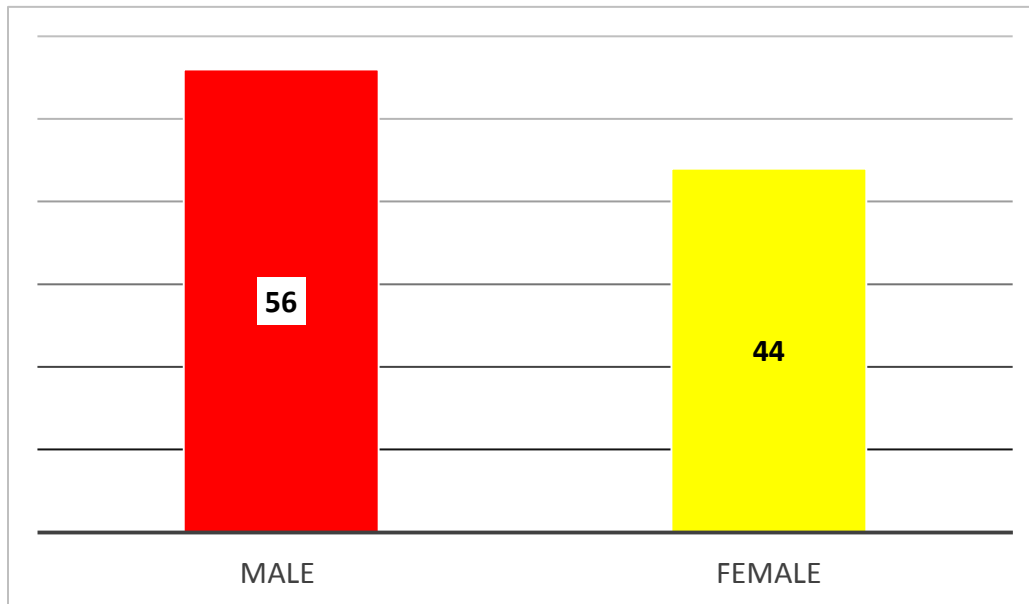
Figure-2: Educational level of the respondents



Most 34% of the respondents were matriculate or having the matriculation. While, most of interviewees i.e., 27.0 percent of the respondents have formal education in public institutions. Whereas, 23.0% of the respondents

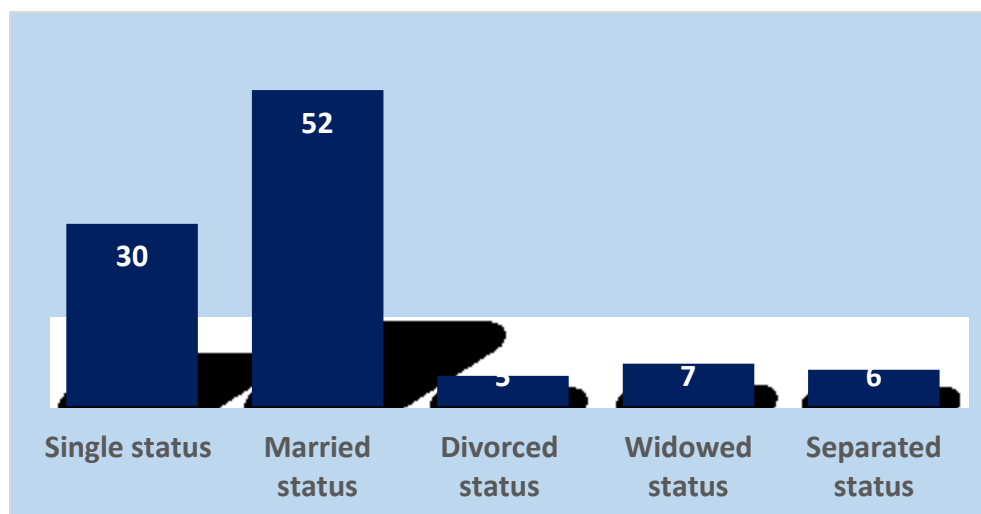
have a graduate level of education. A miniature fraction i.e., 16.0 percent of the interviewees holding master level of education.

Figure-3: Gender status of the respondents



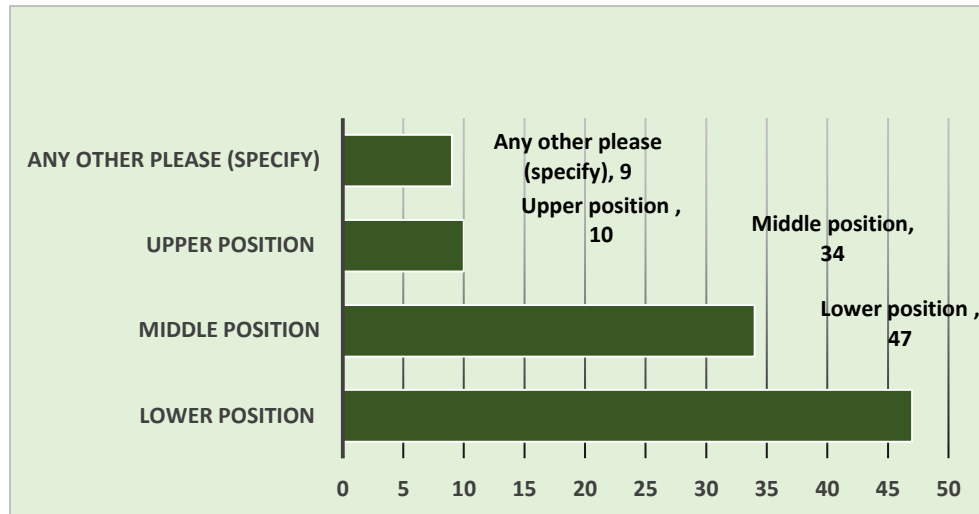
Based on segregated data as collected by field level through using the comprehensive questionnaire as shown in figure-3. Based on household units the gender level or status were distributed. More than half (56%) of the respondents were male followed by 44% of the respondent's female respectively.

Figure-4: Marital status of the respondents



Majority 52% of the respondents engaged in married status. While, 30% of them preferred to live as unmarried and did not get married. However, 5-7-6% of the respondents remained divorced, widowed and separated respectively.

Figure-5: Socio-economic position of the respondents



Socio-economic position of the respondents was categorized into four levels like lower, middle, upper and other. In this regard the data was collected. Majority (47.0%) of them belonged from lower family classes and their socio-economic situation was miserable and very poor. Most 304% of the respondents belonged from middle family classes.

Table-1: T-test regarding professional training as received by respondents

Training	Mastung tehsil		Kirdgap tehsil		Std. Err: Diff.	t-value	Sig*
	M.S.	S.D.	M.S.	S.D.			
Professional training	2.3200	1.37678	1.7600	.95959	.23733	2.360	.003*
Capacity building programs	2.1200	1.06215	2.7000	1.41782	.25053	-2.315	.001**
Skill development training	2.0400	.96806	2.5400	1.28110	.22708	-2.202	.021**
In-service trainings	2.9200	1.22624	2.0800	1.06599	.22978	3.656	.029*
Others (please specify)	2.0600	1.33110	2.7000	1.29756	.26289	-2.434	.411NS

Rating: 1=Strongly disagree, 2=Disagree, 3= Neutral, 4=Agree, 5= Strongly agree
 * $p \leq 0.05$; ** $p \leq 0.05$;

Significant variation was observed regarding the professional training as received by the respondents as shown in table-1 by using t-test (Equality of Means). However, in this regard the mean scores and standard deviation find out regarding the professional training as received by respondents.

- Professional training (t-value 2.360; S.E. Diff: .23733);
- Capacity building programs (t-value -2.315; S.E. Diff: .25053);
- Skill development training (t-value -2.202 S.E.D Diff: .22708); and,
- In-service trainings (t-value -3.656; S.E.D. Diff: .26289);

These all statements about the professional training as received by the respondents were shown significant based on 0.05 alpha level.

However, on the other hand, statement regarding:

- Others (t-value -2.434; S.E. Diff: .26289) was non-significant based on assumption as received from the diverse respondents based on 0.05 level.

Therefore, it was concluded that inconsistencies regarding view were occurring among respondent's perceptions as group-wise.

Null hypotheses tested

H₀₁

“There is no significant variance in the acuties of respondents about regarding socio-economic factors linked with primary and higher education dynamics”

Table-2: T-test regarding socio-economic factors linked with primary and higher education dynamics

Activities links	Mastung tehsil		Kirdgap tehsil		Std. Err: Diff.	t-value	Sig*
	M.S.	S.D.	M.S.	S.D.			
Parents education level	1.2600	.44309	2.4200	1.56609	.23017	5.040	.000**
Parents socio-economic condition	2.5200	1.79841	2.4000	1.01015	.29171	.411	.000**
Nature of gender	2.7800	1.28238	3.1400	1.26184	-.36000	-1.415	.835NS
Environmental factors	1.0800	.34047	3.2400	1.85780	-2.16000	-8.087	.000**
Others (please specify)	2.7200	1.24605	2.3800	1.29189	.34000	1.339	.977NS

Rating: 1=Strongly disagree, 2=Disagree, 3= Neutral, 4=Agree, 5= Strongly agree
 * $p \leq 0.05$; ** $p \leq 0.05$;

Results of the table-2 depicted that highly statistically significant differences were observed by using the independent simple t-test about socio-economic factors linked with primary and higher education dynamics as a grouping. Whereas, SD and MS measured.

- Parents education level (t-valve 5.040; S.E. Diff: 23017);
- Parents socio-economic condition (t-valve .411; S.E. Diff: .29171); and
- Environmental factors (t-valve -8.087; S.E. Diff: -2.16000).

These all statements were found highly at ($p \leq 0.05$) regarding the socio-economic factors linked with primary and higher education dynamics. However, another statements as a major factor like nature of gender and other were observed non-significant at ($p \leq 0.05$) by using the t-test (Equality of Means)

Consequently, it was concluded that the null hypothesis H_0 was rejected in the favor of the alternative hypothesis as group-wise about socio-economic factors linked with primary and higher education dynamics.

H₀₂

“There is no significant variance in the acuities of respondents about regarding constraints of primary and higher education dynamics”

To test this hypothesis this research was carried out.

Table-3: T-test regarding primary and higher level of educational constraints

Primary and higher level of educational constraints	Mastung tehsil		Kirdgap tehsil		Std. Err: Diff.	t-value	Sig*
	M.S.	S.D.	M.S.	S.D.			
Education without direction	1.6600	.51942	1.9000	.81441	-.24000	-1.757	.473NS
Lack of professional development of teachers	2.7000	1.54193	2.8800	1.70999	-.18000	-.553	.251NS
Alarming dropouts	2.3800	1.10454	2.3400	1.27151	.04000	.168	.587NS
Lack of resources	1.9800	1.28556	2.0200	1.03982	-.04000	-.171	.007*
Cultural constraints and traditional taboos	2.3600	.98478	2.6800	1.13281	-.32000	-1.507	.102NS

Rating: 1=Strongly disagree, 2=Disagree, 3= Neutral, 4=Agree, 5= Strongly agree
 * $p \leq 0.05$; ** $p \leq 0.05$;

This study determined the constraints of primary and higher education dynamics in Mastung district as shown in table-3. Based on the achieved outcome this research depicted that only one statement like lack of resources (M = 1.9800 “Mastung tehsil, M = 2.0200 “Kirdgap tehsil”) was significant based on alpha level developed for this purpose ($p \leq 0.05$). However, that statements like education without direction (M = 1.6600 “Mastung tehsil, M = 1.9000 “Kirdgap tehsil”), lack of professional development of teachers (M = 2.7000 “Mastung tehsil, M = 2.8800 “Kirdgap tehsil”), alarming dropouts (M = 2.3800 “Mastung tehsil, M = 2.0200 “Kirdgap tehsil”), (M = 1.9800 “Mastung tehsil, M = 2.0200 “Kirdgap tehsil”), and cultural constraints and traditional taboos (M =

2.3600 “Mastung tehsil, M = 2.6800 “Kirdgap tehsil”) were found non-significant.

Therefore, the null hypothesis H_0 was rejected in the favor of the alternative hypothesis as group-wise about constraints of primary and higher education dynamics.

Table-4: DMRT test regarding perceived improvement

Variables	Male teachers		Female teachers		Educators		Sig*
	M.S.	S.D.	M.S.	S.D.	M.S.	S.D.	
Socio-economic improvement	1.8250 _a	.84391	2.1429 _a	.4936 ₆	2.8800 _b	1.0535 ₇	.000* *
Education improvement	1.9500 _a	1.0114 ₇	2.0571 _a	.4815 ₉	3.4400 _b	1.0832 ₁	.000* *

* $p \leq 0.05$; ** $p \leq 0.05$;

DMRT was run by applying the SPSS output in this research as shown in table-4. The result depicted variables like socio-economic improvement (MS 1.8250_a $p < 0.05$; and SD = 15.783_a) for male teachers. While, (MS 2.1429_a $p < 0.05$; and SD = .49366) for female teachers whereas, (MS .49366 $p < 0.05$; and SD = .28800_b) for educators respectively. On the other hand, variables like education improvement (MS 1.9500_a $p < 0.05$; and SD = 1.01147) for male teachers. Whereas, (MS 2.0571_a $p < 0.05$; and SD = .48159) for female teachers whereas, (MS 3.4400_b $p < 0.05$; and SD = .34400_b) for educators respectively. Therefore, it was concluded that discrepancies and differences did not exist between the variables as group-wise regarding perceived improvement based on $p \leq 0.05$ alpha level by using the DMRT.

Summary and Recommendations

Education is the fundamental tool for developing the nation and their socio-economic conditions. Education dynamics mat increased the economic feature, political vision, social direction, psychological aspect, ethical values and the like. Education is the major socio-economic drivers as well as polished the human being skill, attribution and attitude of any nation in dynamic ways. Our entire education system outmoded and did not fulfill the world standard education system and doesn't meet the fast-changing technology driven world requirement. Hence, our education system needs to change so as to meet the world education system. Therefore, following recommendations this research put forward for policy-makers, educationists, educational thinkers, educators or

researchers as well as common people. Budget allocation, especially primary to high level, should be increased by the government of Balochistan as per international standards so as to improve the children's educational level. Due to the load shedding the education sector is affected. In this regard entire primary to high level schooling should be shifted to the solar system so that to get rid of load shedding so that to meet the international education standards. Mostly in the entire province the school boundary walls and CCTV cameras installation should be made so that to retain the security system effectively in both primary and high level. For teacher's capacity building programs and in-service-training should be arranged by the Education Department so that to improve the teacher's education skills and their professional development. There are various political and bureaucratic influences in the educational sector in this regard, their role should be minimized at all levels. In the education sector the system of accountability should be strengthened at all levels. Socio-economic or income generation programs should be encouraged so that to improve the livelihood options of the school children on a parent's collective basis. At school level the minor level of research should be promoted by educationists. Linkage mechanism or liaison program between industries and academia should be practiced so that to promote the capable students for the job market. And inception, creation or introduction of the vocational and technical education system at high level schooling.

References

- Abuzar, M. (2003). An investigation into the recommended horticultural practices by pomegranate growers of tehsil Alipur, district Muzaffargarh.. M.Sc. (Hons.) Thesis, Dept. of Agri. Ext., Univ. of Agri., Faisalabad, Pakistan.
- Anthias, F. (2001). The material and the symbolic in theorizing social stratification. *British Journal of Sociology*, 52, 367–390.
- Babbie, E. & Mouton, J. (2004). *The practice of social research*. Cape Town: Oxford University Press.
- Babbie, E. (2010). *The practice of social research*. Twelfth edition. Wards worth Cengage Learning.
- Barzun, J. & Graff. F. (1990). *The Modern Researcher*, Harcourt, Brace Publication: New York.
- Bollen, K., A. Glainville, J., L, and steklov, G. (2001). Socioeconomic Status and Class in Studies of Fertility and Health in Developing Countries. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 27(1):153-85.
- Chaturvedi, J., C. (1970). *Mathematical Statistics*, Nok Jonk Karyalaya: Agra.
- Checks, J. and R. K., Schutt. (2012). Survey research. In: J. Check, R. K. Schutt., editors. 2012. *Research methods in education*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications; 159–185.
- Creswell, J. W. (1994). *Research design: Qualitative & quantitative approaches*. Sage Publications, Inc., Thousand Oaks, CA, USA.

- Creswell, J. W. (2009). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches*. Third edition. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational research: Planning, conducting, and evaluating quantitative and qualitative research*. Fourth edition. Pearson.
- Creswell, J., W. (1998). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: choosing among five traditions*. The University of California: Sage Publications, 1998.
- Davis, L., L. (1992). Instrument Review: Getting the Most from a Panel of Experts. *Applied Nursing Research*, 5(4):194-197.
- De Vaus, D. A. (2001). *Research Design in Social Research*. London: SAGE Publications.
- Duncan, D. (1961). A socioeconomic index for all occupations. *Occupations and Social Status*. Free Press, New York, 109–138.
- GoP, (2020-21). *Economic Survey of Pakistan*, Finance Division, Economic Advisor's Wing, Islamabad, Pakistan. Govt. of Pakistan.
- Hassan, M.Z.Y. (2008). *Analysis of the obstacles to gender mainstreaming in agricultural extension in the Punjab, Pakistan: A case study of District Muzaffargarh*. Ph.D. Thesis, Deptt. of Agricultural Extension, Univ. of Agri., Faisalabad.
- Johnson, S. L. (2016). *A Question of Time: Cross-sectional Versus Longitudinal Study Designs*.

- Kothari, C. R. (2004). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques* (2nd ed.). New Age International Publishers. New Delhi. India.
- Kumar, R and Reddy, S. (2013). Kuppaswamy's Socio-economic status scale, A revision of economic parameter for 2012. *International Research and Development of Health*, ISSN: 2321 – 1431, 1(1), 2-4.
- Lyons, E., M. (2005). *The effects of a leadership and diversity awareness program on adolescents' attitudes and behavior* [PhD Thesis]. University of South Florida.
- Mallinson, C. (2007). *Social Class, Social Status and Stratification, Revisiting Familiar Concepts in Sociolinguistics*. University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics, 13(2).
- McMillan, J. H. and Schumacher, S. (2001). *Research in education. A conceptual introduction*. Fifth edition. New York: Longman.
- Nunnally, J., and Bernstein, I. (1994). *Psychometric Theory*. Third Edition, McGraw-Hill, New York.
- Pareekh U. (1981). *Manual of socioeconomic status (rural)*. Mansayan, 32, Netaji Subhash Marg, Delhi.
- Paul D. and J. E. Ormrod. 2013. *Practical Research: Planning and Design*. Tenth edition. Boston, MA: Pearson.
- Phiri, C. (2009). *Livestock, rural livelihoods and rural development interventions in the Eastern Cape: Case studies of Chris Hani, Alfred Nzo and Amatole district municipalities*. PhD thesis. University of Fort Hare, Alice.

- Saunders, P. (1990). *Social Class and stratification* by Routledge 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE, ISBN 0-415-04125-2.
- Sekaran, U. (1992). *Research methods for business: A skill-building approach* (2nd ed.) (pp. 114–147). New York: John Wiley & Sons, Chapter 5.
- Tiwari, S. and Kumar, A. (2005). A scale to measure socio-economic status in urban & rural communities in India. *Indian J. The Indian Journal of Medical Research*

The Participation of Women in Politics of Baluchistan

By

¹Jamila, ²Abdul Rauf Rafiqui

Abstract:

This study delves into the complex statistical factors of women's political participation in Baluchistan, the largest and most diverse province in Pakistan. While there are constitutional imperatives and international obligations to advance the status of women, great barriers block the participation of women in the political sphere. This study uses a mixed-methods approach to explore the motives, experiences, and challenges related to women, collection mixed method data through semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, and surveys. The results suggest a multi-faceted range of reasons why women go into politics, which includes a value system grounded in a social justice ethos, a lived experience of discrimination by contest, as well as a desire to contribute to community advancement. Yet hefty challenges in the form of gender discrimination, social norms, intimidation, and a lack of safe environments remain. Such barriers are then overcome by women through support networks, education, and proactive advocacy. Their participation will greatly influence the formation of policy and community representation as well as local governance, encouraging inclusivity and serving as a good example to the younger generations.

Keywords: Women, Baluchistan, Politics

Introduction:

Baluchistan is the largest province of Pakistan, consisting of 44 distinct districts and a population exceeding 8 million, layered with a multitude of

¹M.Phil. Scholar, Department of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan Quetta Pakistan

²Dr. Abdul Rauf Rafiqui, Assistant Professor and Research Supervisor, Department of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

cultural, traditional and socioeconomic landscapes. Against this backdrop there is little wonder that women's political engagement is considered a key element of accountable governance and gender equality, and an essential prerequisite towards sustainable development. Baluchistan has either failed to understand that the world has changed and neither it nor has a political structure that reflects the realities of global gender mainstreaming notwithstanding constitutional realities and international obligations to advance the cause of women, women political participation is a bit of an enigma.

Purpose of Research

This paper takes the reader through a phenomena exploration about what complex dynamics underlie the political participation of women in Baluchistan and what kind of role the civil society organisations have played in facilitating it. Our work, stretching into uncharted landscapes, aims to address enduring knowledge deficits, to help policymakers and program developers and advocates choose evidence to increase the political power of women in Alberta, nudging our powers-that-be towards more inclusive governance.

Contextual Background

The traditional patriarchy largely prevailing in the historical narrative of Baluchistan has historically confined women to the home arena where they would deal with their domestic affairs and staying away from social and public life means. By their association with poverty and resource deprivation and supplemented by socio-economic disparities, these deep-seedentary gender dynamics perpetuate systemic inequalities that wrangle the essence that women's voices of political agency reach.

Identifying Research Gap

Up to now, some academics have published piecemeal studies on the women in Baluchistan politics, but no overall research work has been done. Other materials furnish incomplete information and uneven analysis of the complex interaction among socio-cultural, political and economic forces that determine how women choose political routes in the province.

Research Questions and Objectives

To fully understand the multifaceted challenges Baluchistan's women face, we embarked on an expansive examination focusing on several pivotal inquiries:

What sociocultural and political dynamics in their society strangle females' capacity to engage in governance?

What precise hindrances barricade women's access to prospects for direction and their participation in leadership?

How do civic collectives function as accelerants to amplify the calls of political women in Baluchistan?

What practical strategies can be envisioned to reinforce females' empowerment across all territories of impact within the province?

In accordance with these lines of questioning, the twin aims of our research are to uncover the hidden elements stifling women's involvement in political matters and to shine a light on avenues to cultivate their active part in the political domain.

Addressing the Problem Statement

The notable scarcity of feminine figures gracing Baluchistan's political domain serves to contravene ideals of impartial gender incorporation as well as weaken the basis for incorporating administration and persistent progress. It is vital to address this scenario head-on as doing so will facilitate the development of interventions and policy strategies that are geared towards removing the barriers that prevent women from being politically empowered. There is an urgent need to improve the administrative and sociocultural mechanisms to enhance the participation of women by raising awareness of women's rights and creating an environment that is conducive for their involvement in all aspects of public endeavor on Nikah?

Scope and Significance

This study investigates the multilayered array of conditions that dictate the level of women's political engagement in Baluchistan. It provides a comprehensive overview of the problems, challenges and options. The findings are designed to benefit related entities in every excluded organization at a governmental or grass root level to expand their limited knowledge and put the basis for seismic shifts and a more inclusive and just political environment disadvantaged category.

Literature Review

The vastness of Baluchistan calls for in-depth analysis of women's political participation within the area. This literature review specifically

looks at the sociocultural, political, institutional determinants that affect women's political involvement. The existing literature has been reviewed and synthesized on a wide range of the related issue to determine what such works have in common. Gaps in such works are also determined. Further, the analysis provides a basis for looking at the different ways in which the governance to be made inclusive can be achieved through women empowerment. This is crucial given that only by diving deep into the analysis can the complexities involved in the women's social and political involvement be understood. This review specifically weaves the enriched understanding derived from cross-referencing the works reviewed to show some pathways leading toward the inclusive polity through women empowerment within the area.

Socio-Cultural Dynamics and Women's Political Participation

Baluchistan's complex historical background has played a role in marginalizing women in the political scene. Ahuja writes, for instance, that biases against women have restricted their ability to participate in political matters in Baluchistan. Further, as Ahmed notes, the roles created mainly due to the communal customs and traditions have made it almost impossible for women to meet with people outside their homes. Moreover, the absence of a common educational background they can share among themselves makes the matter more urgent- how else can physical participation of any significance be unveiled? Besides, given that it is the Baluchistan tribal organizations that create the societal organization here, the question arises as to how they shoulder the patriarchy burden of them not joining any political institution when that prime root-and when the tribes get scant representation in political forms. The question, thus, arises as to how the interplay between tribal systems and patriarchal prejudices leads to women being locked out from participating in politics. Al-Amin postulates that it is time a uniting framework was developed to destroy these roadblocks for no one, man or woman in Baluchistan should be objectified. He maintains that it is time for all human beings to be granted the unlimited potential for growth to fully manifest their humanness.

Political Barriers and Challenges

In addition to the sociocultural aspects, the women's ability to get politically involved in decision-making also faces strong political barriers. Ali's 2020 is a case in point. He writes that issues such as resource scarcity and unfair electoral system have combined efforts to limit women chances in case they front any candidate for the election, hence making

them weaker political stakeholders. Further, as Nasir's 2018 observes, there are systematic laws and election frameworks that institutionalize biases that favour men. This, thus, points to the significance of the need to reform the legislation to ensure that women have the same chances they can have as men in the political world. Moreover, the hurdles that many women face are inherently patriarchal-rooted due to the party politics conditions. As both Khattak & Baloch and Maria observe, politically established cabals continue to lock women out of acquiring a foothold in the political scene and apotheosis them based on internalized cabals. Further, as we attempt to create a good governance-oriented political world, it is necessary for these internal dynamics to be fought against for sake of a more equal political arena whose fruits all, both men and women can benefit from.

The Role of Civil Society Organizations

Therefore, it is evident that given the dynamism of the issue and hindrances to transformative policy and governance, civil society organizations who are the main frontrunners to the process of women's political ambidexterity in Baluchistan. Likewise, the activities of the female organizations that according to Khan and Rahman are part of the civil society organizations and claim an institutional support of policies which adapt gender perspectives; and the labour of front liners in the government boards of gender, and others is contributing to an extent of 101% full support to women politicians and others within their home domains have become far reaching and ventured into untraditional venues of facilitating the closing of the consistency gap which appear inherently. Understandably, Iqbal and Malik posit, long term joint usership between the civil society organizations and the forces of the government or any home occupancy and community leaders is a vital shift in the paradigm that will ensure shift in paradigm that will make change be part of the change for centuries, while Ahmed et al. also reiterate, creation of change by CSO partnered government bodies creates alternative avenues from which policies of gender may be mainstreamed as a governmental system of governance. Not to mention leaning on their potential and networks the CSOs fuse the voices and propel women's voices more than before, and in other words they propel the institutions which adopt PR justice in political law and governance.

Towards Actionable Strategies for Empowerment

Further understanding about women's political participation in Baluchistan can be results for reference. It means that Khan (2021) advocates for

capacity-building programs targeted primarily at women so they acquire the skills and knowledge required to effectively traverse political spaces. Similarly, legislative reforms such as quota systems or other ways of altering elections in favor of equal representation for women under such circumstances (Malik & Hussain 2019). Moreover, creating an environment in political parties where women leaders can grow is essential for both fostering female talent and fighting against gender prejudice. This means that training programs and internships performed within political organizations will help break down the many obstacles confronting women in politics (Khattak & Baloch 2016). Also, promoting collaboration among civil society organizations (CSOs), government agencies and political actors on a shared agenda for gender-inclusive governance is indispensable (Nasir, 2018).

Research Methodology

Participants: A purposive sampling technique was adopted to select key informants who had experience reflecting on or in activities to promote women's political participation. The participants included women politicians, community leaders, activists and a host of ordinary folk.

Research Setting

The investigation was conducted in Baluchistan Province, Pakistan, taking account of urban as well as rural areas in an effort to reflect different perspectives.

Data Collection: The main methods adopted in data collection were semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions (FGDS).

Data Collection Instruments:

Thematic Analysis: Thematic analysis, a widely used qualitative method (Boyatzis, 1998) that is particularly effective when the researcher is exploring uncharted territory; was applied to find and develop both patterns of thought modes out from the data within participants' heads too.

Findings & Analysis

This section of the chapter focuses on participants' accounts and narrations of their experiences and perspectives of women's political involvement. Through the narratives, the section seeks to establish the issues that lead women into politics, their vision in the field, and the sophisticated problems they encounter at both personal and social levels.

Sources of Political Participation

The analysis of participants' narrations shows a range of the sources of women's passion towards active political participation. While some are devoted to social justice and community interests, other ladies pursue politics as a way of addressing the personal matters of discrimination based on gender. Economic gains, self-recognition, and community obligations have also been enlisted.

Participants' Quotes: Activist participant A shares, "Seeing the disparities women face in our society fueled my determination to bring about change. Politics became a means to advocate for equal opportunities and challenge the status quo". Participant B, a women's rights advocate adds, "I envision a Baluchistan where women are active decision-makers, shaping policies that truly reflect the needs of our communities. I want to pave the way for other women to follow".

Challenges at Personal and Societal Levels

The narratives of the participating women also provide the notions of their personal and social life with which they connect their participation. In the first case, these problems include the difficulties of taking political challenges head on and proper combining their political lives whilst their family activities. Speaking about the challenges ladies meet socially, these are the inferior position of women in the current appropriated with unequally low wages and the stigma of men with a concern for political activity among men and women.

Though the participants manifest a high sense of commitment towards political participation, they bring out the personal and societal challenges that they face in the process through their responses. As such, societal expectations evidently put pressure on women due to the norms that forbid them from delving into the public domain. Therefore, the resistance from immediate family members and the society is the first challenge that the participants faced. Kennedy and Wisler note that the process is surrounded with stereotypes which question women's capacity to manoeuvre and survive the harsh political terrain. Additionally, participants acknowledged the absence of a political support infrastructure for women.

Participant Quote: Participant C Local leader:

"Striking a balance between political responsibilities and familial expectations is a real hassle. Many families view women in politics as deviant from societal practice."

Participant Quote: Participant D Female Politician

“It is a continuous struggle breaking through the gender biases in political parties. The inadequacy of resources and party support frustrates our efforts. “In conclusion, this section evidently mirrors the broad horizon that defines women’s political participation in Baluchistan. The inspiration that sparks the participants’ interest in politics has evidently manifested herein. The section has also brought out the political elaborations of the participants and the various personal and societal challenges faced. As such, the analysis of the details herein offers an insight into the intricacies of women’s engagement in politics and forms a basis for the crafting of the other portions of the women political participation discussion.

Challenges Encountered in the Participation of Women in Politics

The section examines the challenges that constitute the bulwark to the full participation of women in politics in the context of Baluchistan. As such, the complex cultural elements, societal expectations, and pressures, gender discrimination, threats and violence against women, all form the components of the challenges experienced by women in the political arena. The tension and pressure from societal norms within the political momentum constitute the first challenge that the participants had to put up with according to their response.

Participant Quote: Participant E Community leader:

“Cultural norms define politics as ‘inappropriate’ for women. The challenge is balancing societal expectation and political exposure.”

Gender Discrimination and Stereotyping

The experiences that participants shared revealed the impacts of gender discrimination and stereotypes at a deeper level in politics. A good number of them narrated how their competency had come to be questioned more often, the feeling being attributed that women are vulnerable in leadership. In addition, several participants revealed that the stereotypes exposed women as more emotional and less skilled, hence, limited participation further. Disappointingly, they further narrated their experiences of threats and violence, which targeted intimidating women in politics to maintain their silence. I felt that the prevalence of these atrocities in society posed a significant concern due to the multitude of implications. As Participant G, who is a female politician, put it in the words, “threats and violence are used to undermine our credibility and discourage our involvement. But we refuse to be silenced”.

Likewise, the fact that participants highlighted the absence of supportive infrastructure as an additional challenge streamlined the sentiments they shared about their experiences. With such infrastructures not in place, our young politicians noted that resources were very minimal, policies hardly addressed their concerns, and mentorship or training programs were unavailable. The absence of mechanisms to address harassment further worsened their participation and comfort within the sector. I felt that political parties had exited a wonderful avenue of natured leaders and alienated several young women with the lack of support. In the words of Participant H, who is a young political activist, “political parties hardly have any mechanisms to address harassment and offer necessary support for the affected. This, however, alienates potential women leaders that wait to be part of the transformation”.

In summary, based on the discussion presented in this section, one specific one may note that many challenges affecting women’s political activity in Balochistan are closely linked to the specificities of cultural and political settings in the province. The interconnection of cultural norms and stereotypes, gender-related prejudices and biases, threats, and a limited availability of the necessary infrastructure combine to form severe challenges. The stories of the female participants illustrating the challenges they must overcome to actively participate in politics can confirm this idea; however, by developing new policies and introducing different changes to the existing ones can be designed and implemented.

Discussion of Findings

The current section builds on what has been discovered in the data by drawing parallels and comparing to previous research and literature work. Intersection of findings and theoretical frameworks The findings interact with various theoretical frameworks, especially those of women’s political participation. As The feminist perspective has also touched on many of the struggles encountered by women such as stereotypes, cultural inhibitions, and gender discrimination. Several of the issues are discussed and how women have overcome them are addressed by the women’s theories of empowerment. It recognizes that formal education combined with informal training, social networking, and the mobilization of grassroots networks are the means used by women to build networks. The findings further intersection with the aspect of policy or governance shows the properties of entire or better inclusion in the implementation of policies and the functioning of political organizations. This is because gender mainstreaming is primarily involved in women’s participation. Location and identity dynamics

The data findings may be relevant to the relationship between location and identity, either at the same location or across two or three different locations, by comparing urban and rural women. Ethnic and linguistic comparison of insights into similarities and differences on the one hand and then analysis through feminist intersectionality lenses reveals that location and identity such as location as an urban or rural woman and as an ethnic or linguistic community where women belong are key to political engagement.

Recommendations

Gender-sensitive policies – enact and enforce discriminatory laws and policies promoting gender inequality in political participation. Fabricated policies to benefit all parties without discrimination. Civic education Develop civic knowledge programs to generate knowledge of the value of women's social roles. Support networks – Experienced female politicians to assist in establishing support networks and gender forums. Leadership training – differentiated leadership training for women's needs. Media representation – Encourage equal and positive depiction of women in politics in the media to counter skewed ideas.

Resource allocation:

Allocate resources to women's political participation, including support in campaign financing and logistical resources.

Local Governance:

Give women a vital voice particularly in local governance structures hence enabling the people to be represented in the communities by women who would be good leaders.

Online Safety:

This would reduce the harassment and violence of women through the internet through efficient intervention.

Continuous Research:

This would help understand developments which would emerge in the front and hence change strategies hence promoting effective application.

Collaboration:

Women political agendas would be advanced through forum discussions with range of interest including national elections.

Implications for Policy and Practice

Gender Responsive Policies:

Make policies which would reduce the challenges that disabled women face on women political representation.

Training and Capacity Building:

Development and implementation of training programs for women to develop their leadership and political skills which prepare them for political position.

Women Network:

Establish women networks which promote women and women online initiatives and power capacities.

Engaging Traditional leaders:

Should encourage and entrust traditional and community leaders to have a common stand against cultural disabilities.

Legislation:

Legislation should be done to ensure that women are protected from violence and threats posed at them.

Grassroots Mobilization:

Application of workshop and community dialogues which would help in empowering women.

References

- Ahmed, N., & Iqbal, M. (2016). Women's Political Participation in Balochistan: A Study of Quetta City. *Journal of Law and Social Sciences*, 5(1), 101-112.
- Ali, N., & Kakar, R. (2016). Role of Women in Politics: A Case Study of Balochistan Assembly. *Pakistan Vision*, 17(2), 213-227.
- Ali, N., & Kakar, R. (2017). Political Participation of Women in Balochistan: An Empirical Analysis. *South Asian Studies*, 32(1), 87-100.
- Ali, N., & Kakar, R. (2019). Women's Political Participation and Socio-Economic Development: A Case Study of Balochistan. *Bulletin of Education and Research*, 41(1), 69-83.
- Ali, S. H., & Kakar, R. (2017). Women's Political Participation in Balochistan: Challenges and Prospects. *Journal of Gender and Social Issues*, 16(2), 128-145.
- Ali, S. S., & Faraz, F. (2016). Women's Participation in Political Processes: A Comparative Study of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. *Pakistan Vision*, 17(1), 121-135.
- Ali, S. S., & Faraz, F. (2017). Factors Influencing Women's Political Participation: A Case Study of Balochistan. *Journal of Political Studies*, 24(1), 143-158.
- Ali, S. S., & Khalid, M. (2016). Barriers to Women's Political Participation: A Case Study of Balochistan. *Journal of Political Studies*, 23(2), 365-379.
- Ali, S. S., & Khalid, M. (2019). Women's Political Participation and Decision Making: A Case Study of Balochistan. *Journal of Political Studies*, 26(2), 387-400.
- Baloch, N., & Qaisar, R. (2018). Women's Political Participation and Representation: A Comparative Analysis of Balochistan and Sindh. *South Asian Studies*, 33(1), 129-141.
- Baloch, S. (2016). Women's Political Empowerment in Balochistan: Opportunities and Challenges. *Pakistan Vision*, 17(2), 197-212.
- Iqbal, F., & Khan, A. (2018). Political Participation of Women in Balochistan: An Empirical Analysis. *Gender & Behaviour*, 16(4), 12286-12296.

- Iqbal, M., & Zaman, N. (2016). Women's Political Participation: A Case Study of Quetta, Balochistan. *Journal of Law and Social Sciences*, 5(2), 107-116.
- Kakar, S. A., & Ali, N. (2019). Women's Political Empowerment in Balochistan: A Case Study of Quetta District. *Journal of Gender and Social Issues*, 18(1), 61-76.
- Kakar, S. A., & Ali, S. H. (2016). Women's Political Participation in Balochistan: An Analysis of Challenges and Opportunities. *Pakistan Journal of Gender Studies*, 16(2), 69-88.
- Kazmi, Z. (2019). Women in Local Government: A Study of Women Councilors in Balochistan. *Journal of Political Studies*, 26(2), 339-351.
- Kazmi, Z., & Iqbal, F. (2018). Political Empowerment of Women: A Case Study of Balochistan. *South Asian Studies*, 33(2), 499-514.
- Kazmi, Z., & Iqbal, M. (2016). Role of Women in Political Decision Making: A Case Study of Balochistan. *Journal of Political Studies*, 23(2), 501-518.
- Khan, M. A., & Khattak, S. R. (2018). Women's Political Participation in Balochistan: An Analysis of Motivations and Challenges. *Pakistan Journal of Women's Studies: Alam-e-Niswan*, 25(1), 23-42.
- Khan, M. N., & Akhtar, S. (2017). Women's Participation in Political Processes: A Case Study of Balochistan. *Pakistan Journal of Women's Studies: Alam-e-Niswan*, 24(2), 127-144.
- Khan, M. S., & Shujaat, K. (2016). Women's Political Empowerment: A Study of Balochistan. *Journal of Political Studies*, 23(1), 147-160.
- Khan, R. A., & Khan, F. (2015). Gender and Political Participation: A Comparative Study of Women's Participation in Balochistan and Punjab. *Bulletin of Education and Research*, 37(1), 87-99.
- Khan, S. A., & Akhtar, S. (2017). Empowerment of Women through Political Participation: A Study of Balochistan. *Journal of Political Studies*, 24(2), 235-248.
- Khattak, S. R., & Qureshi, S. M. (2016). Women's Political Participation in Balochistan: An Analysis of Barriers and Strategies. *Pakistan Journal of Women's Studies: Alam-e-Niswan*, 23(2), 109-124.

- Majeed, T., & Naseer, S. (2015). Women's Political Participation in Balochistan: A Case Study of Quetta District. *Journal of Political Studies*, 22(1), 73-88.
- Malik, N., & Sulehri, S. A. (2018). Role of Women in Political Decision Making: A Case Study of Balochistan. *Pakistan Journal of Gender Studies*, 18(2), 1-14.
- Naseem, S., & Shaikh, S. (2016). Women's Political Empowerment in Balochistan: A Study of Motivations and Challenges. *Journal of Political Studies*, 23(1), 273-288.
- Naseer, S., & Rashid, A. (2018). Women's Political Participation and Decision Making: A Case Study of Balochistan Assembly. *Bulletin of Education and Research*, 40(2), 33-48.
- Qureshi, S. M., & Khattak, S. R. (2015). Role of Women in Politics: A Case Study of Balochistan. *Bulletin of Education and Research*, 37(2), 79-89.
- Qureshi, S. M., & Khattak, S. R. (2017). Women's Political Participation and Empowerment: A Comparative Study of Balochistan and Punjab. *Bulletin of Education and Research*, 39(1), 51-66.
- Rasheed, A., & Shah, S. S. (2017). Challenges and Opportunities for Women's Political Participation in Balochistan. *Journal of Political Studies*, 24(1), 183-199.
- Rasheed, A., & Shah, S. S. (2018). Political Participation of Women in Balochistan: Challenges and Prospects. *Pakistan Journal of Women's Studies: Alam-e-Niswan*, 25(1), 125-138.
- Rashid, A., & Chishti, K. H. (2016). Women's Political Participation and Decision Making: A Study of Balochistan Assembly. *Journal of Political Studies*, 23(1), 157-172.
- Rashid, A., & Chishti, K. H. (2018). Gender and Political Participation: A Case Study of Women in Balochistan. *Journal of Gender Studies*, 27(4), 472-488.
- Rashid, A., & Chishti, K. H. (2019). Women's Participation in Local Government: A Case Study of Balochistan. *Journal of Political Studies*, 26(1), 161-178.
- Raza, G., & Jaffri, A. (2017). Empowerment of Women through Political Participation: A Study of Balochistan. *Pakistan Journal of Gender Studies*, 17(1), 1-16.

- Raza, G., & Jaffri, A. (2018). Challenges to Women's Political Participation in Balochistan. *Journal of South Asian Studies*, 3(1), 1-14.
- Raza, G., & Shah, S. S. (2016). Barriers to Women's Political Participation: A Case Study of Balochistan. *Pakistan Journal of Women's Studies: Alam-e-Niswan*, 23(1), 43-58.
- Raza, G., & Shah, S. S. (2017). Women's Political Participation in Balochistan: An Analysis of Barriers and Enablers. *Pakistan Journal of Gender Studies*, 17(2), 103-118.
- Rizvi, S. S., & Qazi, W. A. (2018). Sociopolitical Participation of Women in Balochistan. *Pakistan Journal of Women's Studies: Alam-e-Niswan*, 25(2), 133-152.
- Shah, N. (2017). Women's Participation in Balochistan's Political Landscape. *Strategic Studies*, 37(4), 81-100.
- Sherani, H. I., & Akhtar, S. (2015). Political Participation of Women in Balochistan: A Case Study of Quetta. *Pakistan Journal of Gender Studies*, 15(2), 79-94.
- Siddique, Z., & Iqbal, M. (2015). Gender Dynamics and Women's Political Participation: A Case Study of Balochistan. *Pakistan Journal of Women's Studies: Alam-e-Niswan*, 22(1), 79-94.
- Siddique, Z., & Iqbal, M. (2017). Factors Influencing Women's Political Participation: A Study of Balochistan. *Pakistan Journal of Women's Studies: Alam-e-Niswan*, 24(1), 69-84.
- Siddique, Z., & Iqbal, M. (2018). Challenges to Women's Political Participation: A Study of Balochistan. *Pakistan Journal of Women's Studies: Alam-e-Niswan*, 25(2), 57-70.
- Siddique, Z., & Iqbal, M. (2019). Gender Discrimination and Women's Political Participation: A Case Study of Balochistan. *Bulletin of Education and Research*, 41(2), 29-42.
- Siddiqui, S. A., & Ali, S. H. (2017). Women's Political Participation in Balochistan: An Analysis of Challenges and Opportunities. *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 26(1), 141-160.
- Yousafzai, S., & Khan, A. (2015). Women's Political Participation and Empowerment: A Comparative Study of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. *South Asian Studies*, 30(2), 441-453.

- Yousafzai, S., & Khan, A. (2016). Empowerment of Women through Political Participation: A Case Study of Balochistan. *Journal of Gender and Social Issues*, 15(2), 119-134.
- Yousafzai, S., & Siddiqui, H. (2016). Women's Political Empowerment in Balochistan. *Gender & Development*, 24(2), 239-256.

Impacts of Modernization on Pashtun Youth and Culture in Balochistan

By

¹Razia, ²Surraya Bano

Abstract:

The basic aim of the current study was to analyze the impacts of modernization on Pashtun youth and culture in Balochistan. The current research uses both primary and secondary sources of data collection. The combinations of both qualitative and quantitative designs have been used for current research study. SPSS has been used as tool for data analysis. Convenience sampling techniques were used to get the quantitative data from Quetta city from 50 Pashtun students living in Quetta city.

Keywords: Modernization, Pashtun Culture, Youth, Balochistan.

Introduction:

Modernity can be understood as the result of modernity shifting from an agrarian or feudal society towards capitalism, industrialization, and then modernity again. In contrast, modernization is the continuation of modernity (Barker, 2005). The idea of modernization is linked to the evidence of significant cultural change and the persistence of distinctive cultural traditions. Modifications are related to the shift, moving away from comprehensive traditions and customs and towards ones that are more logical, tolerant, interactive, and believe in modernization (Ronald, 2000). When we talk about modernization, we mean the social transformation brought about by institutions and organizations similar to those found in other countries (Arnold and Hurn, 1966). Examining the last two centuries, there has been a growing shift in family values that

¹M.Phil., Scholar Department of Pakistan Study Centre, university of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

² Dr. Surraya Bano. Research Supervisor and Assistant, Professor. Department of Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan.

supports characteristics such as self-choice marriage, nuclear families, romantic love, equal spousal relationships, lower fertility, and late marriage (Inglehart, 1997; Gubernskaya, 2010; Lesthaeghe and Meekers, 1987). Modernization has led to an increase in urbanization in the world today (Chaudhry, 2004). As modernity and urbanization spread, the family structure underwent enormous transformations. This situation resulted in children straying from the joint family structure. According to Mishra, Ansari, and Mishra (2012), modern dual-career families based on equal sex roles, liberal, and adult cohabitation without marriage are replacing traditional families associated with rigid gender-based sex roles in contemporary societies (Mishra, Ansari, and Mishra, 2012). Modernization has serious effects on the social structure and environment of societies, making it one of the more potent but less certain forces in human affairs today. Adverse changes in the century-old norms, values, and traditions of rural areas have been penetrated by modernization (Ibrahim et al., 2011). People who participate in different types of social activities or lead regular lives typically view socio-cultural values as the essential meanings of life (Štimac & Šimić, 2012; Abrahám et al., 2015; Strielkowski & Weyskrabova, 2014).

Research Methodology

This research study focuses on the viewpoints regarding the Pashtun youth living in Quetta. The theme and subject matter of the study is quite sensitive because of the tribal traditions and background. The majority of Pashtun citizens strongly believe on their deep-rooted ancestral tribal traditions. Considering the above-mentioned issues, the study uses the descriptive and analytical methods in order to get the real and factual results. The research was conducted in Quetta city. The sampled respondents n=50 were chosen from different areas of Quetta city. The survey data was collected by convenience sampling techniques. The data was analyzed by SPSS software.

Results and Discussion

Table 1.1

age of the Research Participants

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 15-20	22	44.0	44.0	44.0
20-25	9	18.0	18.0	62.0
25-30	19	38.0	38.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

The above table is showing that 44 percent were 15-20 years old. 38 percent were 25-30 years old. 18 percent were 20-25 years old.

Table 1.2

Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	41	82.0	82.0	82.0
Female	9	18.0	18.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

The above table is showing that 82 percent were males. 18 percent were females.

Table 1.3

Education

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Middle	10	20.0	20.0	20.0
SSC	10	20.0	20.0	40.0
B.A	9	18.0	18.0	58.0
M.A	21	42.0	42.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

The above table is showing that 42 percent were M.A students. 20 percent were students of S.S.C and Middle each. 18 percent were B.A students.

Table 1.4

How do you perceive the balance between traditional Pashtun values and modern values in your family?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Mostly Traditional	13	26.0	26.0	26.0
Balanced Mix	16	32.0	32.0	58.0
Mostly Modern	21	42.0	42.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

The above table is showing that 42 percent think that their families are mostly modern. 32 percent think that their families are mostly balanced mix. 26 percent think that their families are mostly traditional.

Table 1.5

Do you believe that the influx of modern values has positively or negatively impacted Pashtun families?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Positive Impact	28	56.0	56.0	56.0
Negative Impact	12	24.0	24.0	80.0
don't know	10	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

The above table is showing that 56 percent think that modernization has positive effects on Pashtun families. 24 percent think that there are negative effects on Pashtun families because of modernization.

Table 1.6

In what manner the modernization has brought alterations in your family?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Changed the decision making process	19	38.0	38.0	38.0
changed the family size	13	26.0	26.0	64.0
brought changes in relationships	18	36.0	36.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

The above table is showing that 38 percent think that modernization has changed the decision making process in their families. 36 percent think that modernization has brought changes in relationships in their families. 26 percent think that modernization has changed the family sizes.

Table 1.7

Has modernization strengthened or weakened the family bonds?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strengthened bonds	38	76.0	76.0	76.0
weakened Bonds	8	16.0	16.0	92.0
dont know	4	8.0	8.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

The above table is showing that 76 percent think that modernization has strengthened bonds. 16 percent think that modernization has weakened bonds.

Table 1.8

In what manner the modernization has brought changes in Pashtun values?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid In Language Use	10	20.0	20.0	20.0
In Traditional Clothing	9	18.0	18.0	38.0
In Celebration of Cultural Events	10	20.0	20.0	58.0
In Religious Practices	21	42.0	42.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

The above table is showing that 42 percent think that modernization has brought changes in religious practices. 20 percent think that modernization has brought changes in language use. 20 percent think that that modernization has brought changes in celebration of cultural events. 18 percent think that modernization has brought changes relationships in traditional clothing.

Table 1.9

What are the main challenges Pashtun families face due to modernization?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Social Disintegration	16	32.0	32.0	32.0
Cultural Erosion	14	28.0	28.0	60.0
Conflicts	20	40.0	40.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

The above table is showing that 40 percent think that conflicts are the main challenges Pashtun families face due to modernization. 32 percent think that social disintegrations are the main challenges Pashtun families face due to modernization. 28 percent think that cultural erosions are the main challenges Pashtun families face due to modernization.

Table 1.10

Has modernization been more beneficial or detrimental to Pashtun families?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid More Beneficial	41	82.0	82.0	82.0
More Detrimental	9	18.0	18.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

The above table is showing that 82 percent think that modernization has been more beneficial to Pashtun families 18 percent think that modernization has been more detrimental to Pashtun families.

Conclusion

The comprehensive evaluation of the aforementioned consequences showed that modernization's effects were observed at many dimensions in Pashtun society Balochistan. The study participants revealed that people in both rural and urban areas are now choosing new patterns of life while eschewing the traditional aspects of their culture due to the advent of modernization through various means, especially education, media, urbanization, etc. Modernization has changed the decision making process in Pashtun families. Also modernization has strengthened family bonds. Modernization has brought changes in religious practices, in language use, in celebration of cultural events as well as changes relationships in traditional clothing. Also modernization has brought significant challenges like conflicts, social disintegrations and cultural erosions among Pashtun families.

References:

- Abrahám, J., Bilan, Y., Krauchenia, A., & Strielkowski, W. (2015). Planning horizon in labour supply of Belarusian small entrepreneurs. *Economic Research/Ekonomska Istraživanja*, 28(1), 773-787.
- Arnold S & Hurn C. (1966). *The Experience of Modernization*. University of California, Berkeley. *Sociometry*. Vol. 29. No. 4. Pp. 378-395.
- Barker, C. (2005). *Cultural Studies: theories and practice*. Sage Publishing.
- Chaghry, A. (2004). *Rural Sociology. Dominant Publishers and Distribution*. New Delhi. P. 105.
- Gubernskaya, Zoya. *Changing Attitudes Toward Marriage and Children in Six Countries. Sociological Perspectives*. 2010; 53:179–200.
- Ibrahim, S., A., Abbasi, M.H., Adnan, A., and Bhatti, W. (2011). Cognition and Impact of Modernization in Changing Normative Structure of Family System (A Case Study). *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, Vol. 2 No. 14.
- Inglehart, Ronald F. (1997). *Modernization and Post modernization: Cultural, Economic, and Political Change in 43 Societies*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Lesthaeghe, Ron; Meekers, Dominique. (1987). Value changes and the dimensions of familism in the European community. *European Journal of Population/Revue européenne de Démographie*, 2:225–268.
- Mishra, R., Ansari, S., and Mishra, S. (2012). A comparative study of changing Family Composition, Structure and Practices in urban area of Kanpur City (U.P.), *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*, Volume 2, Issue 10.
- Ronald, P. *American Sociological Review*. (2000). Vol. 65 (February: 19-51 University of Michigan. P.67
- Stimac, H., & Simic, M. L. (2012). Competitiveness in higher education: A need for marketing orientation and service quality. *Economics & Sociology*, 5(2), 23.

Strielkowski, W., & Weyskrabova, B. (2014). Ukrainian labour migration and remittances in the Czech Republic. *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie*, 105(1), 30-45

ششماہی انگلش / اُردو تحقیقی اور تجزیاتی مقالات کا مجلہ

Vol. 19 No. 1 January June 2024

Online ISSN: 2710-2416

ISSN: 2311-6803

مطالعہ پاکستان



مدیر - پروفیسر ڈاکٹر محمد عثمان توبہ وال

January June 2024

مرکز مطالعہ پاکستان ، جامعہ بلوچستان کوئٹہ مجلس انتظامی

سرپرست

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر ظہور بازئی

مدیر اعلیٰ

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر عادل زمان

مدیر

ڈاکٹر محمد عثمان توبہ وال

معاونین مدیر

ڈاکٹر نور احمد

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر کلیم اللہ بڑیچ

ڈاکٹر سید عین الدین

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر غلام فاروق

بلوچ

پروفیسر یوسف علی رودینی

پروفیسر ثریا بانو

شریک کار مدیر

پروفیسر تعلیم بادشاہ

قاری عبدالرحمن

شازیہ جعفر

نذیر احمد کاسی

شرف بی بی

کمپوزنگ سیکشن

بجار خان

پرویز احمد

مجلس ادارت بین الاقوامی

پروفیسر یانی سرامانی (تھائی لینڈ)

پروفیسر محمد اسلم سید (امریکہ)

ڈاکٹر جمیل فاروقی (کوالمپور)

ڈاکٹر شہناز جندانی (امریکہ)

ڈاکٹر علینا بشیر (شیکاگو)

ڈاکٹر موریاما کڈوکی (جاپان)

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر فدا محمد (امریکہ)

ڈاکٹر نصیر دشتی (لندن)

ڈاکٹر نصیب اللہ (کینیڈا)

جونى چنگ (فرانس)

مجلس ادارت قومى

پروفيسر ڈاکٹر عبدالرزاق صابر

تربت يونيورسٹى۔

ڈاکٹر فخرالاسلام

پشاور يونيورسٹى۔

ڈاکٹر عبدالصبور

تربت يونيورسٹى۔

سيد منہاج الحسن

پشاور يونيورسٹى۔

پروفيسر ڈاکٹر جاوید حيدر سيد

گجرات يونيورسٹى۔

ڈاکٹر سيد وقار على شاه

قائد اعظم يونيورسٹى۔

پروفيسر ڈاکٹر مسرت عابد

پنجاب يونيورسٹى۔

پروفيسر ڈاکٹر خاليدہ جمالى

جامشورو سندھ يونيورسٹى۔

ڈاکٹر نصر اللہ وزیر

پشاور یونیورسٹی۔

ڈاکٹر محمد قاسم سومرو

جامشورو سندھ یونیورسٹی۔

**جملہ حقوق بحق مرکز مطالعہ پاکستان، جامعہ بلوچستان ،
کوئٹہ محفوظ ہیں**

اس شمارے میں شامل تمام نگارشات ماہرین سے منظور

شدہ ہیں - ادارے کا کسی بھی

مقالے کے نفس مضمون اور مدرجات سے متفق

ہونا ضروری نہیں ہے

معاونین: گراف کاری کمپوز کاری : منظور احمد، بچار خان نظر ثانی

: پرویز احمد

مجلہ: ششماہی تحقیقی مجلہ ضغامت صفحات

سال؛ 2024 ء

زرسالانہ : 2000 روپے فی شمارہ: 350 روپے رابطہ جات

پتا: مرکز مطالعہ پاکستان، جامعہ بلوچستان ، کوئٹہ

فون : ۹۲۱۱۲۹۱ - ۰۸۱ فیکس:

۹۲۱۱۲۹۱ - ۰۸۱ ای میل:

ڈاکٹر محمد عثمان ، ڈائریکٹر tobawal_2008@yahoo.com

ناشر:

پرینٹر: ایم - ایم ٹریڈرز جناح روڈ کوئٹہ۔ فون 081-2820375

قیام پاکستان اور اردو زبان

The Creation of Pakistan and the Urdu Language

By

Sumeira Dawood, Khalid Mehmood Khatak

محققہ: سمیرا داؤد

نگران

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر خالد محمود خٹک

صدر شعبہ اردو لسانیات و ادب

جامعہ بلوچستان کوئٹہ

Abstract

The Urdu language played a pivotal role in the creation of Pakistan. It was not only a symbol of the cultural and religious identity of Muslims in the subcontinent but also served as a unifying force among them. Leaders of the Pakistan Movement, especially Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, emphasized the importance of Urdu as a national language to foster unity among Muslims as one nation. After the establishment of Pakistan, Urdu was declared the national language to serve as a medium of communication across diverse regions of the country. It became a cornerstone of literature, journalism, and education, contributing to national integration and solidarity. Thus, the relationship between the creation of Pakistan and the Urdu language is deeply rooted in history, symbolizing the cultural and ideological foundation of the nation while promoting unity and harmony for future generations.

خلاصہ

قیام پاکستان کے دوران اردو زبان نے ایک اہم کردار ادا کیا۔ اردو زبان نہ صرف مسلمانوں کی تہذیبی اور ثقافتی شناخت کا حصہ تھی بلکہ یہ برصغیر کے مسلمانوں کے درمیان اتحاد کا ذریعہ بھی بنی۔ تحریک پاکستان کے قائدین، خصوصاً علامہ اقبال اور قائداعظم محمد علی جناح، نے اردو کو قومی زبان کی حیثیت دی

تاکہ ایک مشترکہ زبان مسلمانوں کو ایک قوم کی شکل میں متحد رکھ سکے۔

پاکستان کے قیام کے بعد اردو زبان کو قومی زبان کا درجہ دیا گیا تاکہ ملک کے تمام علاقوں کے درمیان رابطے کا ذریعہ بن سکے۔ اردو زبان نے ادب، صحافت اور تعلیم کے میدان میں بھی اپنی اہمیت کو ثابت کیا اور قومی یکجہتی کو فروغ دیا۔

لہذا، قیام پاکستان اور اردو زبان کا رشتہ ایک ایسا تاریخی اور تہذیبی تعلق ہے جو ہماری قومی شناخت کو مضبوط کرتا ہے اور آنے والی نسلوں کو اتحاد اور بھائی چارے کا درس دیتا ہے۔

قیام پاکستان کا مقصد ایک ایسی ریاست کا قیام تھا جہاں مسلمان اپنی مذہبی، ثقافتی اور معاشرتی اقدار کے مطابق زندگی گزار سکیں۔ اردو زبان نے تحریک پاکستان میں ایک اہم کردار ادا کیا کیونکہ یہ مسلمانوں کی تہذیب، ثقافت اور تشخص کی علامت تھی۔

اردو نے مسلمانوں کو ایک پلیٹ فارم پر جمع کیا اور ان کے درمیان اتحاد پیدا کیا۔ قائداعظم محمد علی جناح نے اردو کو قومی زبان قرار دیا کیونکہ یہ مختلف علاقوں کے مسلمانوں کے درمیان رابطے کا ذریعہ تھی۔ اردو زبان نے تحریک آزادی کے دوران لوگوں کو شعور دینے اور انہیں جدوجہد کے لیے متحرک کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کیا۔

قیام پاکستان کے بعد اردو زبان کو قومی زبان کا درجہ دیا گیا تاکہ یہ تمام پاکستانیوں کو ایک لڑی میں پرو سکے اور قومی یکجہتی کو فروغ دے سکے۔

قیام پاکستان اور اردو زبان

پاکستان کا قیام 14 اگست 1947 کو عمل میں آیا، جو برصغیر کے مسلمانوں کے لیے ایک علیحدہ وطن کی تشکیل کا نتیجہ تھا۔ یہ خواب علامہ اقبال نے دیکھا اور قائداعظم محمد علی جناح کی قیادت

میں حقیقت میں بدلا۔ اس مملکت کے قیام کا مقصد مسلمانوں کو ان کے مذہبی، ثقافتی، اور سماجی اقدار کے مطابق آزاد ماحول فراہم کرنا تھا۔

اردو زبان نے قیام پاکستان میں ایک کلیدی کردار ادا کیا۔ یہ زبان برصغیر کے مسلمانوں کی شناخت کی علامت بن گئی تھی۔ اردو نے نہ صرف مختلف زبان بولنے والے مسلمانوں کو ایک پلیٹ فارم پر متحد کیا بلکہ تحریک پاکستان کے دوران عوام کو ایک دوسرے کے قریب لانے میں بھی اہم کردار ادا کیا۔ قائداعظم نے اردو کو پاکستان کی قومی زبان قرار دیا کیونکہ یہ تمام صوبوں میں سمجھی اور بولی جاتی تھی، اور یہ مسلمانوں کی ثقافتی وراثت کی نمائندہ تھی۔

اردو زبان کا تعلق نہ صرف پاکستان کی تخلیق سے ہے بلکہ یہ آج بھی قومی اتحاد کی علامت ہے۔ اس زبان نے ادب، شاعری، اور صحافت میں بے مثال ترقی کی اور ہماری تاریخ اور ثقافت کو محفوظ رکھنے میں اہم کردار ادا کیا۔ اردو زبان کے ذریعے ہم اپنی نسلوں کو اپنی تاریخ سے روشناس کروا سکتے ہیں۔

تاہم، آج کے دور میں اردو زبان کو مختلف چیلنجز کا سامنا ہے۔ انگریزی اور دیگر بین الاقوامی زبانوں کے اثرات کے باعث اردو کو اپنے مقام کو برقرار رکھنے میں مشکلات پیش آرہی ہیں۔ ہمیں بحیثیت قوم یہ سمجھنا ہوگا کہ اپنی زبان کی حفاظت کرنا اور اسے فروغ دینا ہماری ذمہ داری ہے۔

تعمیر پاکستان اور اردو زبان ایک دوسرے سے جڑے ہوئے ہیں۔ اردو نہ صرف ہماری قومی زبان ہے بلکہ ہماری ثقافتی شناخت کا اہم حصہ بھی ہے۔ اگر ہم اپنی زبان اور ثقافت کو زندہ رکھنا چاہتے ہیں تو ہمیں اردو زبان کو فروغ دینا ہوگا تاکہ یہ ہمیشہ ہماری قومی وحدت کی علامت بنی رہے۔

تشکیل پاکستان میں اردو زبان و ادب کا حصہ

پاکستان کے قیام میں اردو زبان و ادب نے ایک اہم اور لازوال کردار ادا کیا۔ اردو نہ صرف ایک زبان تھی بلکہ یہ برصغیر کے

مسلمانوں کی تہذیبی اور ثقافتی شناخت کی علامت بھی بن گئی تھی۔ تحریکِ پاکستان کے دوران اردو زبان نے مسلمانوں کو ایک پلیٹ فارم پر جمع کرنے میں بنیادی کردار ادا کیا۔

اردو زبان نے اس دور کے شعرا، ادیبوں اور صحافیوں کے ذریعے تحریکِ آزادی کو پروان چڑھایا۔ علامہ اقبال کی شاعری نے مسلمانوں میں جذبہٴ حریت پیدا کیا، جنہوں نے اپنی نظموں میں نہ صرف مسلم امہ کو بیدار کیا بلکہ مسلمانوں کے لیے ایک علیحدہ وطن کا خواب بھی پیش کیا۔ اردو ادب کے نامور ادیبوں جیسے مولانا محمد علی جوہر، مولانا حسرت موہانی، اور دیگر نے اپنے تحریروں اور تقاریر کے ذریعے آزادی کی تحریک کو مضبوط کیا۔

تحریکِ پاکستان میں اردو اخبارات اور رسائل نے بھی ایک اہم کردار ادا کیا۔ "الہلال" اور "زمیندار" جیسے اخبارات نے مسلمانوں میں سیاسی شعور اجاگر کیا اور تحریکِ آزادی کے پیغام کو عوام تک پہنچایا۔ ان اخبارات کے ذریعے عوام کو تحریک کے نظریات اور اہمیت سے آگاہ کیا گیا۔

اردو زبان نے مسلمانوں کے درمیان اتحاد پیدا کرنے میں ایک پل کا کام کیا۔ مختلف زبانیں اور بولیاں بولنے والے مسلمان اردو کے ذریعے ایک دوسرے سے جڑے رہے۔ قائداعظم محمد علی جناح نے اردو کو پاکستان کی قومی زبان قرار دینے کی حمایت کی کیونکہ وہ سمجھتے تھے کہ یہ زبان مختلف قومیتوں کے درمیان یکجہتی کو فروغ دے گی۔

تشکیلِ پاکستان کے بعد اردو زبان و ادب نے قومی شناخت کے فروغ میں بھی اہم کردار ادا کیا۔ اردو شاعری اور نثر نے پاکستان کی ثقافت، تاریخ، اور آزادی کے جذبے کو ہمیشہ زندہ رکھا۔ اردو ادب آج بھی ہماری قومی یکجہتی اور تہذیبی ورثے کی نمائندگی کرتا ہے۔

تشکیل پاکستان میں اردو زبان و ادب کا کردار نہایت اہم اور ناقابلِ فراموش ہے۔ یہ زبان اور ادب ہماری آزادی کی جدوجہد کی داستان کو محفوظ رکھنے کا ذریعہ ہیں اور ہمیں اپنی تہذیب و ثقافت سے جوڑے رکھتے ہیں۔ ہمیں اردو زبان کو فروغ دینا اور اس کی اہمیت کو آئندہ نسلوں تک منتقل کرنا چاہیے تاکہ یہ ہمیشہ ہماری قومی شناخت اور وحدت کی علامت بنی رہے۔

قیام پاکستان اور اردو-ہندی تنازعہ

برصغیر میں مسلمانوں اور ہندوؤں کے درمیان مذہبی، سماجی، اور ثقافتی اختلافات کے ساتھ ساتھ لسانی تنازعے نے بھی قیام پاکستان میں اہم کردار ادا کیا۔ اردو اور ہندی کا تنازعہ ان اختلافات میں سے ایک تھا جو وقت کے ساتھ شدت اختیار کرتا گیا اور بالآخر مسلمانوں کے لیے ایک علیحدہ ریاست کے قیام کی بنیاد بنا۔

اردو کی ابتداء اور مسلمانوں کی تہذیب

اردو زبان برصغیر کی گنگا جمنی تہذیب کا حصہ تھی، لیکن اس کی اصل شناخت مسلمانوں کی زبان کے طور پر ہوئی۔ یہ زبان فارسی، عربی، اور مقامی بولیوں کے امتزاج سے تشکیل پائی اور مسلمانوں کے علمی، مذہبی، اور ثقافتی اظہار کا ذریعہ بن گئی۔ اردو زبان نے مسلمانوں کی تاریخ، ادب، اور سیاست میں اہم مقام حاصل کیا اور یہ تحریکِ آزادی کے دوران مسلمانوں کے درمیان اتحاد کی علامت بن گئی۔

اردو-ہندی تنازعے کا آغاز

1857 کی جنگِ آزادی کے بعد، برطانوی حکمرانوں نے مسلمانوں کو سیاسی، تعلیمی، اور سماجی طور پر کمزور کرنے کی کوشش کی۔ اسی دوران ہندو رہنماؤں نے اردو زبان کی مخالفت کرتے ہوئے ہندی کو دیوناگری رسم الخط میں فروغ دینے کی مہم شروع کی۔ 1867 میں "ہندی-اردو تنازعہ" اس

وقت شدت اختیار کر گیا جب ہندوؤں نے اردو کو سرکاری زبان کی حیثیت سے ہٹا کر ہندی کو نافذ کرنے کا مطالبہ کیا۔

سر سید احمد خان، جو مسلمانوں کے سیاسی اور تعلیمی رہنما تھے، نے اس تنازعے کو مسلمانوں کے خلاف ایک بڑی سازش قرار دیا۔ انہوں نے واضح طور پر کہا کہ ہندو اور مسلمان دو مختلف قومیں ہیں جن کے مذہب، ثقافت، اور زبان میں واضح فرق ہے۔ یہ تنازعہ وہ پہلا موقع تھا جب مسلمانوں کو اپنی علیحدہ قومی شناخت کا شدت سے احساس ہوا۔

تحریکِ پاکستان اور اردو کا کردار

اردو زبان تحریکِ پاکستان کے دوران مسلمانوں کی شناخت اور اتحاد کی علامت بن گئی۔ اردو نے تمام زبانیں بولنے والے مسلمانوں کو ایک پلیٹ فارم پر جمع کیا۔ علامہ اقبال کی شاعری اور قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح کی تقاریر اردو زبان میں ہونے کی وجہ سے مسلمانوں کے دلوں تک پہنچیں۔ اردو زبان نے تحریکِ پاکستان کو جلا بخشی اور مسلمانوں کو ان کے مقصد کے لیے متحرک کیا۔

قیامِ پاکستان کے بعد اردو کی حیثیت

1947 میں قیامِ پاکستان کے بعد اردو کو قومی زبان قرار دیا گیا۔ قائد اعظم نے اردو کو قومی وحدت کی علامت قرار دیا اور کہا کہ یہ زبان پاکستان کے تمام صوبوں کو ایک دوسرے سے جوڑنے میں مدد دے گی۔

نتیجہ

اردو ہندی تنازعہ برصغیر کے مسلمانوں کی علیحدہ شناخت کے ادراک کی ایک بڑی وجہ تھا۔ اردو نہ صرف مسلمانوں کی تہذیبی اور ثقافتی وراثت کی علامت بنی بلکہ یہ قیامِ پاکستان کی جدوجہد میں ایک اہم عنصر بھی ثابت ہوئی۔ اردو زبان آج بھی پاکستان کی قومی یکجہتی اور ثقافتی شناخت کی بنیاد ہے، اور اس کی حفاظت اور فروغ ہماری ذمہ داری ہے۔

قیام پاکستان میں سر سید احمد خان اور ان کے رفقاء کار کا کردار

سر سید احمد خان برصغیر کے مسلمانوں کے لیے ایک رہنما اور مصلح کی حیثیت رکھتے ہیں، جنہوں نے مسلمانوں کو تعلیمی، سماجی، اور سیاسی میدان میں بیدار کرنے کے لیے بے پناہ خدمات انجام دیں۔ اگرچہ ان کی زندگی میں قیام پاکستان کا خواب پورا نہ ہو سکا، لیکن ان کے افکار اور جدوجہد نے اس کی راہ ہموار کی۔ ان کے رفقاء نے بھی مسلمانوں کی حالت بہتر بنانے اور ان میں اتحاد و شعور پیدا کرنے کے لیے بھرپور کردار ادا کیا۔

سر سید احمد خان کا کردار

دو قومی نظریہ کی بنیاد۔

سر سید احمد خان نے اردو ہندی تنازع کے دوران یہ واضح کیا کہ ہندو اور مسلمان دو الگ قومیں ہیں، جن کے مذہب، ثقافت، زبان، اور طرز زندگی میں نمایاں فرق ہے۔ ان کا یہ موقف قیام پاکستان کی نظریاتی بنیاد بنا، جو آگے چل کر دو قومی نظریہ کی صورت میں سامنے آیا۔

تعلیمی اصلاحات

سر سید احمد خان نے مسلمانوں میں تعلیم کے فروغ کے لیے علی گڑھ تحریک کا آغاز کیا۔ 1875 میں علی گڑھ مسلم کالج (بعد میں علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی) قائم کیا، جہاں سے مسلمانوں کی ایک نئی نسل تیار ہوئی، جو نہ صرف تعلیم یافتہ تھی بلکہ سیاسی طور پر بھی باشعور تھی۔ یہی نسل آگے چل کر تحریک پاکستان کی قیادت کا حصہ بنی۔

اردو زبان کا تحفظ

اردو زبان کو مسلمانوں کی تہذیبی اور ثقافتی شناخت کے طور پر فروغ دینا سر سید احمد خان کی ایک اہم کامیابی تھی۔ اردو زبان

کا تحفظ اور فروغ قیام پاکستان کے لیے مسلمانوں کی جداگانہ شناخت کو اجاگر کرنے کا ذریعہ بنا۔

سیاسی شعور

سر سید احمد خان نے مسلمانوں کو انگریزوں سے مفاہمت کی ضرورت پر زور دیا اور انگریز حکومت میں مسلمانوں کے حقوق کے لیے جدوجہد کی۔ ان کا یہ سیاسی شعور مسلمانوں کو سیاسی اتحاد اور قیادت کے لیے تیار کرنے میں اہم ثابت ہوا۔

سر سید کے رفقاء کا کردار

مولانا شبلی نعمانی

شبلی نعمانی نے علی گڑھ تحریک کے تعلیمی مشن کو آگے بڑھایا اور مسلمانوں میں علمی اور فکری شعور پیدا کیا۔ ان کی تحریریں مسلمانوں کے ماضی کے شاندار کارناموں کو اجاگر کرتی تھیں، جو ان میں خود اعتمادی پیدا کرنے کا ذریعہ بنیں۔

محسن الملک

محسن الملک نے علی گڑھ تحریک کو مضبوط بنانے میں اہم کردار ادا کیا۔ انہوں نے اردو زبان کے تحفظ کے لیے اردو ڈیفنس ایسوسی ایشن قائم کی، جو مسلمانوں کی ثقافتی شناخت کی حفاظت کا ایک اہم قدم تھا۔

وقار الملک

وقار الملک نے سر سید احمد خان کے ساتھ مل کر علی گڑھ تحریک کو منظم کیا اور مسلمانوں میں جدید تعلیم کے فروغ کے لیے اہم کام کیا۔

مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

حالی نے اپنی شاعری اور نثر کے ذریعے مسلمانوں میں بیداری پیدا کی۔ ان کی تحریریں اور شاعری مسلمانوں کے اتحاد اور تہذیبی شعور کو بڑھانے میں معاون ثابت ہوئیں۔

قیام پاکستان کی راہ ہموار کرنا

سر سید احمد خان اور ان کے رفقاء کی کاوشوں نے مسلمانوں کو تعلیم یافتہ، باشعور، اور منظم بنایا۔ ان کی جدوجہد نے برصغیر کے مسلمانوں میں ایک علیحدہ قوم ہونے کا احساس پیدا کیا، جو قیام پاکستان کی بنیاد بنی۔ ان کے قائم کردہ تعلیمی اداروں اور نظریات نے قائداعظم محمد علی جناح اور دیگر رہنماؤں کو تحریک پاکستان کے لیے تیار کیا۔

نتیجہ

سر سید احمد خان اور ان کے رفقاء کا کردار قیام پاکستان کی بنیاد رکھنے میں کلیدی حیثیت رکھتا ہے۔ ان کی تعلیمی، سماجی، اور فکری خدمات نے برصغیر کے مسلمانوں کو سیاسی اور نظریاتی طور پر تیار کیا، جو بالآخر قیام پاکستان کی صورت میں ایک علیحدہ ریاست کے حصول کا ذریعہ بنیں۔ ان کی کوششیں تاریخ کے صفحات میں سنہری حروف سے لکھی گئی ہیں۔

1857 کی جنگ آزادی میں شعرا ء کا کردار

1857 کی جنگ آزادی برصغیر کے مسلمانوں اور ہندوؤں کی انگریزوں کے خلاف پہلی مشترکہ بغاوت تھی، جس میں مختلف طبقوں نے حصہ لیا۔ اس تاریخی جدوجہد میں شعرا نے اپنے قلم اور الفاظ کے ذریعے قوم میں آزادی کا جذبہ پیدا کرنے، انگریزوں کے ظلم کے خلاف آواز اٹھانے، اور عوام کو بیدار کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کیا۔

شعرا کے جذبات اور مزاحمتی شاعری

شعرا نے اس دور میں اپنی شاعری کو عوام میں بیداری کا ذریعہ بنایا۔ ان کی نظمیں اور اشعار مظلوموں کی ترجمانی اور انگریزوں کے خلاف عوام کو متحد کرنے کا ایک اہم ذریعہ بنے

غلامی کے خلاف شعری پیغام

شعرا نے آزادی کی اہمیت اور غلامی کے نقصانات کو اپنی شاعری میں نمایاں کیا۔ ان کی تحریریں عوام کے دلوں میں آزادی کے شعلے بھڑکانے کا باعث بنیں۔

انقلابی شاعری

کی جدوجہد میں کئی شعرا نے انقلابی شاعری کی بنیاد 1857 رکھی۔ ان اشعار میں ظلم و جبر کے خلاف مزاحمت اور قربانی کا درس دیا گیا۔ یہ شاعری مجاہدین آزادی کے حوصلے بلند کرنے میں مددگار ثابت ہوئی۔

اہم شعرا اور ان کا کردار

مرزا غالب

مرزا غالب نے 1857 کی جنگ آزادی کے دوران دہلی میں ہونے والی تباہی اور عوام کی حالت زار کو اپنی شاعری اور خطوط میں بیان کیا۔ ان کی تحریریں انگریزوں کے ظلم و ستم کا عکس پیش کرتی ہیں اور اس وقت کے سماجی حالات کو اجاگر کرتی ہیں۔

مولانا محمد حسین آزاد

مولانا آزاد نے اپنی شاعری اور نثر کے ذریعے آزادی کے پیغام کو عام کیا۔ ان کی تحریریں عوام کے جذبات کی عکاسی کرتی تھیں اور بغاوت کے لیے جذبہ پیدا کرتی تھیں۔

میر تقی میر

اگرچہ میر تقی میر 1857 سے پہلے کے شاعر تھے، لیکن ان کی شاعری نے آنے والے شعرا کو جرات اور بیداری کے موضوعات پر لکھنے کے لیے متاثر کیا

مولانا حالی

مولانا حالی نے جنگ آزادی کے بعد اپنی تحریروں کے ذریعے انگریزوں کے ظلم و ستم کو بیان کیا اور قوم کو اتحاد اور تعلیم کی طرف راغب کرنے کی کوشش کی۔

یابندیاں اور قربانیاں

انگریزوں نے شعرا کی تحریروں کو دبانے کی بھرپور کوشش کی۔ کئی شعرا کو قید و بند کی صعوبتوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑا، اور کچھ کو جلا وطن کر دیا گیا۔ ان کے کلام کو ضبط کیا گیا، لیکن وہ اپنی مزاحمت جاری رکھے ہوئے تھے۔

نتیجہ

کی جنگ آزادی میں شعرا نے عوامی بیداری اور انقلابی 1857 جذبے کو زندہ رکھنے میں اہم کردار ادا کیا۔ ان کی شاعری نہ صرف اس وقت کے عوام کے لیے ایک رہنما تھی بلکہ آج بھی آزادی کی تحریک میں ان کی قربانیوں کو خراج تحسین پیش کرتی ہے۔ شعرا نے ثابت کیا کہ قلم کی طاقت تلوار سے کم نہیں ہوتی، اور ان کے الفاظ آج بھی جدوجہد اور آزادی کے جذبے کی علامت ہیں۔

اردو زبان کے ابتدائی نظریات

اردو زبان کی ابتدا اور اس کے نظریات برصغیر کی تہذیبی، ثقافتی، اور لسانی تاریخ کے آئینے میں نمایاں ہیں۔ یہ زبان مختلف زبانوں کے امتزاج سے وجود میں آئی اور اپنی ساخت، الفاظ، اور قواعد میں ایک منفرد حیثیت رکھتی ہے۔ اردو کے ابتدائی نظریات اس کی تشکیل، ترقی، اور اس کے مقصد پر روشنی ڈالتے ہیں۔ اردو زبان کی ابتدا اور اس کے نظریات برصغیر کی تہذیبی، ثقافتی، اور لسانی تاریخ کے آئینے میں نمایاں ہیں۔ یہ زبان مختلف زبانوں کے امتزاج سے وجود میں آئی اور اپنی ساخت، الفاظ، اور قواعد میں ایک منفرد حیثیت رکھتی

ہے۔ اردو کے ابتدائی نظریات اس کی تشکیل، ترقی، اور اس کے مقصد پر روشنی ڈالتے ہیں۔

زبان کی ابتدا

اردو زبان کی جڑیں عربی، فارسی، ترکی، اور مقامی زبانوں میں پیوستہ ہیں۔ یہ زبان برصغیر میں مسلمانوں کی آمد کے بعد ایک رابطے کی زبان کے طور پر ابھری۔ اردو کا پہلا نظریہ یہ تھا کہ یہ زبان مختلف قوموں کے درمیان رابطے اور افہام و تفہیم کا ذریعہ بنے۔

ثقافت اور مذہب کا اثر

اردو زبان پر اسلامی ثقافت اور مذہب کا گہرا اثر تھا۔ ابتدائی اردو ادب میں مذہبی شاعری، صوفیانہ کلام، اور اسلامی تعلیمات کو فروغ دیا گیا۔ اردو کے ابتدائی نظریات میں یہ شامل تھا کہ زبان کو اسلامی تہذیب کا نمائندہ بنایا جائے۔

ادب اور تخلیقی صلاحیتیں

اردو زبان کو ابتدا سے ہی ادب کے فروغ کے لیے استعمال کیا گیا۔ اس زبان میں شاعری، نثر، اور داستان گوئی کا ایک منفرد انداز پروان چڑھا۔ اس کے ابتدائی نظریات میں ایک اہم پہلو یہ تھا کہ یہ زبان تخلیقی اظہار کا ایک اہم ذریعہ ہو۔

قومی یکجہتی کا تصور

اردو زبان کے ابتدائی نظریات میں اتحاد اور یکجہتی کا پیغام نمایاں تھا۔ یہ زبان نہ صرف مذہبی اور ثقافتی سطح پر لوگوں کو جوڑنے کا ذریعہ بنی بلکہ تحریک آزادی کے دوران بھی اتحاد کا مظہر رہی۔

تعلیمی اور علمی زبان

اردو کے ابتدائی نظریات میں ایک مقصد یہ بھی تھا کہ یہ زبان علم و دانش کی ترقی کے لیے استعمال ہو۔ دینی مدارس، شاعری، اور فلسفہ کی تعلیم میں اردو نے ایک اہم کردار ادا کیا۔

نتیجہ

اردو زبان کے ابتدائی نظریات میں اتحاد، ثقافت، اور علم کی ترقی کو بنیادی حیثیت حاصل تھی۔ اس زبان نے نہ صرف برصغیر کے مسلمانوں کی تہذیبی شناخت کو مضبوط کیا بلکہ ایک رابطے اور ترقی کی زبان کے طور پر بھی اپنی اہمیت کو ثابت کیا۔ آج اردو زبان ان نظریات کی بنیاد پر ایک بھرپور اور زندہ زبان کے طور پر موجود ہے۔

قیام پاکستان اور اردو زبان: حاصل گفتگو

اردو زبان قیام پاکستان کے پس منظر میں نہایت اہمیت کی حامل رہی۔ یہ زبان برصغیر کے مسلمانوں کی قومی شناخت، اتحاد اور ثقافت کی ترجمان تھی۔ تحریک پاکستان کے دوران اردو نے نہ صرف ایک ذریعہ ابلاغ بلکہ ایک نظریاتی ہتھیار کا کردار ادا کیا، جس نے مسلمانوں کو ایک پلیٹ فارم پر اکٹھا کیا۔ قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح اور دیگر رہنماؤں نے اردو کو قومی زبان کی حیثیت دی تاکہ ملک کی مختلف قومیتوں اور ثقافتوں کو ایک وحدت میں پرویا جا سکے۔

قیام پاکستان کے بعد اردو زبان نے قومی یکجہتی کے فروغ میں اہم کردار ادا کیا اور ملک کے مختلف حصوں کے لوگوں کے درمیان رابطے کی زبان بنی۔ اردو نے پاکستان کی تہذیبی شناخت کو مضبوط کیا اور اسے عالمی سطح پر متعارف کرایا۔ آج بھی اردو زبان پاکستان کی ثقافت، تاریخ اور قوم کی روح کی عکاس ہے۔

مختصراً، اردو زبان اور قیام پاکستان ایک دوسرے سے جدا نہیں ہو سکتے۔ یہ زبان تحریک آزادی کی روح تھی اور آج بھی قومی وحدت اور اتحاد کی علامت ہے۔ اردو کا تحفظ اور فروغ ہماری قومی ذمہ داری ہے، کیونکہ یہی زبان ہماری تاریخ اور تشخص کی امین ہے

قیام پاکستان اور اردو زبان: نتائج

قیام پاکستان اور اردو زبان کا گہرا تعلق پاکستان کے وجود اور اس کی نظریاتی بنیادوں کو مضبوط کرتا ہے۔ اس تعلق کے کئی اہم نتائج برآمد ہوئے، جو آج بھی ہماری قومی زندگی پر اثر انداز ہیں۔

قومی زبان کی حیثیت

اردو زبان کو قیام پاکستان کے بعد قومی زبان کا درجہ دیا گیا، جو ملک کی مختلف قومیتوں اور علاقوں کے درمیان رابطے کا ذریعہ بنی۔ اس نے قومی یکجہتی اور ہم آہنگی کو فروغ دیا۔

ثقافتی شناخت

اردو نے پاکستان کو ایک منفرد ثقافتی پہچان دی۔ یہ زبان ہماری تہذیب، ادب، اور تاریخی ورثے کی عکاس ہے، جو دنیا بھر میں پاکستان کی شناخت بن چکی ہے۔

تعلیمی اور ادبی ترقی

اردو زبان میں تعلیم اور ادب کو فروغ ملا۔ تحریک پاکستان کے دوران لکھے گئے اردو ادب نے آزادی کی جدوجہد کو تقویت دی، اور قیام پاکستان کے بعد اردو ادب نے قومی تاریخ اور جذبات کو محفوظ کیا۔

نظریاتی اتحاد

اردو زبان نے مختلف قومیتوں اور زبانوں کے حامل پاکستانیوں کو ایک نظریاتی پلیٹ فارم پر اکٹھا کرنے میں مدد دی۔ یہ زبان آج بھی ایک مشترکہ ثقافتی ورثے کی علامت ہے

چیلنجز کا سامنا

اردو کو قومی زبان کی حیثیت سے رائج کرنے کے دوران مختلف علاقائی زبانوں کے ساتھ تعلقات کو متوازن رکھنے کی ضرورت پیش آئی۔ تاہم، یہ چیلنجز اردو کی اہمیت کو کم نہیں کر سکے۔

نتیجہ

اردو زبان اور قیام پاکستان کے نتائج نے پاکستان کی نظریاتی اور ثقافتی بنیادوں کو مستحکم کیا۔ آج اردو زبان ہماری قومی وحدت کی علامت اور ترقی کا ذریعہ ہے۔ اس کا فروغ اور تحفظ ہماری ذمہ داری ہے تاکہ یہ آئندہ نسلوں تک ہماری تاریخ اور شناخت کا حصہ بنی رہے۔

اختتام

قیام پاکستان اور اردو زبان کا آپس میں گہرا تعلق ہے۔ اردو نہ صرف برصغیر کے مسلمانوں کی تہذیبی اور ثقافتی شناخت کا مظہر رہی بلکہ تحریک پاکستان میں اتحاد و یکجہتی کا ذریعہ بھی بنی۔ یہ زبان مسلمانوں کے جذبات، خواہشات اور جدوجہد آزادی کی آواز بن کر ابھری۔ قیام پاکستان کے بعد اردو نے قومی زبان کی حیثیت سے مختلف قومیتوں کو جوڑنے کا کردار ادا کیا۔ آج بھی یہ زبان پاکستان کی پہچان اور قومی یکجہتی کی علامت ہے۔ اردو زبان کو فروغ دینا نہ صرف ہماری ذمہ داری ہے بلکہ اپنے آباؤ اجداد کی قربانیوں کا اعتراف بھی ہے، جنہوں نے ایک آزاد وطن اور اپنی تہذیب کے تحفظ کے لیے جدوجہد کی

حوالہ جات:

- آبادی اکبر (1965) "کلیات اکبر" مجلس ترقی ادب لاہور۔
- احمد خیر، ڈاکٹر، (1962)، "آرہ ادب مادل شاہی دور میں" ملی گزٹ (شعبہ اردو) ملی گزٹ مسلم یونیورسٹی۔
- اسکین مسعود، ڈاکٹر، (1965)، "پرست نامہ جامعہ عثمانیہ حیدرآباد۔
- روانی منٹش، ڈاکٹر، (2007)، "اردو تدریسیات، اردو سائنس بورڈ 299، ایچ مال لاہور۔
- عالمہ ہسید (2019)، "انیسویں صدی میں اردو زبان، ایک ناممکن اردو بازار کراچی۔
- فتح محمد اکرام، (2007) "مروجہ گوشت" ادارہ ثقافت اسلامی لاہور۔
- میں الحق فریہ کوئی (1972) "اردو زبان کی قدیم تاریخ" طرز ایک ڈیپلاہور۔
- جمال اشرف، ڈاکٹر، (2009)، "اسانیات، زبان اور رسم الخط" مثال پبلشرز فیصل آباد۔
- جمال اشرف، ڈاکٹر (2001) "اردو کا لفظ" مقتدرہ قومی زبان اسلام آباد۔
- کاشمیری جسم، ڈاکٹر، (2003) "تاریخ ادب اردو کی تاریخ" سنگ میل پبلی کیشنز لاہور۔