



The Socio-Economic Profile and their Changing Features: Gender-Based Inequality Prospects in Balochistan

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This study was conducted to measure the gender perceptions based on their socio-economic acceleration in Quetta and Sibi, Balochistan. Quantitative research within terms of cross-sectional research design was employed. One hundred participants were chosen as sample size randomly (55 from Quetta and 45 from Sibi district). Respondents were selected by using the random sampling technique. Data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science, as the impressive tool for data analysis. Independent Samples Test within terms of Levene's Test for Equality Test was applied based on ($P \leq 0.05$) level. Cronbach's Alpha program range was .94 to .96. Outcomes depicted that the majority (78%) of participants fell into the 21 to 55 group age category. Most (39%) of the participants were graduates. While, (34-13%) of the participants achieved the educational level at matriculation and master level respectively. Likewise, both male and female were selected. Half (50-50%) of the participants were male and female respectively. Majority (78%) of participants lived in the paved house and the remaining lived in the un-paved houses (22%). Significant differences based on ($P \leq 0.05$) found on various and sundry items regarding limiting factors of gender. Hence, based on these outcomes following recommendations were developed. In order to promote the gender socio-economic condition of the gender, it was therefore recommended that the common prevailed and sharing in assets at community level so as to improve the



livelihood options of the gender. Income generation opportunities and chances should be created by the public and private sectors at grass root level so as to promote the gender income angle as per household units.

Keywords: *socio-economic profile, gender inequality practices, Quetta, Balochistan*

1.1 Short gender inequality prospects

Gender inequality is considered as an immoral social phenomenon in which both male and females were not treated in the same way. Likewise, this gap is not only existing socially but also prevailing psychologically or culturally even biologically. These gaps basically occurred empirically grounded. However, in this regard, a variety of studies confirmed these declarations about the gender inequalities dynamics, inequalities in political affiliation, inequalities in education, life expectancy, inequalities in personality, inequalities in family life, inequalities in careers and career. Gender inequality features are existing and their dynamics are different from culture to culture and county to country these scenarios might have effects the non-binary people.

1.2 Biological aspects of gender inequalities

Male and female are the major prime vehicles in any society. However, the anatomic and biological factors remain as the vivid elements which frequently differ from multiplicative roles of gender. Furthermore, the hormonal or chromosomes are regarded as biological variances (Wood and Gendered, 2005). Moreover, the natural difference of the both male and female also relatively empowered the physical powers (Maughan et al., 1983; and Frontera et al., 1991). In addition, male physical structure is more strengthened, having extensive larger lung volumes, robust and active circulation of blood cells, and effective blood clotting as compared to females (Samaras, 2007; and Alfred, 1981). Females, on average, live more expressively extended than male (CIA, 2011).

1.3 Psychology aspects of gender inequalities

Psychology aspects of gender inequalities is the imperative aspect for this current exploration. In this regard, prenatal hormonal acquaintance affects the extent to which an individual shows emblematic male or female traits (Simerly, 2005; and Reinisch et al., 1991). Comparatively, male likely to be more aggressive than females (Carlson, 2013; and Card et al., 2008). Females are more vicarious or empathetic as compared to men. On the other hand, male have an improved visuospatial as well as verbal memory (Alfred, 1981; and Christov et al., 2014). Therefore, men have exceptional visuospatial memory (). Psychology inequalities and differences were demonstrating the sexual division of labor (Puts, 2010). Psychology aspects



of gender inequalities might affect the career paths personality affecting even relationships within communities (Cordier and 2012; and Brescoll, 2013).

1.4 Income aspects of gender inequalities

Job satisfaction aspect of females is considered the imperative dimension. These dimensions stratified the male and female. Various imperative dimensions are attributed. Females are the ignorable objects and always faced the less-education achievement, less-job opportunity, less-work experience, less-job in industrial areas and employment. Female, role is just confined to household management and bearing children. On the other hand, their counter partners enjoy higher paid and higher job opportunities. However, the tiny numbers of female population were faced the sexual discrimination at work place which indicates that the female has smaller paid labor (CONSAD, 2013; Patten, 2015; Francine and Lawrence, 2007; and EU, n.d).

1.5 Relationship aspects of gender inequalities

Family is household units whereby the female shares their values, beliefs, existence and their contribution. Male is the dominant factor at household level and regarded as, or to having the decision-making authority at household units' level and docile the family matters along with gender lines (Van and Jenny, 2011). Furthermore, the masculine trait was more empowered as compared to feminine trait regarding family matters. As compared to married male, working women at the workplace are regarded as a less-privileged class, because the male have enjoyed a longer and happier life in their entire careers (Schiebinger, 2000; Ullah, 2020).

1.6 Problem description

Gender inequalities are one of the major problems in both advanced and developing countries. Gender inequalities is the pure evil which is existing and varying from culture to culture and country to country. In Balochistan the female is facing acute heterogeneous handicaps at province levels. In this regard, these obstacles have reflected the negative impact on socio-economic circumstances at a considerable rate. Majority of the females have been victimized. Female at province level facing diverse problems like less-educational achievement, lower level of development indices of human development, low community participation, lower decision-making problem and the like. Therefore, present efforts have measured the perception of the respondent's gender role in the developmental sector either public, or private or NGOs in the selected district of Balochistan.

1.7 Research objectives

- I. To judge the socio-economic outline of the respondent's study areas.
- II. To assess the limiting factor regarding gender inequality gender aspects.

- III. To set down the need-based recommendations for policy implications concerning the improvement of gender status.

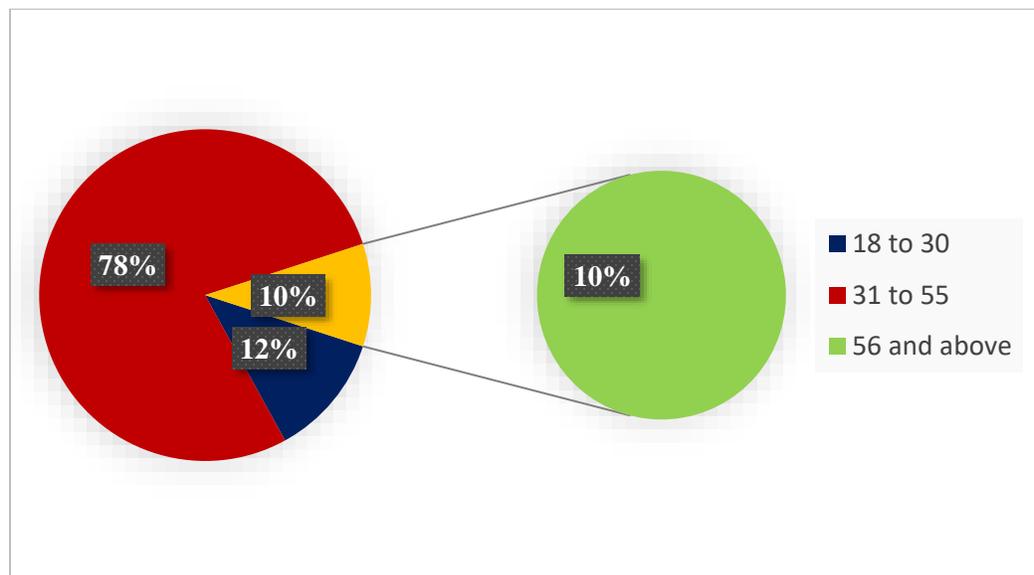
1.8 Methodology

In order to measure the perception of respondents regarding higher educational changing aspects related with gender based inequality prospects, this research was carried out by using the cross-sectional research design. In this connection, a quantitative research was deemed to fit (Ary et al., 1996). Two districts Quetta and Sibi have been randomly selected. One hundred (100) respondents were chosen in this regard (Leedy, 1989). Fifty-five (55) from Quetta and 45 from Sibi district respondents were selected by using the random sampling. An interview schedule was designed (Trochim, 2000). A statistical table regarding the sample size from a given population was constructed (Krejcie and Morgan, 1970). On the other hand, .94 to .96 the range of Cronbach's Alpha program as used in this research (Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994). The expected variables were divided into two parts like independent and dependent variables as outcome variables. Raw information was breakdown SPSS (George & Mallery, 2003). P-value considered as significant at 0.005 level (Cohen et al., 2000; Khan & Ullah, 2021).

1.9 Study finding

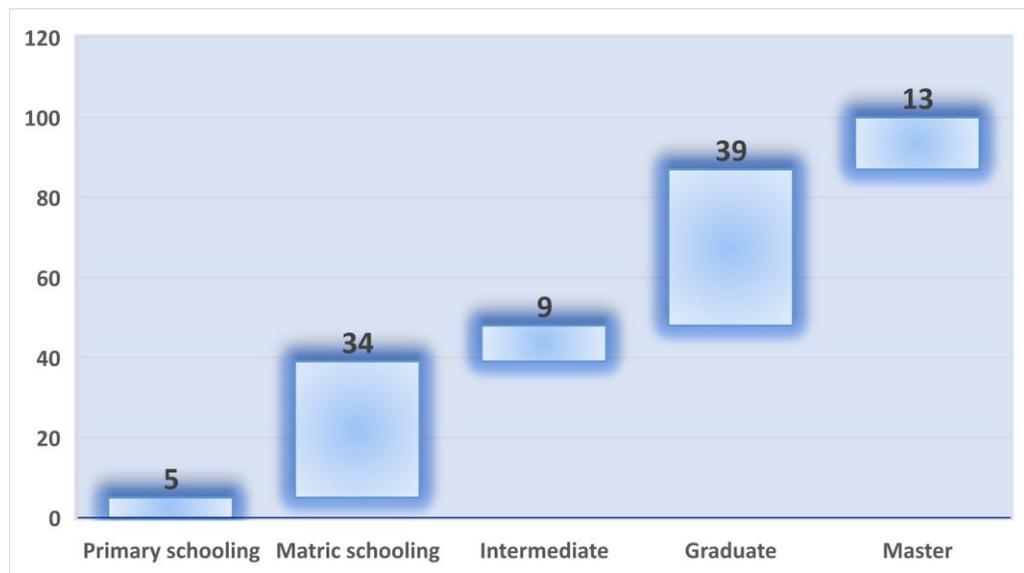
Socio-economic outline or their profile of the gender were imperative and important independent variable in current research. Socio-economic outline or their profile were analyzed in order to deny their reflection.

Figure-1, Break up of age composition of participants



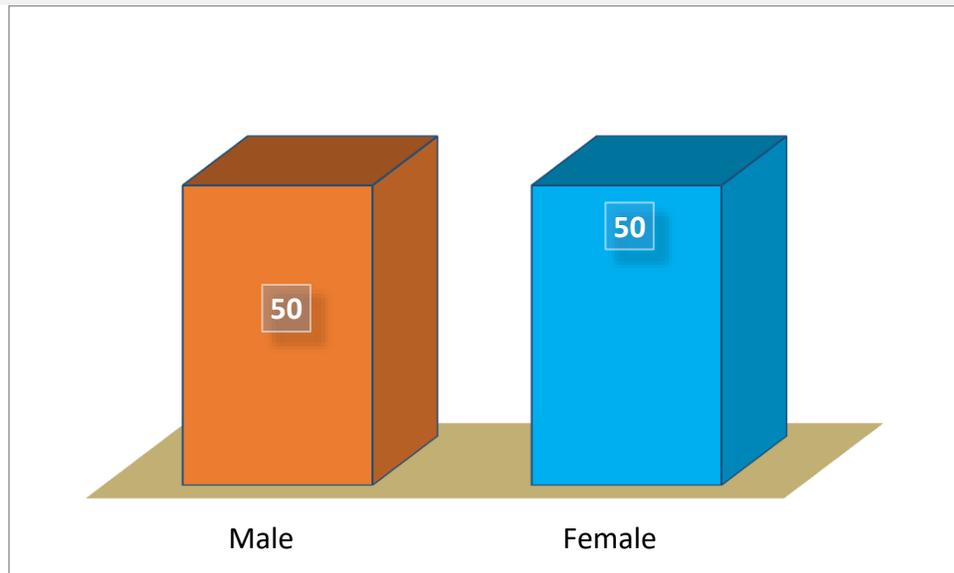
Age information of participants were obtained from the participants as revealed in figure-1. Majority (78%) of participants fell into the 21 to 55 group age category. While, fraction numbers (12-10%) of participants having the 18 to 30 years and 56 and above age categories respectively.

Figure-2, Break up of educational level of participants



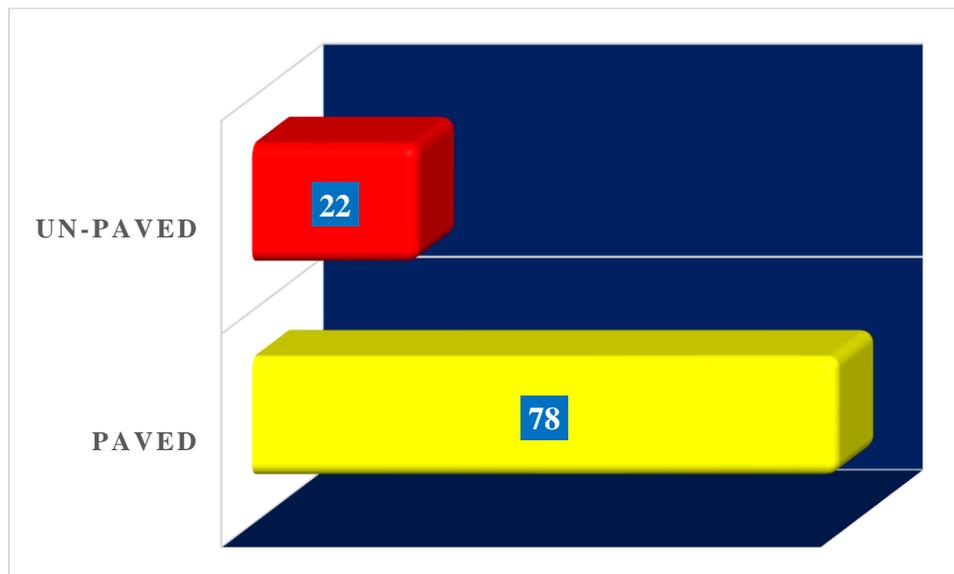
Education data and their evidence has been obtained and collected from field level as shown in figure-2. Most (39%) of the participants were graduates. While, (34-13%) of the participants achieved the educational level at matriculation and master level respectively.

Figure-3, Break up of gender status of participants



Gender information was collected at field level in this regard, questions regarding the gender status were asked as shown in figure-3. Equally, likewise both male and female were selected. Half (50-50%) of the participants were male and female respectively.

Figure-4, Break up of household units of participants



Better and adequate housing facilities enhanced the lifestyle of the participants. In this regard the data obtained at field level so as to measure the perceptions of the participants as shown in



figure-4. Majority (78%) of participants lived in the paved house and the remaining lived in the un-paved houses (22%).

Table-1: Gender limiting factors and inequality

Inequality	Quetta		Sibi		F-value	Significant level
	Ms	Sd	Ms	Sd		
Educational inequality	3.4364	1.42418	2.3111	1.06221	11.950	.001**
Economic inequality	3.5273	1.23009	3.0889	1.60712	4.937	.029*
Societal inequality	3.8182	1.05569	3.8667	.84208	1.973	.163NS
Culture inequality	4.4182	.49781	3.3556	1.43266	103.028	.000**
Control over on asset inequality	3.4364	1.22872	3.6444	1.02593	9.049	.003*
Others	4.1818	.38925	3.9111	.55687	.185	.668NS

Based on achieved outcome the tabulated shape of data depicted that educational inequality (Mean-Score =3.4364 and S-D =1.42418 “Quetta district**”, & Mean-Score =2.3111 and S-D =1.06221 “Sibi district**”); and culture inequality (Mean-Score =4.4182 and S-D =.49781



“Quetta district**”, & Mean-Score =3.3556 and S-D =1.43266 “Sibi district**”) respectively highly significant ($P \leq 0.05$).

While on the other hand, economic inequality (Mean-Score =3.5273 and S-D =1.23009 “Quetta district**”, & Mean-Score =3.0889 and S-D =1.60712 “Sibi district**”); and control over on asset inequality (Mean-Score =3.4364 and S-D =1.22872 “Quetta district**”, & Mean-Score =3.6444 and S-D =1.02593 “Sibi district**”) respectively only significantly ($P \leq 0.05$).

However, Independent Samples Test within terms of Levene's Test for Equality Test was applied based on ($P \leq 0.05$) level.

- Societal inequality s (F-value=1.973); and,
- Other parameters or factors (F-value=.185) were observed only non-significant based on Levene's Test for Equality Test ($P \leq 50\%$).

1.10 Conclusions and recommendations

This research was assessing the socio-economic profile and their changing features: gender-based inequality prospects in Balochistan. Therefore, the data was collected at field level so as to identify the pros and cons of gender inequality and their negative reflection in selected districts of Balochistan. Hence, based on these outcomes following recommendations were developed. In order to promote the gender socio-economic condition of the gender, it was therefore recommended that the common prevailed and sharing in assets at community level so as to improve the livelihood options of the gender. Income generation opportunities and chances should be created by the public and private sectors at grass root level so as to promote the gender income angel as per household units.



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