

PAKISTAN STUDIES

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

Vol. 03 Serial No. 1 January - June 2016



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Printed at:- M.M.TRADERS JINNAH ROAD QUETTA. PH # 081-2820375

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Price Rs. 150/-
US \$ 10

January - June 2016

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GLOBAL SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY INITIATIVES: REVIEW OF STUDIES CONDUCTED TO ADDRESS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT IN MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

**Noor Sabah Rakshani,
Nasrullah Khan,**

Executive Director, Centre for Peace and Development B-5, Phase 2, Shahbaz Town Quetta

AFFILIATION:

Center for Peace and Development, Quetta – Pakistan

‘Empowering Clients and Sensitizing Providers to Increase Uptake of Maternal and Neonatal Healthcare Services’ is a project funded by the Maternal and Newborn Health Programme - Research and Advocacy Fund (RAF), and is implemented by the Centre of Peace and Development (CPD).

ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines a client-centred health care system and its providers as whereby clients/users are “facilitated to identify, demand and receive services, supplies, information and emotional support they need”. The focus on clients’ perception of quality ensures continued uptake and better health outcomes. In responding to the need for responsive and quality public service provision, human development researchers and planners have identified “social accountability” as a valuable tool that ensures the effective provision of public services. We conducted a review and synthesis of literature to

identify findings in the conduct and gaps in research surrounding social accountability and health outcomes in general and specifically in Pakistan. A literature search was conducted using search engines of pubmed initially and followed by google/scholar on the topic of quality improvement following a social accountability model focusing on health globally and in Pakistan specifically. A saturated keyword approach was followed moving on to various combinations of search terms. All search terms and the results were recorded. To ensure all important literature is captured, the search was conducted by two researchers that were trained on the search guidelines.

The key prerequisites for the successful implementation of any SA model, regardless of the service sector being addressed, are similar concerning the major stakeholders namely the government/policy makers, citizens and service providers. Social accountability initiatives are most likely to succeed if these are sanctioned and encouraged by the government in an effort to improve service delivery for its citizens. Civil society organizations function effectively when the government invites and institutionalizes these giving them a legal or official status to conduct oversight activities.

INTRODUCTION:

Public services quality improvement initiatives have an integral component of better accountability while better accountability leads to better quality of services making the two processes complementary and a requisite for one another (Brinkerhoff, 2004). The ultimate goal of both quality improvement and social accountability initiatives is to ensure that resources are effectively used to address the needs of intended recipients all the while achieving better outcomes and user satisfaction.

In health care systems dominated by culture of resistance; initiatives to improve the quality of care are more likely to fail. These reasons namely resource mismanagement, staff absenteeism, political patronage, corruption and lack of incentives to perform better are to name a few that prevent quality initiatives from reaching maximum potential and be sustainable (World Bank, 2003). Quality initiatives which are directed towards enacting key improvements in health must address and respond to all aspects of health generation and sustainability processes (Andersen, 1995).

The use of maternal health services consisting of ante-natal care, skilled birth attendance, institutional delivery and post-natal care have proven their merit in reducing morbidity and mortality among child bearing women globally (REF). Understanding the determinants of maternal health and mortality (Caldwell, 1993; Gwatkin et al., 2007; Habicht & Kunst, 2005) several initiatives have been undertaken in Pakistan to increase uptake of MNCH services for better health outcome. The uptake of maternal health services in Pakistan shows a rising trend but the overall increase has been slow. According to the most recent Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) 2010-11 survey, 64% of women received ante-natal care during pregnancy, 45% of women had a skilled birth attendance (doctor, nurse, trained midwife) and 28% of women received post-natal care at a health facility compared to the 58% ante-natal, 33% skilled birth attendant and 25% post-natal care as seen in the PSLM 2008-9 survey. In responding to the need for responsive and high-quality public health service provision, human development researchers and planners have identified “social accountability” (SA) as a valuable tool that ensures the effective provision of public sector services to citizens. There are several process and concepts through which social

accountability is achieved. Every social accountability process and concept places particular emphasis on the needs of the poor, vulnerable, and marginalized (World Bank, 2003).

Social accountability is one of the means of overcoming the challenges in public service provision and should be the final outcome of all policy and programs geared towards citizens especially women and children. Social accountability is achieved by actions and mechanisms that citizens, communities, independent media, and civil society organizations can use to monitor and hold public officials accountable for provision of quality services. The provision of services, in public as well as private sector, takes place as a result of interaction among various actors or stakeholders functioning along several pathways (Ringold et al., 2012). The various stakeholders in this process related to health or other public services are: a) citizens/clients (e.g.: service users, patients, parents, voters etc.); b) politicians/policymakers (e.g.: president, prime minister, parliamentarians, minister and secretary health and mayors); c) organizational providers (e.g.: departments of health, water and sanitation, welfare etc.) and d) frontline providers (e.g.: doctors, nurses, teachers, engineers etc.).

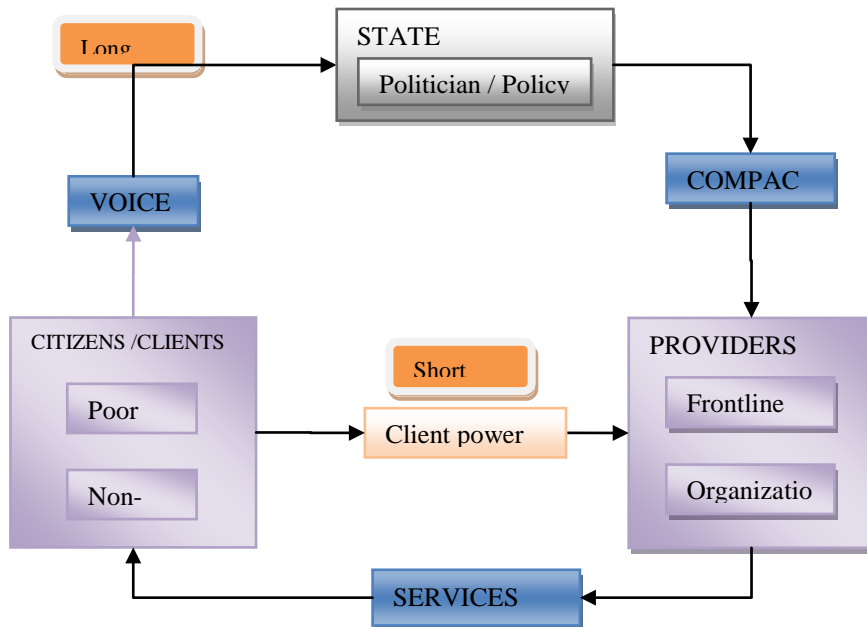
To ensure socio-economic growth and development, all stakeholders must play an active role keeping checks and balances (e.g. proper use of capital and human resources, streamlining service provision activities and ensuring day to day activities take place unhindered) in the process to ensure effective service delivery to every segment of the society. The efficient provision of these services can be ensured through a system that has inbuilt an accountability mechanisms. Citizens can take the relatively slower “long route” of accountability and exercise their individual or collective power of “voice” to hold the policy makers accountable through their votes and advocacy. Simultaneously citizens can also take the

quicker “short route” of accountability and hold the service providers accountable through citizen “client power” of exercising their choice in selecting a service provider, participation in service delivery, governance or a combination of any of the above. The use of client power is also termed as “side-ways” accountability as the clients can chose competitors and peer service providers. While citizens employ the mechanisms of voice and client power, politicians and policy makers have a compact (which is an understanding and may not be written in a manual) with service providers, as opposed to just a contract, that allows for the former to regulate and hold accountable the later to perform a set of delegated tasks of service provision (Ringold et al., 2012). In this “top-down” approach top officials like policy makers and managers influence service provision by their vested powers over service providers. In “external” accountability the stakeholders also include international organizations and foreign states, which can ensure that states are better responsive towards the needs of their population.

Ensuring that policy and programs are structured to meet the needs of the population and that citizen, poor or otherwise, are empowered to demand services can be achieved by implementing the doctrines of social accountability (World Bank, 2003). In all instances, citizens, through non-governmental organization (NGO), civil society organization (CSO) and a responsive media, play the pivotal role in social accountability in service provision sector.

Empirical construct of a social-accountability model

Figure 1: Empirical Framework for Social Accountability (Ringold, Holla, Koziol, & Srinivasan, 2012)



The objective of this literature review is to identify the various SA initiatives, undertaken specifically to improve community health, in different parts of the world. As there is a paucity of health related SA initiatives in Pakistan we reviewed the various SA initiatives carried out in the country in various public sectors, to identify the facilitators and barrier in each instance and model.

Methods

The search was conducted using online global search databases such as PubMed, Scopus and Google scholar to identify peer reviewed publications, reports and third party evaluation reports on SA models and books. Websites of groups and organization that have worked in the areas of social accountability methods, focusing on access to information and redress mechanisms were searched for case studies and reports.

Inclusion criteria

Social accountability initiatives and studies, specifically focused on population health were included in the final review. These interventions/studies were examined in detail to identify the design components and facilitators and barrier factors pertaining to the socio-demographic characteristics of individuals and communities, political environment, and technological access. Various health quality improvement initiatives that build on SA as a guiding principal but did not have detail description of the facilitating and barrier factors to implementation were not included in the review.

Data extraction

Two researchers conducted an independent online search that generated two lists of papers. The title of the papers was screened to identify potential papers whose abstracts were then selected for review. In case the abstracts provided details on the use of SA as a quality improvement initiative, then the manuscript was selected for reading. The data was entered into a matrix listing the various SA models horizontally and vertically each SA model was assessed for basic design, components,

facilitating and barrier factors. Analysis of the information was carried out by comparing the outcomes of the various SA initiatives and the facilitating and barriers factors compared to those present in Pakistan in general and Balochistan specifically.

The following keywords/search terms were used to access information. “Social accountability” “public accountability” “civic engagement” and “service provision” were entered in the search engine and relevant studies were selected. In addition to this reference lists from relevant studies were scanned visually to identify other relevant studies. We searched individual SA models and initiatives carried out in the health and used key words like “citizen report cards” “social audit” “community score cards” and “access to information legislature” to identify relevant published works. We included in our search peer reviewed published literature, reports by organization and books on the topic. In addition we read through key conference proceedings and study authors and experts in the field of SA in Pakistan were contacted. Global, regional and national peer reviewed papers, case studies and evaluation reports of SA mechanism/models in health and development sector published in the past ten years and in English language were read. Studies reported in languages other than English and earlier than 2002 were not included in the review.

Results

Among 77 abstracts identified, only five papers/documents were had a detailed description of the social accountability initiative and had implemented quality improvement mechanisms to for health outcome. There was one study from Kenya where the Citizen Report Card survey was conducted to assess the quality of health care services but the subsequent program to improve the quality of services as a result of the

survey findings was not described. We reviewed social accountability initiatives in public sectors and each of the models used were evaluated for identifying the facilitating and barrier factors for successful implementation.

A detailed description of the studies is provided below.

Improving maternal health through social accountability:

A case study from Orissa, India

In Orissa, India the program was undertaken to improve maternal health outcomes through making women more aware of their entitlements, and demand change in system and improve their health seeking behaviours(320 Papp, S.A. 2012;). The study assessed the effectiveness of the public hearings and explored what components are required to bring about a positive change. The other components of the larger initiative included maternal death audits via verbal autopsy, and a health facility checklist.

They reported that the social accountability initiative was able to create a positive change among women, policy makers and providers. It was further noted that even a single tool like a public hearing need to be used in combination with other tools that involve top down and bottom up efforts on a continuous basis, to address the issues that perpetuate the inequalities in the society. They identified that by generating demand for quality services, leveraging intermediaries and sensitizing leaders and providers to the health needs of women, open dialogue via public hearing would act as the facilitating factors for the social accountability initiative to be effective. A major barrier that was identified and that has to be overcome is the mind-set among marginalized women, providers and

policy makers. A mind-set that does not see the need for quality health service has to be changed for SA initiatives to be successful.

Improving governance the participatory way:

A pilot study of maternal health services for urban poor in Bangalore:

In Bangalore, Karnataka state of India, the Public Affairs Center (PAC) undertook multi-stage Citizen Report Card initiative over a period of three years in order to improve the functioning of the public maternity homes (Nair, 2012). They also aimed to build the capacity of community groups and mobilize communities to demand better quality of care, and to create partnerships between NGOs and the government. They employed a number of social accountability tools to achieve their objectives by using i) Citizen report card survey, ii) budget and outcome analysis and iii) Community score card. All the activities were followed up vigorously for evaluation. Following the CRC exercise several recommendations were made and followed through namely: formation of a citizen oversight bodies, citizen's charter and cost sharing of the services by the users. Other measures like outsourcing of maternity home linen and cleaning services, formation of patient help desks and publicizing patients' rights and entitlements through the media were also instrumental in improving the overall quality of services. To further improve the quality of services fully qualified nurses were hired to deliver services and replace untrained personal. The evaluation of the social accountability initiative to improve the quality of services in maternity homes showed reduction in corruption and an improvement in cleanliness. The introduction of a minor user fee, which was utilized to further improve the services, also gave the users a bigger say in demanding quality services. However the participation by

community volunteers forming the Board of Visitors (BoV) to oversee the functioning of the maternity homes was not consistent over time showing a gradual decline. The major facilitators of the process were the group of civil society organizations that had capacity and wiliness to work on the agenda. Also there was buy-in by the government and those service providers and policy makers who were supportive of the initiative. The major barriers listed in the study were 1) community organizations keeping a check on the functioning of maternity homes lacked the capacity to understand and track budgets and 2) loss of interest and motivation of the Board of Visitors (BoV) from the community entrusted for ensuring that maternity homes provide quality services on a continuous basis.

Voice and Accountability

The Role of Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Committee

The Research and Evaluation Division (RED) BRAC, Bangladesh evaluated the effectiveness of maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH) committees' effectiveness and their efforts to increase community participation in MNCH promoting activities, empower communities to shape services to be more responsive and thereby reduce maternal and child mortality (Leppard, 2011).

The study showed that MNCH committees have modest success izAn improving community uptake of MNCH services as these also have a limited scope in helping community to voice demand for better services. The report stated that community participation always improves health outcomes to some extent but the committee activities were not consistent in the different areas where that program was implemented. Overall community awareness about neonatal risks improved and thus resulting in

an increase in the health seeking behaviour of the people who came into contact with the MNCH committees. However the committee activities benefits were limited to members close in kin to them and their neighbourhoods.

Building Civil Society's Budget monitoring capacity of HIV and AIDS resources in Southern and Eastern Africa

In response to the growing epidemic of HIV & AIDS in Africa despite allocation of funds for the continent, the Centre for Economic Governance and AIDS in Africa (CEGAA) undertook the initiative to train and build the capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSO) to Monitor HIV & AIDS budget from local up to national level in order to generate greater accountability. The CEGAA employed a number of mechanisms by which it could carry out the implementation of economic governance through budget analysis (Guthrie, Ndlovu, Wanjiru, & Chiwangu, 2010). The study reported that the initiative resulted in increase in capacity of the CSO to track budgets and this can bring improvement in resource management but warned that the process is slow in bringing about change. The authors of the study identified several facilitator factors for a wide initiative such as this which included 1) a strong political will, 2) well trained technical staff to carry out the training and capacity building of CSO and institutions and 3) adequate funds to support the activities. The major barriers identified to this type of activity were 1) authoritarian states and organizations, 2) disconnect between government and CSO, 3) lack of transparency for financial management and processes within the government and CSO.

“Power to the People”

Evidence from a Randomized Experiment of a Citizen Report Card Project in Uganda

To increase service utilization and improve the health outcomes of mothers and children, the CRC initiative was carried out in nine districts in Uganda a collaborative project by the Uganda Ministry of Health, the World Bank, Stockholm University and Swedish International Development Agency. The project employed a number of tools during the initiative, not limiting them to the CRC even though it was in the title of the program. The research team modified the Citizen report card survey to include a Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) to assess the needs of the community. During the assessment survey the health care needs and experiences of the communities was assessed and analysis was provided of the challenges faced by the health care providers. Following the survey, a client-provider interface meeting was conducted to formulate a joint action plan. The interface meeting was carried out in an innovative way as the community member and the providers conducted role-play where the community members acted to be service providers and vice versa (Bjorkman & Svensonn, 2007).

One year after the improved quality of services as outlined in the action plan a marked increase was seen in the overall health of the population. Compared to districts where the intervention was not carried out and which acted as the control group, in districts where the intervention was implemented there was increase in service utilization at the health facility seen for the following; 16% in outpatient services, 68% institutional delivery, 20% antenatal care, 63% family planning. Also there was an increase in the birth weight of the infants and reduction in infant mortality.

They identified the following facilitators i) increasing provider incentive to serve the poor improves quality of services, ii) robust civil society organizations, iii) elected Health Unit Management Committee (HUMC) to monitor the function of the health posts. A major barrier identified from the study was the loss of momentum for action by the elected health unit management committees.

Quality improvement initiatives in health in Pakistan

Increasing uptake through quality improvement initiatives such as improving women's ability to demand services have not been the focus of health programs implemented in the public sector in Pakistan. There is no documented evidence from the major public health programs running in the country that have attempted to empower women especially the marginalized to voice their demands for quality MNH services in the public and private health care system.

The Partnership Defined Quality Initiative (PDQ) tool developed by Save the Children (US) was used to assess community perceptions of quality of care and it has been implemented in order to improve the quality of MNH services and care in Pakistan. The tool takes into account the community's expectations from health programs but does not give them the voice or citizen power to hold the state and provider institutions accountable. We are awaiting the results and program evaluation of the initiative to be published.

The People's Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI), being implemented in about 60% of the Basic Health Units (BHU) in Pakistan, is an innovative approach to increasing MNH services. The PPHI guides the process

whereby provincial governments' contract and delegates to their respective Provincial Rural Support Program (RSP) the management of the First Level Health Care Facilities (FLCF). The first Third Party Evaluation (TPE) of the PPHI has been released in 2011 with encouraging results. The evaluation survey conducted household surveys as well as exit interviews with PPHI clients. According to the survey, the changes brought about by the PPHI ranked high on population perception of quality of care. Compared to BHUs managed by District Departments of Health (DDOH), 44% of the PPHI clients stated better quality of services as the reason for visiting the BHU managed by PPHI. However client satisfaction with staff ranked low only 1.7% of the clients stated "concerned staff" as the reason for visiting PPHI managed facilities. In Balochistan province all the BHUs are directed according to the PPHI therefore a before and after comparison was made while analysing the survey results. In Balochistan, 74% of the respondents stated improved quality of service after the PPHI implementation (Technical Resource Facility (TRF), 2010). The results show increase access and affordability of the services but their client satisfaction scores are low. Also the results of these surveys have not been incorporated into any advocacy initiative by the civil society organizations and there is no documented evidence that these were used for internal evaluation. The PPHI requires all BHUs to have a suggestion/complaint boxes at the facility to address the issues raised by the clients. With the advancement of mobile phone technology plans are underway to introduce a cell phone based grievances redress and feedback mechanism. However neither the TPE report nor the publicly available monthly meeting (MM) minutes of the PPHI health centres (the MM reports are available online only for the province of Sindh) address the issue of low rating of client-provider interaction or incorporating client

feed into further improving quality of services (People's Primary Healthcare Initiative, Sindh, 2012). These findings, identify the existing disconnect between Pakistan's quality initiatives in health and robust social accountability.

DISCUSSION:

We tried to integrate the framework for quality improvement and social accountability together to direct our understanding of using the principles of social accountability to improve the quality of maternal, neonatal and child health. We have used the framework to help us identify studies documenting and or evaluating programs and policy interventions that have been successful in improving the health outcomes of communities through quality improvement. We have specifically looked at interventions that have used social accountability as a guiding principal to direct quality improvement initiatives in health. Review of the selected publications allows us to comment on the SA models that are best suited for improving quality of health care services.

The one aspect common to all of the reviewed SA initiatives was that they used more than one social accountability tool to approach the health problem and each from a different platform. The tools used by the various initiatives were similar in design with modification in execution. Also the models involved all the stakeholders in the chain of service provision to account for the multifaceted nature of services generation. The CRC based models in Uganda and Bangalore both used a survey to initially assess the quality of services. Both the initiatives tackled staff absenteeism by placing duty rosters of health care workers and concentrated on improving the basic infrastructure and processes like cleanliness and staff behaviour.

The initiative in Uganda proceeded with bringing together service providers and clients to come up with a joint plan of action to improve the quality of services. The Maternity home initiative in Bangalore proceeded with bringing about legislative change to introduce user fee in addition to introducing structural changes in the management of maternity homes. The initiative in Bangalore is working towards introducing budgetary monitoring of maternity homes by building CSO capacity to comprehend and evaluate financial management. Similar to Bangalore the South and East African HIV & AIDS aim to improve resource utilization by building regulation institutional capacity to track and evaluate the use funds earmarked for HIV in Africa. As more and more institutions and programs are utilizing financial transparency in SA it is emerging as a promising tool in ensuring that resources are not wasted and abused. With the rapid development in Internet based information dissemination financial transparency is perpetuated to new dimensions. Though its use in health has been limited but examples of posting all government procurement and subcontracting financial information on the internet for public viewing has had a great impact on corruption reduction in the country with minimal resources.

Social accountability initiatives carried out in isolation are less likely to develop momentum necessary to bring change and ensure sustainability. The health services accountability through public hearings in Orissa (India) and the MNCH committees' initiative by BARC in Bangladesh were each part of a larger national program intended to improve the health of mothers and children. The Orissa public hearing SA project is part of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) program initiated since 2005 by the government of India to reduce maternal and infant mortality. Similarly MNCH committees in Bangladesh were part of the BRAC's Maternal,

Neonatal and Child health (MNCH) program running since 1990s, both of these programs were part of larger national programs committed to improving the health of mothers and children. These two programs drew not only from the technical resource pool of larger national programs but were also sustained for a longer time by the larger national programs. The Karachi Water and Sanitation Board CRC exercise did not progress beyond the initial assessment phase and the community score card initiative in education in Pakistan did not develop scalability on a national level because these were limited donor funded programs without connections to a large scale initiative on a national level.

As stated earlier in the paper all quality initiatives have an element of accountability to ensure their successful implementation and sustainability. Our review of the literature supports our hypothesis and we propose that program planner and managers planning on improving the quality of health services in countries where resistance to change is prevalent, need to plan their programs with-in light of the framework for social accountability.

Interventions have a tendency to fall to the effects of elitism, whereby more affluent and or educated members of the society reap maximum benefits from the intervention and with limited impact for the poor members of the community. This can be corrected by reaching out to the poor clients for their input for program planning, implementation and evaluation. However the perceived health care needs of the marginalized factions may not be aligned for better health outcomes as prescribed by international health care standards. To overcome this limitation it is important that community members, both poor and non-poor, be informed of their health rights, privileges and standards of health care.

We have been able to compile a comprehensive list and examined social accountability driven quality improvement initiatives undertaken globally in health into a single document. We have been able to identify the facilitating and barrier factors to relating to their success to be able to select a model that best suites the ground realities where a quality improvement initiative is intended.

The decentralization initiative in Pakistan was mandated by the then-military regime as a sector wide change across all the four provinces with varying results in each. The elected local governments focused mainly on infrastructure like roads and sanitation as these provided a more visible and immediate results. The health and education sector were least focused, as these were not a high priority of the local communities (Hasnain, 2008). Several researchers and international organizations have initiated various SA initiatives in Pakistan in the public service sector with varying success. The reason these initiatives did not prove success and sustainability beyond the pilot phase is because during the design phase the facilitators and barriers were not fully accounted for which were crucial for effectiveness. We have made an effort to design a framework that facilitates in identifying the right fit between the selected model and the ground realities of the socio-demographic, political and technological context.

Key components for a sustainable SA program

Reviewing the literature on social accountability in general and the studies specific to social accountability in health we have identified the key factors necessary for any given SA model. The key prerequisites for the successful implementation of any SA model, regardless of the service sector being addressed, are similar concerning the major stakeholders

namely the government/policy makers, citizens and service providers. Social accountability initiatives are most likely to succeed if these are sanctioned and encouraged by the government in an effort to improve service delivery for its citizens. Civil society organizations function effectively when the government invites and institutionalizes these giving them a legal or official status to conduct oversight activities. The post-apartheid constitution of South Africa makes provision for such institutions to ensure that citizen rights are realized outside of the document and functional in reality. The oversight bodies, referred to as “chapter nine institutions”, have a constitutional mandate and status to oversee governmental activities and these provide an example to be followed. SA initiatives are most effective when there is transparency in governmental fiscal and budgetary conduct and the information is easily accessible to citizens and CSO. Having laws in place that allow CSO in public policy process along with the involvement of political parties and legislative ensures accountability is maintained state activities. Governments can ensure sustainability of any social accountability model by institutionalizing accountability at various levels of the state and its functions.

For SA initiatives to be successful and sustainable overtime it is paramount that citizens, both poor and non-poor, should be actively engaged to pursue social goals in light of an existing social demand for better services. Demand for better services is created when there is awareness among citizens of their rights and privileges and quality standards. Before a SA initiative is put into action citizen clients must be informed. In case of information asymmetry where citizens or the principal is unaware of its rights and privileges and the agents or the service providers withhold such information SA cannot be exercised.

Information becomes effective only when citizens make an effort to voice their demand either individually or collectively. Voicing their demands is one of the means citizens can generate accountability the other being the availability of choice. When citizens are given a choice they use their client power to select better providers. Justice and equality for all without discrimination and marginalization is the key to the establishment of progressive societies but it is also instrumental in ensuring social accountability.

The citizenry pool also gives rise to civil society organizations and media to initiate promote and perpetuate social accountability. The CSOs emerging from within the communities are better informed about its needs and tuned to the challenges faced by citizens to receive quality services. Due to their close proximity to the communities CSO are better equipped to give a collective voice to the demands of the community as well as monitor the progress of a SA initiative. A robust and informed CSO can champion the rights and privileges of the marginalized and vulnerable segments of the society all the while ensuring good for all. An informed and impartial media complements the functions of CSO but it can create the impetus to mobilize the communities towards a cause.

Service providers, one of the three key actors in service provision, create services and are instrumental in maintaining the quality of these services. Service provision is affected by the technical capacity, available resources and delegated authority of service providers to begin with. But in addition to the above providers who are sensitive to the needs of the citizens and are incentivized to change for performance improvements are key in any SA initiative. Service providers are citizen clients outside of their own trade sector, therefore awareness of their own rights and entitlements as well as of others are critical to social accountability.

According to the social accountability framework citizens, policy makers and services providers are differentiated for the sake of functionality and clarity but we one must bear in mind that all these stakeholders emerge from the same community for most of the part. For SA to be successfully implemented and made sustainable all the major stakeholders need to have a complete buy in of the initiative. Social accountability initiatives can be effective only when all the three stakeholders work in union to ensure that mechanisms are in place to prevent failure in service provision.

Information and communication technology

An emerging tools and venues for Social Accountability

The use of information and communication technology is influencing every sphere our life at an unprecedented rate and SA is no exception, therefore it is necessary to address this topic in further detail. The use of information and communication technology for the use in SA is relatively new but it is a promising platform to implement initiatives improves quality and quantity of public service provision in all sectors including health. Its use has been increasing in other sectors like E-procurement of government tenders, internet portals giving details of public works projects, online grievance redress tracking system, online blacklists and news databases (325 Arroyo, D. 2005;). There are emerging success stories of information and communication technology use in public sector accountability but its use in health has had limited use. An innovative and promising use of communication technology comes from Uganda Coalition for Health Promotion and Social Development, as it uses text messages from citizens to report stock out of medical supplies in a given health post. This information is feed into real time interactive maps for

program planners to identify the problem in time. The increased infiltration of the information and communication technology into our societies holds a promising new venue for the introduction and implementation of new and improved SA initiatives.

Strengths and weaknesses

Our study is limited by the fact that we could only include in the review studies and reports that are published and available in the public domain. Also social accountability initiatives published in languages other than English were missed by our study. We were not able to evaluate the success and barriers of the initiatives reported in the review. We relied on reports and papers which documented the views and ideas of the publishing individuals and institutions therefore we cannot control for any biases in reporting.

The strength of our study is that we have reviewed social accountability initiatives from various service sectors and not limited to only understanding how the process works in health. This has allowed us to draw on various scenarios in which a SA tool was used and be able to recommend its use in health.

CONCLUSIONS

All Social accountability initiatives have the basic prerequisites of a strong citizenry made up of informed citizens, robust civil society organizations and an impartial media. Though the functions of the media follow later in the course of a SA initiative its importance cannot be overemphasized especially in the current era when we rely on it for all our information needs and let it shape our opinions and choices. Authoritarian states and

insensitive service provision machinery pose the greatest challenges for a SA initiative but with innovation windows of opportunity can be created even in dire circumstances.

Before the design of a social accountability initiative it is essential to understand needs and priorities of the community and in absence of awareness for quality services it is essential to create the demand for it. After the selection of the SA model and tools for implementation it is crucial that the grass root CSO working in the areas have the capacity to execute the initiative. Capacity building of the CSO is as successful as selecting the right selection of tools. SA initiatives are susceptible to losing momentum in absence of constant support for continuity. Therefore SA initiatives that are not part of a greater program from which these can draw technical and moral support are more difficult to sustain. Institutionalizing accountability at all levels of the working machinery of the state is the sure way to sustain SA initiatives but in the absence of such a setup it is important to constantly create awareness and demand for better quality of service.

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WOMEN DISEMPOWERMENT IN BALOCHISTAN; CAUSES AND CONSTRAINTS

Muhammad Shafiq

Muhammad Ali

Asma Azhar

Lecturer Department of Commerce, University of Balochistan
Associate professor Department of Commerce University of Balochistan
Lecturer Department of commerce, SBK Women University, Quetta, Pakistan.

ABSTRACT

In terms of area, Balochistan constitute the largest province of Pakistan: however, it has the lowest population density in the country. It is considered a backward province that lacks industrialization and infrastructure. Inhabitants are traditional in their culture and rites. Hence, women are marginalized and deprived from their basic right and opportunities. The purpose of the current study is to examine the women empowerment which was constraints by the number of factor. Women of Balochistan have the potential to participate in every sphere of life. However, they are constraints to domestic chores rather than to serve the society beyond the boundaries of home with respect and dignity. This disempowerment is due to socio culture restrictions, which causes financial and economic difficulty for women in the province. Lack of self-confidence, conservative family background, and lack of support from the government are the few factors which cause disempowerment of women.

Women are supposed to be remained within the boundaries of house. Generally, they have no such permission to access the outside without the consent of their male member. As a matter of fact, they are not permitted to contribute in the earning of household by approaching outside the home side. In many cases, women are allowed for selective job opportunities which entirely depends on the male member mental approach. The willingness of women to choose their life partner is almost impossible or/and considered taboo. Early marriages are also rampant in rural areas of the province. Women are constraints to get education. Most of areas in Balochistan, girls are marginalize from schooling. Lack of self-belief and confidence, financial difficulties, unawareness of laws are the few other causes which disempowered the women in the province. This paper is an attempt to measure the causes of disempowerment. Convenience sampling technique was used to collect the data using five scale Likert scale self-constructed questionnaire with proper steps taken to ensure reliability and validity of measurement. Hypotheses were tested using correlation and hierarchical moderated regression analysis. Results indicated that there is a constraints for women for her economic growth and development, causing disempowerment for women

Keywords: Women empowerment, Causes, Constraints in Quetta.

INTRODUCTION

Balochistan constitute the largest province (in terms of area) of Pakistan: however, it has the lowest population density in the country (GoP, 1998). Quetta is the capital city of Balochistan situated at an average elevation of 1,680 meters (5,500 ft) above sea level, (Pakistan Paedia, 2012). The province constitute a traditional society in which tribalism is

overwhelmingly seems from each corner of province. Women have to live within the boundaries of home. They have to take permission from the male members to perform. Women are not empowered in Balochistan. Disempowerment is when individuals or groups that are discriminated against by other individuals or more powerful groups will feel disempowered. They may be willing to fight against this and in some cases will win their case. However, many do not and they lose the will to fight against discrimination. Women empowerment means having decision making power of their own, having positive thinking on the ability to make change, ability to learn skills for improving one's personal or group power, increasing one's positive self-image and overcoming stigma. Women who seek to be equal with men lack ambition. Timothy Leary (1920-1996) the thing women got to learn is that nobody gives you power. Empowering women means assuring the benefit to women. These benefits incurred by them are not only restrained to the self of women but they have a sort of ripple effect. In the 20th century women rights movement ran parallel to that of men's rights. In the charter of United Nations equal rights for men and women were demanded. Since that period the women activists have been resurging all over the world. Muslim reformers brought reforms in education and tried to empower women through education. However, it is generally considered that women living in Pakistan are disempower. This is because of number of causes which create the constraints for women to empower themselves, such as; low entitlements, non-recognition of their active participation in all sphere of life, and low payment as a laborer. There is almost no lessir time for her recreational activity for her own seeks. If we look at the life of a domestic lady, i.e. a house wife then it would become apparent that her whole life is just oriented towards serving her in laws, husbands and kids

if we take the case of a joint system. Her miseries in actual know no bounds in most households. She is subject to a great deal of derision and humiliation for little mistakes, and whichever sacrifice and service she renders for them is simply a thankless job. There is an extreme marginalization of women where men would like to enjoy their so-called culturally instituted right of subjugating them. They would eagerly control and dominate women throughout their entire lives. Women are, in general, a neglected lot of society especially in the remote areas of Baluchistan. One very strident fact is that her role is undermined at so many different levels that she feels greatly dismayed and disgruntled.

Discrimination against women must be brought to an end. Now is the time to recognize that women, in real, have a vital role to determine the direction of social change. They must be given an honorable place in society. The purpose of the study is to identify the causes and constraints of women disempowerment. It mainly focuses on hurdles of women disempowerment that does not let women to be empowered. The study is important to those women who are not empowered who have no rights to make decisions and get education. This paper is an attempt to determine what the causes by which women are disempowered. This study is limited to the area of Balochistan.

Cultural barriers are brought by cultural differences. Three ways in which culture interferes with effective cross cultural understanding include cognitive, behavioral and emotional constraints.

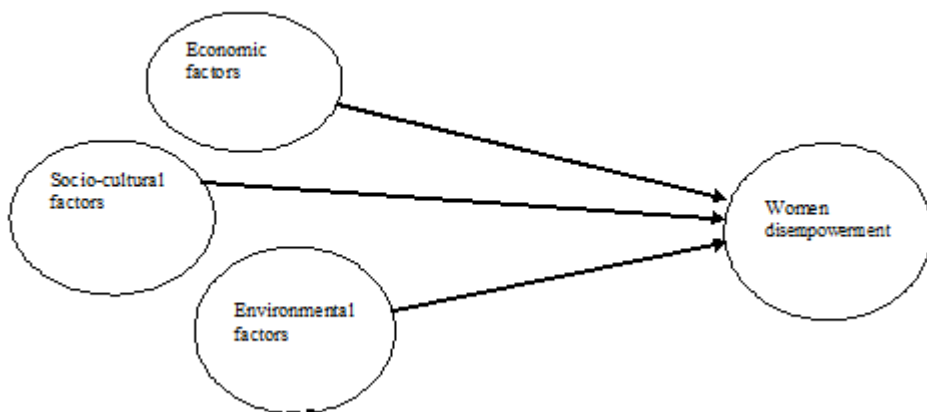
Greater economic independence is possible when women have choice in education, training and work and are able to make the best use of their skills in order to achieve better outcomes for themselves and their families over their lifetime. For most women greater economic independence can be achieved through improved lifetime incomes and a better return on the

investment in their skills. Young women, in particular, can make education and employment choices that strengthen their ability to be economically independent over their lifetimes.

When a woman feels inadequate, she will be fearful of stating his true feeling, won't believe she has the right to ask for what he wants, may be reluctant to confront others, and may think that she has nothing to offer. She may also be so fearful of rejection that he is reluctant to state his opinions or ideas, especially with people she doesn't know well or in groups of people. This fear of communicating is difficult for friends, partners, and others who want to discuss issues but find the person with low self-esteem unwilling to listen, unwilling to take part in discussing or coming to a better understanding of the issue.

Women's poverty is a violation of their human rights to life and well-being, food, adequate housing, a safe and healthy environment, social security, employment and development. Women's limited access to education, employment opportunity, and media, coupled with cultural factors, reduces their decision making power in the society in general and in household in particular. Regarding their participation in decision making at national level, though the number of women in national parliaments has been increasing, no country in the world has yet achieved gender parity.

Figure 1 Theoretical framework of Causes and Constraints of Women



ECONOMIC FACTORS

Women has no access to get education and no employment opportunities so that's why they cannot make their own decisions well in society and as well as at home. Because of that reason women are not empowered in most of the countries. (Addis, 2005).

There are many reasons of disempowerment of women, one of them is no proper education because of improper facilities, as after performing home chore, she fully contribute in the income of family, get no financial reward (Faiza Mirza 2 years ago). When women restricting four walls of house and making her deprive from education, she has to work for economic activities, having no respite (Shehzadi, 2012).

Value and skilled labor can be produced when empowered and education, so is the case to women in Balochistan. (Cochrane 1999, Safilios, 1980).

Women no opportunity to learn their rights and take action to improve their lives and those of their family members (Naila; et al., 2002).

Empowered women can work in all sphere of life even in *cultivation of crops* (Ms.Rubina saigol). When a women takes her decisions regarding the business expansion, she can manage better than men.

They have to cross a number of socio-cultural barriers when they want to work for income generation (Tahir Hasnain 2013).

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL FACTORS

Many families husbands do not allow their wives to go and work outside, is because of fear of disobeying and unfaithfulness (*Naila; et al., 2002*). It is also thought in some societies in province that letting women working outside will create stern environment, making women unfaithful and disrespectful to them, ultimately increase her independence.

Penurious women are captive and confined to their households, having no freedom to make their decision. *Lack of* formal education causes women disempowerment. Illiterate women in rural areas of Balochistan are double to men. Early age marriages are also rampant and frequent in man dominating society in the province.

Women are denied a voice in the decisions that affect their lives. This situation can be improved when there is change in the perception of the society and increase the opportunities for women (John 2011).

Girls work more than their brothers as parents engage their daughters more than sons, making her difficulty to study or to perform any duties outside home. Furthermore, established social customs support investments in the education of sons over daughters. (*Naila; et al., 2002*).

It is women are forced to register land and asset on entitlement of their husband, sons or brothers (Kabeer, 1998).

There is a need to involve community leaders to empowered women to give awareness to men that women are not servant. (Herbert, 2003)

Women are alienated from their intellectual capacities. Women is so trained that she feels unsure for herself and dither to express her opinion or ideas in public or sometimes even in the house, for fear that her thought

are not significance to express. Women never feel comfortable on the terms and conditions of thought and discourse men set for her. *Women always hesitate to express her feelings and emotions in public and as well as at her home because men set her mind that women cannot do anything without them.* (M Farooq 2003).

A female child is enforced from the very beginning of her childhood to think of herself as less than the male child, whose entrance into life is preceded by prayers and marked by festivity (*Naila; et al., 2002*). His worth is uncontested. He is free to play in the streets. She must earn her right of existence in the family by serving to the family. She must stay at home and do household chores. *From the birth the thought is developed that the girl is born to serve the family. She cannot play with friends and enjoy her life like men. The concept is developed in her mind that she has no right to live happy life.*

In the family system of Pakistan authority rests with the male. It is assumed that the supreme duty of women is to take care of males of the family, children and household (*Naila; et al., 2002*). The home and the domestic life are thus considered the natural and most important sphere of a women's activity. She forfeits all her rights, comforts and necessities for the sake of the family, restricts all her movements within the sanctioned boundaries laid down by her parents or husband and believes to be secondary to men. *In Pakistan the authority is totally in the hand of men, and women is just to take care of family and household matters* (M Farooq 2003)

Pakistani men particularly in rural and tribal areas, remain selfish and careless about the rights of women conferred on them through religion and law of the land (UNESCO 2007). They believe that women are inferior by birth and lower status than them. For example, state law and (Islamic law)

confer upon women the right to choose her life partner (*Naila; et al., 2002*). However, in Pakistan society this right is entirely usurped. If a woman tries to exercise the right, the male kin of her family consider it a big challenge to their honor. *Women to choose her life partner* considers taboo (Farooq, 2003)

Society views abuse of a wife as a private matter. *Pakistani women are not empowered that's why she is considered as disempowered* (Oyewumi, 2004).

Wife battering is a cultural phenomenon in Pakistani society. , it is reported that other male members of the family like in-laws and at time grown up sons are also involved in this. (*Naila; et al., 2002*).

Giving education to a daughter usually implies that she leaves the protection of home and thus increases the possibility of tarnishing the family honor.

Women's are dependent on male family members. Thus their transitions from private to public sphere, including going to school or for training or for any other need is reliant on men (M Farooq 2003)

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Women think that they are not as strong as a men and this thinking is a reason of uneducated women. (The PROBE Team, 1999).

Behavioral changes in the women, her spouse and other members of household are also important component of women empowerment, (*Naila; et al., 2002*). A woman's response on a possible situation of verbal abuse, psychological and emotional abuse is all indicative of changes that might ultimately impact her empowerment. Increase self-confidence along with greater involvement in all decisions of family may also be inferred as greater empowerment. *If women have an opportunity of decision making*

and she involve in all family matters she can be empowered. (Ranjula and Fan 2011)

In middle class families, women have no voice against of any injustices which is direct outcome of male members mind set. "The most vulnerable are the women of the lower strata, as she neither have resources to recent against unjust treatment, especially domestic violence, nor she is aware of her basic rights – what to say of her desire to get education and empowerment".

Self-confidence is extracted when women get married in older age than adolescence, it makes her more autonomous and relatively more empowered (Cain 1993; presser 1975).

Women's acceptance of their secondary claims on household resources, their acquiescence to violence at the hands of their husbands; their willingness to bear children to the detriment of their own health and survival to satisfy their own or their husband's preference for sons; are all examples of behavior by women which undermine their own wellbeing. *Due to acceptance of women that she is an after men she cannot be empowered. She is willing to take care of all household work and children's due to that reason she lost her identity.* (Naila, 2003).

Hypothesis 1: There is a positive relationship between economic and of women disempowerment.

Hypothesis 2: socio-cultural constraints causes women's disempowerment.

Hypothesis 3: If environmental factors increase then women disempowerment increases.

Materials and methods

Due to the peculiar nature of circumstances in the province, the convenience sampling technique was used to collect the data through five scale Likert scale self-constructed questionnaire. Based on Morgan Table the good sample size to be taken is 120 respondents. According to the possibility of unreturned questionnaires, an additional 20 per cent samples are included. After the administration of the questionnaires, we finally received 100 questionnaires. All respondents were females. The demography's for respondent in this sample had an average age of 30.2 years (a mean of 40, S.D. =31.6) years. For reliability of questions, content reliability and factor reliability used. The results were then analyzed by using the statistical tool. Basically twenty (20) Districts out of 30 Districts of Balochistan were selected considering the different factors. These were: Quetta, PishinLoralai,, Killa-Abdullah,, Turbat, Kharaan, and Machh, (Districts of Balochistan). In these areas majority of population consist of Baloch and Pashtoon tribes who have traditional living setting. The response scale has been five point Likert-type scale ranging from one (strongly disagree) to five (strongly agree).

Table I: Correlation Matrix for economic constraints, Socio-Cultural,

	Mean	SD	Variance	Correlations				B
				1	2	3	4	
1. Economic constraints (EC)	4.55	.59	.46	1				0.82
2. (Socio-Cultural constraints) (SC)	3.55	.61	.79	.85	1			0.83
3. Environmental Constraints(ENC)	3.55	.49	.73	.86	.91	1		0.81
4. Women Disempowerment (WD)	4.01	.44	.65	.87	.80	.79	1	0.78

Environmental constraints and Disempowerment

- *. All items are Correlated significantly at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).
- b = Cronbach Alpha (Cronbach, 1951).

Result

Results indicate significant positive relationship. Economic Constraints (EC) regarding Disempowerment proved to be significant and positively supports the H1. Hypothesis1 investigated the relationship between economic constraints, and Women disempowerment. The findings also supports **Hypothesis 2:** socio-cultural constraints causes women's disempowerment. In the same way the third hypothesis was also supported by the data of study as **Hypothesis 3** 'If environmental factors increase then women disempowerment increases'.

). Multiple regression was calculated to predict whether the hypotheses are supported by the study or not. It is observed that EC ($\beta = .60$), has a significant and positive relationship with development at 0.05 level. FMEC ($\beta = -.55$), and GC ($\beta = .59$), have significant effect on disempowerment of women. Additionally, the dependent variable disempowerment was (.000) and EC, SC and ENC (.000) are significant predictors (or related significantly) of overall WD. The standardized beta tells the strength and direction of the relationships between EC, SC, ENC and WD. Three predictive variables are positively related to outcome variable.

DISCUSSION

Hypotheses were supported by the results. However, this finding indicates that economic, socio-cultural and environmental factor very imperative

that permit the study to consider it for further extensive research work to draft out framework for improvement of situation. As the *Hypothesis₁* is tested positively showing the positive relationship between economic constraints and disempowerment of women. There is an obligation of society to assist deprived folks to stand on their feet order to achieve the economic development and prosperity in the province. Women participation in different sectors of economy can generate the sufficient income which leads to poverty alleviation. On the other hand, In other words, the perception about the women has to be adjusted. Since, majority of population living in Balochistan is Muslim, injunctions of Islam are very clear about the status of women. It gives equal rights to women to progress, learn and participation of all sphere of life. It showed that EC and WD are positively related and significant. This means that women do not have enough resources to pave their business on strong footing. Lacking of finance compel them to depend on male members who ultimately takes all decision making power and control the resources. Additionally, women mostly runs micro-businesses in all over the province. However, they are not good businesswomen due to lack of proper marketing practices. As a matter of fact, if they get out of this ordeal of primitive evolution and to adopt modern tips and techniques. The role of government has emerged to be meagre and weak support for women empowerment. *Hypothesis₂* was tested positively as effect of socio-cultural factors have an impact on women disempowerment. This highlights the importance of perception change about the women role in the society. Decision makers may have a look at Malaysian Model regarding women role in society and perception of society where women are empowered and making accommodation in society within the socio-cultural settings. This finding suggests that women are not so empowered

to perform their job with their will and desire, hence, they are susceptible to constraints.

CONCLUSION

There are various reasons for disempowerment of women. It is due to economic, socio-cultural and environmental factors. Financial difficulties and lack of economic independence catalyst to disempowerment of women. There are some other factors as well, such as: early marriages, cultural barriers, no right to take decision for herself and for her offspring, lack of confidence and conservative family background are the few important factors. Furthermore, there are some environmental factors which do not let women to empower. Ultimately, it adversely, impact of the family, society and on the province growth and development Women are unaware of their right, they are not educated and they do not take part in different sphere of life as actively as men are: causing disempowerment of women. Given the empowerment to women means proper, health and civilized society.

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- Bilingual/Bi-annual Pakistan studies, English / Urdu Research Journal VOL.No.03, Issue No. 01 January – June 2016

MARRIAGE PREFERENCES AND GIRLS EDUCATION IN RURAL BALUCHISTAN; A SOCIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT STUDY

Dr. Bashir Ahmed Kakar

Dr. Muhammad Usman Tobwal

Dr. Kaleemullah Barearch

Baluchistan University of Information Technology, Engineering and Management Sciences, Quetta, Pakistan.
Director Pakistan Study Center, University of Baluchistan, Quetta, Pakistan
Department of History, University of Baluchistan, Quetta, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

In rural setup of Baluchistan women have many limitations and boundaries; female education is discouraged even in this modern age in rural areas of Baluchistan. Women with education and job are isolated in the society. They have rare chances to find suitable mates. Girls after marriage are bound to do housework, respect all family members and follow all the cultural norms and values even that deprive them from their basic rights. Educated women are aware of their rights and raise voice against injustice; therefore they are not preferred for marriage, they are considered disobedient to family members and social norms. Women in rural Baluchistan have only access to those rights which their husband and his family members allow them. The qualitative approach was adopted in conducting the study. The primary data was collected from focused rural areas of Baluchistan. The key findings of the study revealed that women in Baluchistan are subordinate to men and the other family members after marriage. The most preferred marriages are first cousin marriage. Educated girls in the rural set up have very less preference or

choice in their marriages. Marriage Proposals are given on the basis of obedience to the family members and strict obedience of cultural values. Girls and boys have no say in selecting mates. Boy's family members only send proposals to girl's family for marriage.

Key Words: Marriage Preferences; Girls Marriages; Girls Education; Marriage Market

INTRODUCTION

This paper attempts to understand the preferences and trends of marriage in relevance with girl's education in rural setup of Baluchistan. Baluchistan is the largest province of Pakistan; but the least populated province. In Baluchistan two major tribes Pashtun and Balochs are living from centuries. About 80% of the population are residing in small and scattered rural setups and remained deprived from the advances of modern age (Naz, 2003). Baluchistan stands the most deprived province of Pakistan; since independence Baluchistan is ignored by the central government.

Marriage, also called matrimony or wedlock, is a socially or ritually recognized union or legal contract between [spouses](#) that establishes rights and obligations between them and their children, and between them and their in-laws. In different cultures the definition of marriage is different, but it is principally an [institution](#) in which interpersonal relationships, usually [sexual](#), are acknowledged. In most cultures, [before pursuing any sexual activity](#) marriage is compulsory (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marriage).

Getting to a certain age, individuals search for companions and choose partners with specific age, ethnicity, education and income. The

behaviour and process of choosing partners for life is different as per cultural and societal sets. Limitations and boundaries in every society for choosing partner are defined and in practice since ages. Marriage preferences are defined as degrees of attraction between males and females from certain age, educational, racial, ethnic (or other type of) groups and the availability of partners within these groups. (Matthews, 2012).

Marriage is mutual commitment between males and females. Every Individual has many potential partners in the society. There is competition over the potential gains from marriage and each man and woman knows the potential gains from marrying any potential partner. Marriage between persons of similar class-origin is partly an unconscious result of a process in which many individuals attempt to achieve the best possible bargains for themselves or for their children by weighing marital resources and alternatives. A central assumption in stable marriage is that every agent knows all agents it can match to. In reality, however, agents often have limited information about their matching possibilities (Hoefer, 2012)

Each person expresses a strict preference ordering over the members of the opposite sex. The goal is to match men to women so that there are no two people of the opposite sex (Gelain, 2013) Major benefit of marriage is the husband's specialisation in market activities and the wife's specialisation in non-market roles. The advantage of marriage may be different for the two partners, but with mutual understanding both can gain advantages (Reneflot, 2006)

Highly qualified and women with high-income have always had trouble finding mates. That's because men were always expected to be of higher status than their wives, or at least equal in status to them. Hypergamy – the act of marrying up – has traditionally only gone one way. The female

secretary can marry her male boss, but the female professor rarely marries the plumber. Not so long ago, it was thought that too much education would ruin a girl's marriage chances, and that was not untrue. (Look who's on top of the marriage market)

As for Pakistani women, education is the ultimate key to their success and an escape from male-dominated society, the tyranny and the cruel cycle of ignorance. By gaining education, they are able to raise their standard of living, support their family, and ensure better chances of survival in this male-dominated society. Through education, women gain confidence and courage to face the world and to stand against injustice. Therefore educated women in rural setups are not preferred considering them disobedient to family member and social norms. In fact man utilize women for its comfort and treat her as subordinate whereas educated women demands for equal rights and equal treatment according to Rashi, "a woman from a more distinguished family than her husband may consider herself superior and act haughtily toward him (Rose, 2003)

In the major cities of Pakistan, especially in the province of Punjab the parent's behaviour towards their daughter's education is positive, they consider education will help them in a better life and looking for best mate for their daughters. Similarly families/parents of boys have more acceptance and preferences looking for educated girls for their sons/boys. Whereas the situation In Baluchistan is very different, in Baluchistan women are treated inhumanly in their homes by the male members. They have been deprived from very basic human rights as gender discrimination is deeply rooted in Pashtun and Baloch societies of Baluchistan. Female education in rural areas of Baluchistan is discouraged even in this modern age and educated women mostly remain unmarried in rural Baluchistan.

Baluchistan is one of the most deprived parts in the world, where gender and educational disparities are very high. According to traditional culture in Baluchistan, men begin influencing a girl's life at an early age, exerting authority on issues ranging from education to selection of a husband. After marriage, a woman's husband and in-laws may take control of her life. They could decide issues such as the number of children she will have, what her role in the community will be, and what her limits are in seeking education or employment. Guiding such decision making is the centrality of the chastity and honour of women, which are the most sensitive issues in Pashtun and Baloch societies of Baluchistan. Violation of a woman's honour brings disastrous consequences to a society rooted in tribal bonds.

In Rural setup of Baluchistan female education has many limitations and boundaries, education and women with job have been isolated. They have very less opportunities for finding suitable partners. Man has the perception that after marriage girl has to do housework, respect the cultural norms and values and remain as subordinate of all male members of the family. In Baluchistan the best marriage pair is that formed between first cousins. . It is widely believed that consanguineous marriages offer the best opportunity for compatibility between the husband and wife, and the bride and mother-in-law (Hussain, 1999). The process of marriage is usually initiated by women. An elder woman of the family searches for a bride-to-be. It could be for her son or any other male member of family. After a recommendation, the matriarch of the household visits the girl's house to offer proposal and meet her parents. Although it is women who look for a suitable wife for any male member of the family. It is a serious decision for them as they decide and choose the newcomers to the family network.

Rational of the Study

It is very common in most rural areas of Baluchistan that male members of the family finalize the decision on their gain as per their economic and political interests. Early marriages of girls and bride price (walver; the bride price) have been serious problems pertaining to women marriages in Baluchistan, especially in Pashtun society. A girl being married is seldom asked to her opinion and option regarding marriages, instead if a girl has any say in her marriage decision, it is considered dishonors for her family particularly the male members. Early marriages of girls are a common practice in many Pashtun families where girls are forced to quit education and prepare for marriage by involving her in the domestic works of housewives. Regarding authority of marriage to women, another serious problem that Pashtun society is faced with is 'Walver' the bride price. Male members of the family take in return large amount from the groom's family for the girl being married.

In rural areas of Baluchistan Marriage Proposals are given on the basis of obedience to the family members and strict obedience of cultural values. A girl who did not obey and serve her family all the times or stepped out of home is considered worth killing. Once married, another set of code of conduct is waiting for her. (admin, 2015)

In Baluchistan girls with good education and jobs are rejected and they have very limited chances of Marriage among their relatives or families living in the rural areas. Educated girls are considered becoming aware of their basic rights hence they would resist and demand for the rights. It is a common practice and tradition that women in Baluchistan are considered as subordinate to man they have only access to those rights which their husband and other family members her husband allow her. The honor of a

woman is closely linked to that of a man. If a woman earns a bad reputation, her whole family, which includes the men, is dishonored.

According to traditional Pashtun and Baloch cultures, men begin influencing a girl's life at an early age, exerting authority on issues ranging from education to selection of a husband. After marriage, a woman's husband and in-laws may take control of her life. They could decide issues such as the number of children she will have, what her role in the community will be, and what her limits are in seeking education or employment. Guiding such decision making is the centrality of the chastity and honor of women, which are the most sensitive issues in the tribal areas of Baluchistan. Violation of a woman's honor brings disastrous consequences to a society rooted in tribal bonds. There is strong perception about educated girls/women that they are disobedient to the husband and his family members hence have very low demand to marry an educated girl.

Method and Materials

Methodological Approaches:

Methodology of this study was designed by following the approaches of inclusiveness encompassing the wide range of viewpoints in multiple dimensions of the issue under study, qualitative approach by using the quantitative methods of data collection.

Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions were conducted by selecting respondents from the population.

Geographic Scope of the Study

Geographical scope of the study Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with the target groups was conducted in the Quetta city as Quetta is the major city of the Province with diverse population and groups.

Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

Tribal leaders and influential, Government officials, gender activists and working women in different sectors were selected as the target groups for conducting Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) randomly.

Techniques and Tools of Data Collection

Following techniques were used for retrieving information from secondary literature and collecting primary data from the selected sample of the population

Desk review of relevant literature;

Conducted Key Informants Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for collecting the data for getting in-depth understanding and insight of the issue under study

Interview Guides and list of discussion issue were constructed and used for collecting the data by conducting Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions.

Objectives of the Study:

To understand the status of educated women in rural Baluchistan

To assess marriage preference in relation with girls education in rural Baluchistan

Results and key finding:

From the data collected from KIIs and focus group discussion, below results and findings have been retrieved.

Most commonly in the modern world the marriage is defined as legal contract between [spouses](#) and a mutual commitment between male and female. But in Baluchistan especially rural setups, the marriage is very cultural and it develops linkages and relationship between two families.

The research revealed that in Baluchistan family background is given more importance than beauty, expertise and education of the girls and boys.

The families with more inclined towards cultural followings are the most acceptable.

Families with good economic status are preferred than the education of boy or girls.

Having relationship with member of Influential/elders is considered as great sign of honor and superiority.

In rural setup of Baluchistan, good education, status and occupation of the boy is more preferred whereas girls with good education and jobs are rejected and they have very limited chances of marriage.

The low preference of educated women with Job in the marriage market has discouraged the female literacy and increased the dropout female students in these areas.

First cousin marriage and marriage within the same community is more preferred as girls are well aware of the cultural norms and values. Further, families of both girls and boys have the same level of understanding of the cultural values.

Most of the decision regarding the marriages of boys and girls are taken by the elder of the family (the most aged women start looking for a girl,

makes a selection and then the most aged person of the family mostly man takes the final decision) without the consent of the boy and girl.

Marriage proposals are given on the basis of a girl's obedience to the family members, husband and strict obedience of cultural values.

In tribal setup of Baluchistan families are more cautious about their cultural values and life style. They are always afraid that the educated girls may challenge these values and living style.

Most of the families are extended families in tribal areas of Baluchistan, where the girls/bride has to respect the entire family members and has to remain in the limitations of the family. Where there are fair chances that educated girls may not accept these limitations and she may force/provoke her husband for separation from the family.

Discussion

Since the independence, Pakistan is struggling in educating its population and raising the awareness of the community. Pakistan is signatory of EFA In 2001; Dakar Framework for action, EFA (Education for All) was prepared. Pakistan committed itself for achieving the aims and targets of EFA by 2015, like other countries and according to the fifth goal of EFA, it is bound to take all measures to eradicate gender discrimination by 2005 in primary and secondary education system. Then by 2015, it should be able to achieve gender equality, ensuring full and equal access to good quality education for girls. (UNESCO, 2015)

Female education is most important for a sustainable development of a country. Women empowerment can prove to be a strong weapon in fighting off poverty, starvation, epidemics and tyranny etc. unfortunately

Pakistan's performance has remained highly unsatisfactory in achieving the goals especially that of gender equality.

Women are the most deprived segment of the society in rural areas of Baluchistan. They have been kept deprived mostly from their rights and incentives. They have been considered to keep the honour of her male kin and the whole community.

The rapid changes and modernization in the structure of society is not only bringing positive impacts but is affecting and damaging

During the discussion it was shared that Maira Baji, from Village of District Killa Saifullah, Baluchistan who completed her in early eighties since then she is a teacher but remained unmarried despite she was ready to marry in the same community unconditionally.

constructive values, traditions and norms, prevails in the society of Balochs and Pashtuns from the centuries. There is need of incorporation and promotion of constructive values, traditions and norms with recent rapid changes and protection of the status women in the light of historical role and importance of women. In Baluchistan each family or tribe has its own self-sufficient boundaries. (Jamal, 2014)

In rural Baluchistan girls have no say in choosing their partners. Selecting mates are fully on the disposal of the family elder members. In this setup there is a little space for male who can resist and may inform his family about his choice for selecting a partner for marriage, whereas girls have no options resisting the decision of the family elders regarding her marriage and choosing partners if any girls reject/oppose the decision then she may have to remain single for the whole life.

In the case of the first cousin marriage nor male or female could resist or reject the decision of the elders. In this case there is the matter of family

relation is involved. Boy and girl both is strictly bond to stay with decision of the family elders. In cousin marriage girls have the advantages of less family restrictions after marriage i.e. (Pardah) she has not to hide her face from other members of the family she can more openly talk and sit with the family members.

In rural areas of Baluchistan educated women have very limited acceptance in the society. Such girls are kept isolated they have been considered as character against the social and cultural values even if she lives in the same community after getting education though accepted by her own family but not by the other community members.

CONCLUSION

This study has revealed that because of rigid cultural values in Pashtun and Baloch societies of Baluchistan, boys and girls both don't play any role in selecting partner for marriage. . In Pashtun and Baloch cultures a married girl has to obey and work for the whole family members and kin of her husband.

In rural areas of Baluchistan, community has very strong perceptions that there are very high chances that educated women will not accept the customary cultural laws and avoid obeying family members and their kin. Hence educated girls/women have very rare acceptance in Pashtun and Baloch society for marriages.

A participant shared that (A girl Safurabibi) who rejected /opposed the decision of her family elders 25 years ago, as she wanted to get marry with an educated man, due her this decision and wish for marriage with educated man 25 year before, she still remains unmarried at the age of 51 years.

In Pashtun and Baloch societies of Baluchistan gender discrimination in education and other human rights do exist from very long rather from centuries, as result women remains with low status, subordinate to men and have very fewer human rights than men and limited access to education.

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INFORMATION SOURCES AS AN EFFECTIVE TOOL ABOUT RECOMMENDED TECHNOLOGY: A CASE STUDY OF GREEN BELT, BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE.

Ahmed Ali Mengal

Shadia Habib

Noor Ahmed

Abdulallah Dostain

Agribusiness Directorate, Agriculture Research Institute ARI, Quetta Balochistan, Pakistan.

Gender Studies, University of Balochistan, Pakistan.

Pakistan Study Centre University of Balochistan, Pakistan.

Livestock Department, Government of Balochistan, Pakistan.

ABSTRACT

The present survey was conducted in the rice belt of Balochistan province. A random sampling technique was adopted to achieve a representative sample. About hundred (100) growers were selected. The respondents were asked to provide their perceptions regarding sources of information about crop production technologies. The results shows that half (50%) of the farmers belonged to the age category of 31 to 40 years. Majority (60%) of the farmers were illiterate. The result further showed that the farmers “always” received information regarding recommended technologies from neighboring farmers and were ranked 1st. Therefore, it was recommended that an extension worker should stimulate farmers to use them properly.

Key words: Information sources, recommended technology, green belt,
Balochistan.

INTRODUCTION

Green belt of the province was famous for the oilseed and rice crops. The rice is the major cash and important food crop of the country after wheat crop and rice production comprises 40 per cent of basmati (fine) and 60 per cent of coarse types. Rice has the potential to become a high value asset for Pakistan's economy; however it needed value addition in its production to harness optimal utilization. On the other hand, there has been manifold increase in the exports of the basmati rice from the country, according to the data of Rice Exporters Association of Pakistan. During the year 2009-10 rice was cultivated at an area of 2.88 million hectares that resulted in the production of 6.88 million tons, in 2010-11 rice was cultivated at an area of 2.37 million hectare that produced 4.82 million tons and similarly in 2011-12 rice was cultivated at an area of 2.57 hectares with 6.16 million tons production. The rice crop is low in productivity and production is affected by water shortage and there are enormous post harvest losses and issue of Afflation which affect crop value and quality especially in case of rice export (GoP, 2013).

Rice crop production in Pakistan holds an extremely important position in agriculture and the national economy. Pakistan is the world's fourth largest producer of rice, after China, India and Indonesia. Each year, it produces an average of 6 million tonnes and together with the rest of the Indian subcontinent; the country is responsible for supplying 30% of the world's paddy rice output. Most of these crops are grown in the fertile Sindh and Punjab region with millions of farmers relying on rice cultivation as their major source of employment. Among the most famous varieties grown in Pakistan include the Basmati, known for its flavor and quality (FAO, 2010).

Perhaps the most significant innovation in the area of rice production is the development of high yielding varieties and hybrid seed. New varieties and hybrids provide the potential for many changes to the industry, including higher yields and the possibility of price impacts, due to increased supply. Furthermore, modern seeds lead to increased production on less land, which spares additional resources (i.e. water, labor, and land) needed to sustain the world's population (Borlaug 2003; Bolorunduro et al., 2004).

Justification of the study

In spite of favorable climate, soil conditions, availability of irrigation, use of pesticides, the production of rice is not up to the mark (Abbas, 2003). For increasing the yield and to protect the crop from insect pests, it becomes necessary to transfer latest technologies to farmers and also motivate them to adopt those technologies (Chaudhary, 1997). The purpose of this study is to investigate the information sources and their effectiveness on adoption of recommended technology and level of technology adoption crops in green belt of the Balochistan province.

Objectives

1. To determine the demographic characteristics of the rice growers.
2. To determine the sources of information and their effectiveness on adoption of recommended technologies of rice crop.
3. To developed the concert recommendations for the future strategies.

Materials and methods

The study was conducted in the green belt of the province by using the survey method. The green belt was basically agricultural site having fertile

land with scattered net of irrigation system, whereas oilseed and rice were considered major crops of the areas. To complete the research work within the shortest possible period with limited available resources, the study confined only in green belt with a 100 sample size as purposively. A simple random sample of one hundred farmers was obtained. The researcher personally visited and interviewed from those 100 farmers with the help of well-structured questionnaire. Data were tabulated, summarized and analyzed through SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) Computer Software.

RESULTS

Demographic Results

The demographic information one of the major tool to dissemination of information. The demographic characteristics of the growers in the present study such as age, and educational qualification play an important role in determining the grower's response towards adoption of recommended technologies.

Table-1. Age group of the respondents

Age	N	%
Up to 30 years	3	3.0
31 to 40	50	50.0
40 to 50	40	40.0
51 and above	9	9.0

The collected data about age are presented in table-1 which indicates half (50%) of the farmers belonged to the age category of 31 to 40 years, while 42% belonged to 40 to 50 years, and only 9% belonged to 51 and above years.

Table-2. Education group of the respondents

Education	N	%
Illiterate	60	60.0
Matric	28	28.0
Intermediate	7	7.0
Graduate	4	4.0
Others	1	1.0

Table-2 indicates that majority (60%) of the farmers were illiterate, followed by 28% were matriculation.

Table-3. Experiences of the respondents

Experiences	N	%
Up to 5	5	5.0
6 to 15	15	15.0
16 to 30	25	25.0
31 and above	5	5.0

The experiences of the farmers an important variables, which might influence of the farmers adoption rate, in this regard, the raw data was collected at the field level. The collected data about experiences are presented in table-3 which indicates that most (20%) of the farmers had a 16 to 30 years farmers experiences. belonged to the age category of 31 to 40 years, while 15% of the respondents had to 6 to 15 years farming experience, However, up to 5 and 31 or above of the respondents had 5 years farming experiences respectively.

Table-4. Types of family of the respondents

Types of family	N	%
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Joint/ Combine	93	93.0
Single	7	7.0
Any other	40	0.0

In Pakistan the most of the household lived in the combined family system. In this regard, the raw data were gathered. Collected data types of family are presented in table-4, which indicates that the vast majority (93%) of the respondents had preferred the combine family system followed by (7%) of the farmers had preferred the single family system.

Table-5. Background of the respondents

Age	N	%
Rural	88	88.0
Urban	12	12.0

The study further enquired to the respondents to provide their perceptions about their background in this regard, the data was depicted or presented in table-5, which indicates vast majority (88%) of the farmers belonged to the rural areas, while 12% belonged to urban areas.

Use of information sources as perceived by farmers

The farmers were inquired to their insight based on sources of information in this regard, the responses of the respondents were arranged through rating using Likert type of scaling like (1= Not at all, 2= Some times, 3= Most of times, 4= Almost always and 5= Always). The information about recommended technologies are presented in table-3.

Sources of information	Not at all	Some time	Most of time	Almost always	Always	Mean	S.D	Rank
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	F.	% age	F.	% age	F.	% age	F.	% age	F.	% age		.	
Neighboring Farmer	1	1.0	3	3.0	7	7.0	24	24.0	65	65.0	4.49	0.83	1 st
Radio	4	4.0	11	11.0	25	25.0	36	36.0	24	24.0	3.65	1.08	2 nd
T.V	17	17.0	40	40.0	31	31.0	9	9.0	3	3.0	2.41	0.97	3 rd
Extension worker	75	75.0	3	3.0	14	14.0	8	8.0	0	0.0	1.55	1.00	4 th
Demonstration Plots	78	78.0	1	1.0	15	15.0	5	5.0	1	1.0	1.50	0.98	5 th
News papers	86	86.0	2	2.0	8	8.0	3	3.0	1	1.0	1.31	0.82	6 th
Magazines	94	94.0	6	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.06	0.23	7 th
Contact Farmer	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.00	0.00	8 th

Table-6. Information sources as perceived by farmers

Table-3, highlights the frequency of use of information sources regarding the use of recommended technologies as perceived by farmers. The result shows that majority of the farmers “always” received information regarding recommended technologies from neighboring farmers and were ranked 1st with a mean score of (Mean = 4.49, S.D = 0.83). Radio was ranked 2nd with a mean score of (Mean = 3.65, S.D = 1.08) and Television was ranked 3rd with a mean score of (Mean = 2.41, S.D = 0.97) respectively. The least perceived sources of information were newspapers ranked 6th with a mean score of (Mean = 1.31, S.D = 0.82). Magazines ranked 7th with a mean score of (Mean = 1.06, S.D = 0.23) and contact farmers ranked 8th with a mean score of (Mean = 1.00, S.D = 0.00).

Conclusions and recommendations

Agriculture sector being the life line of the Pakistan's economy continues to be the single largest sector and a dominant driving force for growth and development of the national economy. In spite of unfavorable climate, soil conditions, availability of irrigation, use of pesticides, Pakistan is standing all 13th position in the world's rating in getting yield per hectare. Therefore, for increasing the yield and to protect the crop from insect pests, it becomes necessary to transfer latest technologies to farmers and also motivate them to adopt those technologies. Therefore, this study was designed to describe to what extent the farmers are aware of various improved technologies of rice and whether these technologies are properly being diffused and adopted by the farmers. It was concluded that the half (50%) of the farmers belonged to the age category of 31 to 40 years. Majority (60%) of the farmers were illiterate. The result further showed that the farmers "always" received information regarding recommended technologies from neighboring farmers and were ranked 1st with a mean score of (Mean = 4.49, S.D = 0.83). On the basis of research findings following recommendations put forward. It was found that farmers do not care to use recommended land preparation technologies and fertilizer application. Therefore, it is recommended that an extension worker should stimulate farmers to use them properly. An extension worker must visit farmer's field for their proper guidance. The study found that the performance of agriculture extension services was insignificant in the whole diffusion-adoption process of recommended technologies. Therefore it was recommended that agricultural extension services should come up with some positive attitude in this regard.

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FACTORS INFLUENCE THE FAILURE RATE OF STUDENTS AT SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL IN QUETTA DISTRICT, BALOCHISTAN.

Farida Hameed
Abdul Nasir Kiazai

M. Phil Scholar, Education Department, University of Balochistan Quetta
Director, Institute of Education & Research (IER) University of Balochistan, Quetta

ABSTRACT

The present research was conducted in the Quetta as a case study. Two hundred from the 8 schools were taken as sample through the simple random sampling. The raw data gathered through the questionnaire. The raw data were analysis by using SPSS. The independent samples t-test revealed a statistical variance between the male and female students were existed in five out of 1 item, i.e. lack of focus ($t = 2.5913$, $df = .430$, $p < .005$). Consequently, the alternative hypothesis were accepted (i.e. rejects the null hypothesis) if the p-value or alpha level is less than 0.05. The independent samples t-test exposed a statistically discrepancy between the male and female students were existed in five out of five items i.e. educational system. However, there was no statistical significant difference observed 2 out of five (5) statements that are dependency, self-

confidence and any other please specify at $p\text{-value} > 0.05$. Based on achieved results following recommendation was suggested. Government should be provided economic aid to the pupils so as to encourage the

parentages to send their offspring to school, college and university level in order to falling the failure and dropout ratio. Parents should encourage their children in the field of education so that to reduce the failure rate of the students.

Keywords: *factor, impact, failure, secoundary, school, Quetta.*

INTRODUCTION

Education dynamics are a part and parcel section of human development either qualitative aspect or quantitative generous. However, the education section is regarded to have a robust association with communal and economic enlargement of a country. In this regard, not any country can carry out desirable outcome on sustainable economic growth, much speculation in human capital. Education theme doesn't convey about the anticipated variations in human behavior, but also increases their technical skill in parallel contextual ways as foci theme. It develops the worth of their lives and leads to comprehensive social fabrication as benefits to society (GoP, 2015-16).

Government of Pakistan is devoted to stimulate the educational dimension, upsurge literacy rate by gender abased, capacity building of teaching staff or teacher, and development of amenities as wholly in educational institutions. Further, the federal and provincial governments are efforts to deliver free education setup to the matriculation level. National and provincial governments are inspiring and promoting the private sector schooling systems so as to take part to stimulate the education sector for its elevation at a national level as a criterion (GoP, 2015-16).

Class 9th and 10th examinations are the final examination of secondary schools which are conducted by the board of examination of the institutions (Anonymous, n.d.). The felt problem in this connection it was observed that the final exam most of the students didn't give expected result which is noted from the last ten years. The term of matriculation exams is started from the British regime till to this modern time in which the government of Pakistan also introduced "O" or ordinary level "expensive" education system. Most of Pakistani families belong to lower middle class and did not afford the "O" level. So they prefer to metric from governmental or public sector schools. Hence, the result of all these students, which are in public sector schools, why they faced difficulties in their studies by which they became failing in an examination and also the fact is that more students are became fail in grade 9th or 10th rather than other classes.

By and large better education system supported under the supervision with the term of cadet collages armed forces personnel. These collages funded by the government are also considered government sector. Cadet collages and its setup are running through funds of federal and provincial governments. These institutions have the quality of education and better professional degrees for their candidates as dynamic way. These institutes rewarded the good standard degree of qualification from their country. Overall 5 Cadet Collages are functional at the province level, which are located in the diverse districts like Qilla Saifullah, Pashin, Panjgur, Sui, Mastung and Jaffarabad. In Quetta, Balochistan metropolitan corporation girl's high school is running and managing by the Metropolitan. These schools are established just for girls in Quetta, from this corporation also in a large number of students has appeared every year in board

examinations. Cherishes of school gives good facilities, discipline and the best quality of teaching well trained teachers and good reputation. Therefore, it has huge enrollment at this institution.

Problem statement

Balochistan province is the largest province of the country. As par with the other provinces of the country the province education level exhibition as glum depiction either as quality-wise or quantity notch. Such limiting factors like worse communication pattern, remote areas, tribal system, uncertainty and chaos reflect the deleterious impact over on the socioeconomic ailment of the rural masses. Probing the factors that “why students fail in their final exam” at secondary school level. The scholar made efforts in order to know the pros and cons of students’ failure in their final exam. Know the question is arising that how to improve the secondary education system and developing the alternate ways for the failure rate. Therefore, keeping in view the exceeding said evidences, the current study had been planned in order to assess the impacts of the failure rate of students in final examination at secondary school level: A case study of district Quetta.

Objectives

1. To explore the reasons of the failure rate of students during the examination.
2. To analyze the system flaws with the term of discrepancies.
3. To recommend the ways for improvement of the pedagogy tactic for policy makers.

Hypothesis operationalized

H1: There is a no relationship between the perception of the respondents about the reasons of failure students.

Methodology

The present research was a pragmatic investigation concerning the descriptive survey design. In the descriptive type of the research to acquiring the perception of respondents about the current condition (Trochim 2000) and research instrument was used to demonstrate the quantitative research and capture the perceptions used by the research instrument. The research instrument was planned by using closed and open-ended queries, where the Likert five point scale was applied as a construct (Likert 1932). A sample size of two hundred (200) students; twenty five (25) students from each school of Quetta city were chosen by using a simple random sampling procedure (Gay and Mills, 2006). The sample size of the students was determined by using tables of “selecting sample sizes” (McCall 1980; Wunsch 1986; Fitz-Gibbon and Morris 1987) at the 0.05 percent error rate. Cronbach’s Alpha program was utilized in order to test the reliability of the research instrument (Aryet *al.*, 1996). The reliability coefficients oscillated from .72 to .89, demonstrating that the logical arrangement and the interval consistency of the research instrument was picture-perfect (Nunnally 1967). The face to face communication and interview-based technique/ exercise was the instant procedure of primary data grouping or gathered. Hence; the captured data collected was tabulated by applying Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) as the quantitative approaches. However, in this regard a comparison and judgement were also conducted among perceptions of students regarding the constructs as variables by using Independent Simple t-test.

Results and discussion

The general objective of the present study was to the factors and impacts of the failure rate of students in final examination at secondary school level in urban Quetta. The captured data evaluated to understand with the determination to draw applicable inferences and frame suitable recommendations that were obliged to strategy. The table-1 depict the relevant outcome.

Table-1: Perceived score of respondents regarding the student difficulties and causes of failure.

Items	Boys		Girls		Std. Error Diff.	<i>T-vale</i>	Sig*
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
Be strong	2.74	1.177	2.45	1.123	.290	1.783	.076 ^{NA}
Distraction	3.92	1.125	3.59	1.288	.330	1.930	.055 ^{NA}
Lack of focus	3.72	1.207	3.29	1.140	.430	2.591	.010*
Poor time management	3.60	.953	3.34	1.121	.260	1.767	.079 ^{NA}
Any other please specify	3.55	1.192	3.42	3.210	.130	.380	.705 ^{NA}

Weighbridge (1 = Strongly disagree), (2= Disagree), (3= Undecided), (4= Agree), (5= Strongly agree) SD = Standard deviation

* Significant (2-tailed) at 0.05 alpha Level

The independent samples t-test revealed a statistical variance between the male and female students were existed in five out of 1 item, i.e. lack of focus ($t = 2.5913$, $df = .430$, $p < .005$). While, items like be strong, distraction, poor time management and any other were found statistically nonsignificant respectively. Consequently, the alternative hypothesis were

accepted (i.e. rejects the null hypothesis) if the p-value or alpha level is less than 0.05.

Therefore, it was concluded that the null hypothesis was rejected and alternate hypothesis as accepted one out of five categories.

Table-2: Perceived score of respondents regarding the system flaw.

Items	Boys		Girls		Std. Error Diff.	T-vale	Sig*
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
Educational system	3.57	1.085	2.91	1.181	.160	4.115	.000**
Teachers	1.93	.856	3.08	1.245	.151	-7.614	.000**
Overlapping program	3.85	.978	3.30	1.185	.154	3.579	.000**
Administrative bottlenecks	3.80	.974	3.03	1.123	.149	5.178	.000**
Students fault	4.01	.823	3.47	1.096	.137	3.941	.000**

Weighbridge (1 = Strongly disagree), (2= Disagree), (3= Undecided), (4= Agree), (5= Strongly agree) SD = Standard deviation

** Significant (2-tailed) at 0.05 alpha Level*

Table-2 spectacles Levene's Test for Equality of Variances to test so as to compare means of group populations and significant differences between groups perception. A t-test for within-group comparisons was shown to define if significant variances occurred at ($p < .05$). The independent samples t-test exposed a statistically discrepancy between the male and female students were existed in five out of five items i.e. educational system ($t = 4.115$, $df = .160$, $p < .005$), teacher ($t = -7.614$, $df = .151$, $p < .005$), overlapping program ($t = 3.579$, $df = .154$, $p < .005$),

administrative bottlenecks ($t = 5.178$, $df = 149$, $p < .005$) and students' fault ($t = 3.941$, $df = .137$, $p < .005$) respectively. However, there was no statistical significant difference observed 5 out of 5 statements. From continuous assessment during the class finally students marked their weaknesses of subjects. By which they fail in their particular results. It is noticed that students are weak in these subjects from the beginning of the year Due to some problems in their learning process.

Table-3: Perceived score of respondents regarding the overcome deficiencies.

Items	Boys		Girls		Std. Error Diff.	<i>T-vale</i>	Sig*
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
Dependency	3.28	1.341	2.95	1.250	.183	1.800	.073 ^{NA}
Self-confidence	3.48	1.049	3.75	.999	.145	-1.864	.064 ^{NA}
Procrastination	3.90	.859	3.33	1.055	.136	4.191	.000**
Contrast time management	2.27	.863	3.17	2.265	.242	-3.712	.000**
Any other please specify	2.56	1.085	2.50	1.040	.150	.399	.690 ^{NA}

Weighbridge (1 = Strongly disagree), (2= Disagree), (3= Undecided), (4= Agree), (5= Strongly agree) SD = Standard deviation

* Significant (2-tailed) at 0.05 alpha Level

Student arrogances about the overcome deficiencies were statistically significant at 0.005 alpha level (table- 3). This alteration was a importantly upsurge ($p < 0.05$) as shown in table-3. The independent samples t-test exposed a statistical discrepancy between the male and female students were existed in 2 out of five items i.e. procrastination ($t = 4.115$, $df = .160$, $p < .005$) and contrast time management ($t = 4.191$, $df = .136$, $p < .005$)

respectively. However, there was no statistical significant difference observed 2 out of five (5) statements that are dependency, self-confidence and any other please specify at $p\text{-value} > 0.05$.

Almost 35 weak class 10th students are selected from each focused school in urban Quetta. There were total 280 students in sampling. Discussion has been conducted for acquiring reliable data. Observation method also applied during the discussion. At last of class timing questionnaires filled by sample students for solid reasoning.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Education dynamics are a part and parcel section of human development either qualitative aspect or quantitative generous. However, the education section is regarded to have a robust association with communal and economic enlargement of a country. In this regard, not any country can carry out desirable outcome on sustainable economic growth, much speculation in human capital. Education theme doesn't convey about the anticipated variations in human behavior, but also increases their technical skill in parallel contextual ways. It develops the worth of their lives and leads to comprehensive social fabrication as benefits to society (GoP, 2015-16). Based on achieved results following recommendation was suggested. Government should be provided economic aid to the pupils so as to encourage the parentages to send their offspring to school, college and university level in order to falling the failure and dropout ratio. The local government body should support and promote education and enhance the literacy rate in the country as well as spent money on a need basis by the locality. Parents should encourage their children in the field of education so that to reduce the failure rate of the students.

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SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF AWARAN DISTRICT, BALOCHISTAN PAKISTAN

Ruqia Mirwani
Gohram Baloch
Waseem Khan

Department of Education, Faculty of Social Sciences, Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University.
Department of Social Work, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Balochistan, Quetta
Department of Geology, Faculty of Earth Sciences, University of Balochistan, Quetta

ABSTRACT

The total population of district Awaran is considered as Baloch. People adjacent to eastern areas also speak Brohi. Joint family is the system of lifestyle in the district. Two mealtimes are observed as most of the people belong to lower class. The chiefs are protected by body guards who have modern guns and other weapons. Parents decide arranged marriage for their siblings. Women are not asked for any household affair. Sunni Muslim is Major religion of Awaran district whereas a number of Zikris are living in the mountainous area. Usually, people are so much cooperative and they cooperate at many events.

INTRODUCTION

Awaran was notified as a separate district on 11th November 1992. Previously it was a Sub-division of Khuzdar district. The old name of Awaran was Kolwa. The district consists of three tehsils – Mashkai, Awaran, Jhal Jhao.. Awaran district is situated on the southern part of Balochistan. It covers an area of about 21630 square km. Awaran was declared as a district on November 11th 1992 (Khan et al. 1993, UN profile

2010). It is categorized into three Union Councils i.e. Awaran, Jhaoo and Mashkay (Government of Balochistan, 2012). The head quarter is Awaran (town area). According to an estimation, the population of district Awaran is 480000 (PDI Khuzdar, 2010).

Awaran is a male-controlled district which is profoundly entrenched by tribal structure. They believe themselves to be protected within their tribe. “Sardar” is titled to the chief of every tribe. The status of that Sardar is incontrovertible (Shah et al. 1992). The main tribes of district Awaran are Mirwani, Mohammad Hasani, Bezanjo, Sajidi, Sumalani, Qambarani, Qalandarani, Noshervani, Rakhshani and many others including Koh Baloch. People living in the eastern part of the district like Mashkay and adjacent speak both Brohi and Balochi while the rest of the district speak Balochi. **The climate of Awaran is hot in summer and cool in winter. Awaran is the least developed district of the province, with very poor infrastructure**

There are similarities of food habit throughout the division i.e, ‘Kalat Division’. The mainstream of the hoi polloi are depended on two mealtimes. Usually, the mealtimes are 12:00 PM and at sunset respectively (GoP, 1989). The first one is known as “Swarag” and at sunset one is known as “Sham”. “Hamiri” sometimes called Khamiri is a popular bread of the region (GoP 1994, GoB 1996).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

During literature search 11 articles and reports published nationally were reviewed. Literature search through Google and Google Scholar and other sources were explored for better results for district Awaran. In

addition, personal communication and self-observations were made for exact findings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSION

After reviewing several literatures and communications, the results of Social Organization of Awaran District, Balochistan Pakistan are discussed as follows;

1. Family Structures

The initial steps for a child where he or she grows up is considered to be the family. The majority of the people in district Awaran District live as a combined family while a few adapted single family in the town area (Gop 2010, GoP 2012). Household matters and decisions are made by the eldest man of the family which is locally known as “Kamash”.

2. The Marriage System

There is found similarities in marriage system with other area of Balochistan. Arranged and early marriages are common depending upon the tribe and are decided by the guardians/parents. Generally, “Lab” a value for bride is given. The Quantity of this value ranges from 10 thousands to 2 lacs but in some tribes it exceeds to 5 lacs. It is paid in the shape of money. In addition, sheep, goats, gold and land are demanded by the bride parties. An agreement of “HaqMehr” is decided before “nikah” and signed by both parties and witnesses at the time of nikah (Gosha-e-Adab, 1986).

3. Cooperation Norms

So much care of other people is seen in the people of Awaran district at several junctures like death, marriage and so on. Few assisting terminologies including Bijjar, Surgust, Purs, Poryand many more (Personel Communications).

4. Beliefs

Sunni Muslim is the major religion of the area. In mountainous regions of Awaran Zikris are found (Khan et al. 1993). Main festivals of Sunni Muslims are Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha.

5. Resolution of Clashes

Usually, clashes are seen in villages and towns too. In Awaran, people resolve these clashes in two methods i.e. by filing a case (Harzi) in courts and the second resolution is by consulting the chief of ones tribe (Shah et al. 1992).

6. Weaponries

According to the personnel communications and self-observations, the chiefs (Sardars) and rich people hold up-to-the-minute arms while the poorer class possess old rifles but most of the people are unarmed. Such weaponries are used by the Sardars to protect them from enemies and rich people use weapons for safety against thieves and robbers.

7. Role of Women in the Society of Awaran

Women in Awaran do not have the right to interfere in household matters. They are bound to take responsibilities in household works. The previous generations of women in the district were almost totally illiterate

while new generation is being treated better and are allowed to join schools and colleges (UNICEF and GoB, 1995).

8. Teenager Labor

The hurdles in household restricted the teenagers to go to school and such other demanding activities. They are bound to collect wood fuel, bringing water from far away areas, etc (UNICEF and GoB, 1995).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIONS

The tribal system of Awaran does not allow women to be involved in modern socio-economic and equal opportunities. The decisions of women are taken by the men. The cooperative community resolve their affairs and clashes in tribal system and phenomena. One of the main recommended issue i.e. working of teenagers that can be solved via providing trainings, seminars and other educational initiatives like vocation.

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ششماہی انگلش / اُردو تحقیقی اور تجزیاتی مقالات کا مجلہ

سلسلہ نمبر -3 جلد نمبر -1 جنوری تا جون 2016

ISSN: 2311-6803

مطالعہ پاکستان



مدیر۔ ڈاکٹر محمد عثمان توبہ وال

جنوری - جون 2016

مرکز مطالعہ پاکستان، جامعہ بلوچستان کوئٹہ

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مقالے کے نفس مضمون اور درجات سے متفق ہونا ضروری نہیں ہے

ترتیب کار: پرویز احمد، منظور احمد، سجاد خان

مجلہ: ششماہی تحقیقی مجلہ ضخامت صفحات

جلد: سلسلہ نمبر 3- شماره نمبر 1

سال: 2016 دورانیہ: جنوری تا جون 2016

زر سالانہ: ۳۰۰ روپے فی شماره: ۱۵۰ روپے

رابطہ جات

پتا: مرکز مطالعہ پاکستان، جامعہ بلوچستان، کوئٹہ

فون: ۰۸۱-۹۲۱۱۲۹۱

فیکس: ۰۸۱-۹۲۱۱۲۹۱

ای میل: tobawal_2008@yahoo.com

ناشر: ڈاکٹر محمد عثمان، ڈائریکٹر

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