Changing Trends of Women Participation in Politics and Their Effects on Women Empowerment in Balochistan

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DEDICATION

This successful and valuable effort is dedicated to my wonderful parents and sisters who suffered my absence for so long, while I was busy with academic work

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*I bow my head before **Almighty Allah**, the Lord of the worlds, The Omnipotent, The Gracious and The Merciful, who blessed me with good health and conductive environment and enabled me to work and complete my research work. Without Allah's divine help, I would not have been able to achieve anything in my life.*

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this research was to examine the changing trends of women political participation and their effects on women empowerment in Balochistan. The study explores political participation, political efficacy, civic participation of women, women political training, women mobilization of media and their effect on women political empowerment. The area of the study was Quetta division of Balochistan, province of Pakistan. Interview schedule was designed regarding problem area of the present research and applied to 400 women political activists from eight different political parties of Balochistan on the basis of proportionate random sampling. The study findings revealed that women political activists realized that present changing trends of participation in politics have positive effects on women empowerment. Correlation analysis between independent and dependent variables of present study indicates increase in women empowerment in Balochistan. The study concluded that higher the political participation, political efficacy and women political training more was women political empowerment. It also recommended that women equal representation in all fields of life at the gross root level is the revenge of all imbalances particularly in Balochistan and generally in Pakistan.

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CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

Women constitute half of the aggregate populace of Pakistan. Majority rule framework in Pakistan would not function if half of the number of inhabitants in nation were forgotten. Since the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action that expanded consideration on women empowerment and women's rights on the global stage, the development towards gender equality has kept on growing. Women empowerment is a focal key to advance improvement around the globe (Bari, 2005).

Democracy is still in the promising stage in Pakistan. The country faces a very basic problem of alienation of women in the national elections held in Pakistan. Since 1965 tribal areas were regions where there was collective opposition from the tribal people, political and religious parties to the casting vote by women. In order to prevent a similar situation arising again, the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP), in comprehension with civil society organizations and the media took the responsibility of voter mobilization. It raises awareness on women's political participation in these areas. However, the outcome of these efforts cannot be assessed due to unavailability of polling station level results even after the general election. It would call into question the validity of election results in certain constituencies (Jamil, 2014).

Women have no or very little offer in the definition of economic and social approaches. Women stay irrelevant because of cultural and auxiliary barriers. Their avoidance from basic leadership bodies does not give them any chance to raise their slogan or to advance their participation in governmental issues. It is vital for women to assert their privileges of energy to settle on choices for political empowerment. In spite of the fact that the constitution of Pakistan

places no confinements on women's participation in governmental issues; a number of things considered their nearness in the political gatherings and in the political structure at the local, provincial and national level is quite discouraging (Bano, 2009).

Women's representation in political issues is seen as a positive end in itself. Introduction of quotas on local, provincial and local level is constructive step towards women empowerment. It is an important element in political process. Quotas regularly upheld are not just taking into account representation with expanding the number of women in choosing office, additionally in light of the fact that the existence of women in governmental issues is accepted to have substantive impacts for women as a group (Haider, 2011).

Men occupied most of the political and managerial positions while women were constantly left behind despite their significant contribution in the electoral process. There has been a series of debates over the participation of women in politics. Women political participation witnessed improvement in the appointive position in the country. The trends of women political participation witnessed an increase of women appointment as ministers, permanent secretaries, advisors and special assistance to the president, vice-president and commissioners across the 36 states of the federation (Abubakar & Ahmad, 2014).

women requires to right lopsided characteristics and certain measures are essential to regulate women in the public arena. Women are denied political, open authority and decision making structures. This procedure is seen as the effect of numerous socio-cultural, individual and institutional barriers. Women are denied their rights over assets, for example, wage generating abilities, apparatuses and opportunities; political assets, for example, agent associations, instruction, public sphere experiences, political efficacy and time assets (Hora, 2014).

Empirical evidence from Bangladesh indicated that development of women's non-governmental organizations has vital contribution in engaging women. It is observed that political activities of women, building up their abilities in job and correspondence are improved. It is also backing and arranging gender development and leadership abilities. According to the study non-governmental organizations have improved women status in society to some extent and enabled them to have equal status with men (Al-Kazi, 2011).

The best techniques to expand women's political participation require various changes with focused backing to women party activists inside and outside political institutions. Political parties are the essential source through which women can get to choose workplaces, and political initiative. In this manner, the structures, arrangements and reviews estimations of political institutions affect the level of women's participation in political life. Women political participation is fundamental to these objectives. Political parties are among the most essential institutions for advancing and supporting women political empowerment. The collaboration of assortment of performers and political institutions additionally assume indispensable part for political empowerment (Ballington, et al., 2012).

In addition, women politicl participation and decision making makes important connection between women political and economic empowerment. The vioce of women can ensure and sustain local obligation to health facilities, educational provision, and economic growth. The countries who keep these fundamental issues as part of national agenda and where electoral laws are effectively enforced, women enjoy greater political vioce. Empowering women politically will ensure social, economic and legal empowerment of women in society. It will help nations create vital vote based institutions that can then begin to effectively deliver

issues identified with security, employments, human rights, physical prosperity and human improvement (Markham, 2013).

It will help nations create essential law based institutions that can then begin to effectively deliver issues identified with security, employments, human rights, physical prosperity and expansive positions of women. It may take an interest in the organization of society by rehearsing women ordinary political rights as occupants. This would be the biggest and fundamental type of women's political participation. Women delegates who voted into organizations of political force and power at each level will utilize the rights to make arrangement and adapt to the issues of state straightforwardly. The wide levels of women will, through women's organizations at all positions and numerous kinds, join in the organization and majority rule supervision of society. Women may, through presentation themselves in gathering and state power organizations at the national level of the state, contribute in political approach and basic leadership and in the exercises of running the nation (Zhiming, 1993).

In the political history of the world, one of the significant issues in women's participation as applicants and officeholders was the nonattendance of backing for that participation among the general open. Past the obstacles raised up by political parties, discretionary structures, and laws that limited their applications, women confronted restriction to the thought that they could run and go similarly with men (Duverger, 1955).

According to the research work, it is stated that symbolic utilization that discovers women candidates and officeholders have little impact on the mentalities and practices of regular women voters in the public arena. In addition, women have positive attitude towards women candidate in political process beyond the obstacles existing in society (Lawless, 2004).

Researcher has presented different arguments about the inclusion of women in society. Because women are half of the whole population, in this way it is their entitlement to have half of the seats. The understanding argument is that women across-the-board experience organic or socially fabricated than men. It must be characterized that interest group argument women and men have reasonably contradictory interests, thus man cannot characterize woman (Phillips, 1995).

A resulting development of new women activist developments and the expanding pattern of women's and women's activist associations urged specialists to widen their efforts to not as much of customary, non-electoral, locations of women's development. The emergence of feminism introduced wide range of change to women that women are equal to men therefore it does not make sense to keep women in backline but an empowered women can ensure balanced society (Beckwith, 2000).

In a study the types of political involvement is explained comprehensively. Researcher argues that formal acceptance of a petition on various social and political issues, marching in a protest against the discriminatory attitude of government and other patriarchal institutions, and participating in a boycott proves that women can also perform. It further states that women possess the ability to influence the system, a steady but fruitful movement empowered women skills in different fields of life. It proved that most of the activities need a collective tactic to politics regardless of color and ethnicity in respect to influence society. In addition to, period and civic abilities play vital role in awareness of women regarding their rights (Brown, 2014).

The associations under exploration are characteristically complex. It can be expected that political trust has a constructive effect on some forms of participation, but not all. Political

utilization processes are the effect of a difficult relationship between various fundamentals: issue salience, mobilization efforts in political process, socio-economic position of individuals, civic abilities with in the society, women political interest, motivation of women, political opportunity and environment, political trust and political proficiency and awareness (Verba, Schlozman, Brady, & Brady, 1995).

Some writers explained that political trust and political efficacy are two most important fundamentals in any developed or developing country. The joint presence of political trust and political efficacy ensures political action in any society (Gamson, 1968).

Outspoken women politicians are still made fun of in public where women play their role in political affairs of the states and women are criticized on their skills to manage with their combined role as representatives, spouses and mothers. They are frequently treated inappropriately which called into question in various societies of the world (Isike & Uzodike, 2011).

The current struggle of democratic elections work for women deliver certain twinkles of hope that the condition might expand in the upcoming era. The processes of empowering women at state and local level want not only the provision of shares and constructive actions to support women, but also larger inquiry of the way of enrollment and advancement processes within the political organization. Although town councils and administration structures since its existence are busy in the discrimination against women (Howell, 2006).

It is argued in a research that political efficacy can be considered as a significant element of political participation. Furthermore, it is noted that political efficacy has two components; it denotes to the self-perceived ability to understand politics and political terminologies and to

participate in an effective manner that may influence the public or private policies (Niemi, Craig, & Mattei, 1991).

People take part in the political procedure. The course of participation is difficult and it is by no means flawless and widely comprehensive. So, it is not possible to accept that all components of the population efficiently take part in the political and democratic developments of the society. There are numerous causes why people may not participate from unconcern to a sense of powerlessness. Woman is no doubt one side of a coin, half in all respect. Similarly, women have the ability to participate in political power equally and it is the state's responsibility to involve women in political activities to stabilize and advance society (Sapovadia & Achuthan, 2006).

Women empowerment and strengthening in different social, financial, religious and political parts of life is a gateway towards national advancement. It is an observational learns about socio-social, monetary, religious and political obstacles that exist in women strengthening and gender orientation advancement. The consequences of the study specify that socio-political, financial, and religious requirements exist to a more noteworthy degree in women strengthening and women empowerment. The study recommends that legitimate arrangement making; usage, training to both sexes and equivalent socialization and the part of government would promisingly expand women empowerment in Pakhtun society (Naz & Chaudhry, 2011).

Researcher has observed that performance investigation highlights the part of effect in governmental issues. It also helps to see how political performances hold together different percentages, histories and dreams without boundaries. Moreover, summarizing the potential outcomes of developmental, misbehaved and unsystematic, it concludes that performance has both effect and impacts. Analyst has said that feelings undertake an urgent part in the surfacing

of an individual and collective body through the path in which feelings course in the middle of bodies and signs. An investigation of political performance then permits to open up the field of political examination at the level of individual and institutional representation to a more inventive, associated and basic look (Rai, 2015).

In near future changes will take place in the British political scene with Twitter, Facebook and other social networks urgent weapons in the chase for votes. Thinking back over the general contest, It was found that the best online campaigns concentrated on quality over amount and repeated messages being made in the divided from the net world, social media could not help the candidates in scoring more vote as per they expected (Geogehgan, 2015).

Women include little more than half of the total world inhabitants across the globe. They require equal share in all fields of life (Macionis, 2005).

Changes in the capacity to practice decision can be thought regarding changes in the related measurements which settle up decision: assets, which shape the conditions under which decisions are made; office which is at the heart of the procedure by which decisions are made; and accomplishments, which are the results of decisions called empowerment (Kabeer, 2001).

Women in politics and decision making make important connection between women political and economic empowerment. The voice of women can ensure and sustain local guarantee to health facilities, education promotion , and financial development. The countries who keep these fundamental issues as part of national agenda and where electoral laws are effectively enforced, women enjoy greater political voice. Empowering women politically will ensure social, economic and legal empowerment of women in society. It will support republics develop significant democratic institutes that can then start to effectively address matters

connected to safety, occupations, human civil rights, physical glowing existence and social progress (Markham, 2013).

The democratic government should be representative of the population. LGO 2001 brought a space for the marginalized community including women and minority in the local government system. A 33% quota was fixed for women political participation. To enable women to participate in politics with full of their capacity, civil society organization launched capacity building services for women. It studies impacts of women political participation and their capacity building on their role performance in public and private sphere. It concludes that with political participation, women have achieved better status at household and society level and the training has improved role performance of women councilors (Yousaf, 2007).

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women plays a vital role for improving women political participation worldwide; to CEDAW, women's participation and equal representation both for sexes in the political process are an important part of the modern political system. Therefore, it is recommended that all available majors should be taken to improve women political participation. The Beijing conference in 1995 discussed thoroughly about the discriminatory attitude, practices and unequal power relation that leads to the underrepresentation and marginalization of women in the political process. The conference focused on cultural and institutional bottlenecks to women's political participation, such as socioeconomic status of women, political violence, unwillingness of women to take part in the political process and so on. Based on the above mentioned problems the conference made it mandatory for all government to employ means of identifying the institution that are responsible for the marginalization of women in politics and empower women in all spheres (Abubakar & Ahmad, 2014).

1.1 Statement of the problem

The present study aims to define the changing trends of women participation in politics and their effects on women empowerment on the basis of responses of women political activists in Balochistan. Public authority is the scope of control. The male dominant activities related with all those activities outside the domesticity include the activities of domination, authority control in the public and private domination describing the strict patriarchal system. Factually, with establishment of different forms of administration and political parties structure, changing trends of participation in politics with their different effects motivated many kinds of images. The study evaluates under representation, the actuality institutional and instrumental political organizations with its changing trends especially between the so called left and right parties as to how they wield these changes and the effects on woman political empowerment in Balochistan in particular.

1.2 Objectives of the study

i. To explore the socio-economic characteristics of the women.

ii. To pinpoint the perception of women concerning effects of political participation on women's political empowerment.

iii. To recommend strategy for the augmentation of women political empowerment through changing trends of participation in politics.

1.3 Research questions

i. How does political efficacy increase women political empowerment in Balochistan?

ii. What are the effects of political participation on women political empowerment in Balochistan?

iii. What is the perception of women political activists about changing trends of women political empowerment?

1.4 Hypotheses of the study

1. There is a relationship between political efficacy and political empowerment of women.

a Higher the political efficacy higher will be the women political empowerment.

2. There is a relationship between political participation and women political empowerment.

a. More the political participation higher will be the women political empowerment.

3. There is a relationship between women political training and women political empowerment.

a. More the women political training higher will be the women political empowerment.

1.5 Significance of the study

The purpose and significance of this study is to investigate systematically the level of changing trends of participation of women in politics and their effects on women empowerment in Balochistan. The researcher came across several research studies. Most of these researches were about women political participation and empowerment. There is scarcity of research on women participation in politics and their effects on women empowerment Balochistan. Women various stances, differences, incapability of representation, political participation and society at gross rout level lead to imbalances and complexities. The leadership of women does not receive

position at the upper level. The campaigning role of majority women is on the wish of their male family members without of their own any choice. Furthermore the hollow representation in legislature once again politically makes their existence ambiguous. Finally, the present study is a valuable contribution from various angles, the changing trends and the effects of political participation on women political empowerment particularly in Balochistan.

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Pakistani political power, economy, and restricted roles offered to women limit women's equal opportunities, women political empowerment to exercise by constitution equal political rights. It has been disclosed that women in Pakistan are not politically empowered to live independently. They are conscious about their powerlessness and ambitious to be empowered (Farood, 2003).

Other than the expansion in reserved female quota in the representatives from two to twenty percent they now likewise set up thirty three percent of the Union, Tehsil and District assemblies. What's more, numerous women have been sent as envoys to different nations. These are exceptionally powerful and positive steps that entered the start of another section in the political support of women in Pakistan (Shami, 2003).

Women have entered in the political and constituent procedure at the gross root level and the procedure is irreversible in spite of the fact that Women have offered into chairs of power. However, the historic background of Pakistan highpoints a couple of over lick up figures that preserve on contributing to women's subordination: the social heritage; the-class based economic and political organization; the urban and rural distinct; the male-controlled practices; and the share of religious conviction in the country (Ali & Akhtar, 2012).

Furthermore, numerous nations have enacted amounts at the national or nearby level to guarantee gender nondiscriminatory government. In numerous nations political gatherings have their own contribution and through freedom contained some type of quantities in political process. In the meantime quantities bring up major issue about the commitment of shares to the

political strengthening of women as standards themselves don't abandon every one of the difficulties. Sexual orientation portions are progressively seen as an essential arrangement measure for boosting women's entrance to basic leadership bodies (Bano, 2009).

The researchers in their study pinpointed the issues of active political participation in Pakistan. It explores the causes of flopping of the political system that lead to difficulties of electoral participation, especially for women (Rashid & Hasnat, 2004).

Researchers argued that effectiveness of government and civil society increased political engagement of public where they learn about government capacity. People of flood affected areas of Pakistan highly became more politically engaged than those less exposed areas. They learned more political knowledge after the floods and turned out to vote at higher rates. In a setting where an emerging democratic government was highly quick to respond in the wake of natural disaster citizens subsequently spent in their own ability to shape the government's activities and modestly rewarded the mandatory party. This resulted that natural disasters do not undermine civil society in emerging developing democracies (Fair, Kuhn, Malhotra, & Shapiro, 2013).

History has proved that no religion or system attached great concern and attention to women as Islam did. Islam gives top most priority and concern to women especially in terms of kindness and respect .Under the natural and rational shadow of such religion, they uphold an utmost and luxurious position that a time over placed that of men. It focuses political positions of women in Islam. As the women especially the Muslim women have been suffered by the hands of the society and cultural practices, the misconceptions that women cannot vote or cannot hold an office has weaken the growth of the society and denied women in exercising their political

rights. However Islam has guaranteed the political rights to women since its birth (Yousuf, Sivarajan, & Shah, 2014).

In the changing trends of political participation, liberal media has proved to be the spokesperson of women. An appropriate political environment of country motivated women to participate and work for the women's development. Women association's strengthening exercises were all the more comprehensively reported, bringing issues to light of the deliberate foul play women are confronting in different spams of life both in the general public everywhere and in the administration level. Many steps were taken after to bear on requests in discretionary procedure, including the improved representation of women in the national and provincial governments (Zaman, 1999).

The study was conducted in Bangladesh that presentation of gender quota has a need of change in the official outline which is not under any condition a simple undertaking. The development of women organizations is one of the critical procedures that have offered women some assistance with achievement a decent place in the political fields. Women organizations are going for conveying variations to the condition of women's place in the general public. As different nations of the globe, women organizations have been at work towards women's more prominent contribution in parliamentary issues as a part of the change process, additionally educate specifically the strengthening of a gathering of women. Our discoveries have somewhat lived up to our desires. There is a significant support for women's organizations in government arrangements, subjective assessments by legislators, women organization members, media, and academics (Panday and Li, 2014).

A study conducted in Bangladesh identifies different major elements of women's movements and women rights activist groups who gave voice to women that she can speak for her rights. Women's research and advocacy organizations empower women in the field of research and organizational advocacy that women can perform as men and women is not less capable of men , and women's non-governmental organizations (NGOs) empower women in all spheres of life from political institutions to social institutions (Jahan, 1995).

History witnessed women active political participation in Bangladesh for the first time that women candidates in the country have the ability to contest direct elections with fellow candidate in the same gender only, where one woman compete the other and have contested election as per state constitution. The constitution of country has provided that the elected women have equal right to legality and administrative powers and civil rights as their masculine associates so that women may be empowered (Sultana, 2000).

The advancement of tribal group can't be quickened without women investment. In this manner the administration ought to concentrate on building up the proficiency rate among the tribal women which would encourage their financial ascent and fall. The tribal women appreciate self-sufficiency at their family unit level, particularly in social perspectives.. It also appreciates rise to rights alongside their spouses in financial matters yet their group political cooperation is uninvolved and independence level is low (DAS, 2012).

Contribution of prominent women leaders in the public and domestic spheres required attention on the nationalist participation of women in Indian national politics. While capturing the nationalist expressions of women, it explored that women engaged with nationalist politics despite constraints like social backwardness, female illiteracy in the

region; identified two processes that were at work; on one hand they did not compromise on domestic value and on the other hand women handled the situation with great art when nationalist ideologies entered through the activities of their husbands and other family members. It further explained that women secured national freedom movement and political tune of leaders to facilitate their own participation (Thapar-Bjorkert, 2006).

This article provided contemporary outline of sexual orientation and improvement uncertainties in India. This is trailed by an examination of the patterns in women's wellbeing and support in political choice making process. In India, the difficulties confronted by women in managing issues identifying with their hardship, are complex. Despite the fact that the procedure of women empowerment has been fruitful to a specific degree, gender related financial likings as yet exist. These can tend to appropriately recognize the regions of concern and actualize suitable approaches (Mukherjee & Sen, 2006).

Women political empowerment was at the middle phase of the considerable number of talks, yet at the same time, in any political framework, support of women is low when contrasted with men right from the developed to developing nations. It is concerned that the decade after freedom witnessed decrease in the cooperation of women in the governmental issues in India. Though Indian Constitution and different other authoritative institutions and diverse Commissions built up for women irregularly have tried various actions for the achievement of the goal of gender balance, yet in real practice, the arranged actions to liberate women instructively, politically did not yield the wanted results throughout the decades after independence. Therefore, there a is need of women political empowerment (Chadha, 2014).

The study regarding Indian Women's movement describes that women participated in a number of campaigns around subjects of significance to women. Women started campaign for women rights and various issues have been discussed among them and nourished in the network of women assemblies and were quantity of procedure of change and expansion in feminist intellectuals. It also enabled women to be active participants for women standard improvement in communities (Kumar & Basu, 1995).

Researcher stated that legislative, decision making institutions, allocation of seats at the governmental level, recruitment at the political party level, support from media and civil society all are essential and appreciated for women. Women need support of their family, to change the mentality of the public to accept empowered women. It is further explained that from top to bottom level of literacy, monetary opportunity, and functioning representative institutions will extend the perspective of people and they will agree to take the mainstreaming of women (Mahmood, 2004).

The study was conducted in Hong Kong comprehensively expose a somewhat low degree of public involvement for both masculine and feminine in the political process due to lack of interest of both sexes, Results have branded that the public either are not actuality civic-minded or they have low sense of political efficacy. It can be judged by the amount of women participation in communal development and political activities and their affiliation in social organizations especially, in political institutions. It is reliable with the results that people are far from political efficacy where they cannot influence government and civic participation where they do not have aim to work in social organizations (Lee, 2000).

A political study about the political women in Japan expresses that women have started to force changes in the way political parties demand to the electorate. Their numbers may still be

small but their struggle for the introduction have constructed a captive electorate upon which more women and, for that problem, political parties, can shape for any significant changes to be made that will be in the broad interest of women in the country (Weeks, 1990).

One of the most promising indications of progress in France in 1998 might have been the dynamic and remarkably obvious part young women have played within the October 1998 strikes. These young women appeared in media on television, in the daily papers, in radio programs, and stood up as representatives. They were the ones who make an effort to arrange the unconstrained developments into organized and centered expressions, and to keep away those aim on irritating the systematic way. They took care of themselves with balance, talked with affirmation and clarity. This represents a superior future for women in governmental issues (Collier, 1974).

A comparative study was conducted in Germany which explored that the scenarios for upcoming political participation are not absolutely known. On the decreasing number of protest participation in country researchers argue that they might accept that residents are building the knowledge of the phase of disappointment. Moreover, the lack of progress of legal protest goings-on and lack of introduction of legal and political reforms and furthermore the periodic increase of argumentative and violent practices of protest might be a symbol of no favorable political culture. East and west have some different experience therefore, their culture regarding protest is different from each other (Lahusen & Bleckmann, 2015).

Women are progressively found in all forms of Norwegian organizations. Women ensured her presence in all fields of politics and political affairs. Women placed her to be an important part of the political system. In the historical pages Norwegian women could have

participated mainly in the groups such as housewives, country's women association, organization of women in political parties and societal and humanitarian organizations (Dahlerup & Gulli, 1985).

The study investigates women interest in formal political institutions in post move legislative issues in Chile. All through the study two principle contentions were progressed. The way that women did not request institutional changes, for example, portions for women in basic leadership positions, is connected to the more extensive methodology of the development to make citizenship requests taking into account women's 'distinction'. This technique hindered women from requesting force and governmental issues conflicting with women's "distinctive" style of rehearsing legislative issues. In spite of these requirements and the numerous difficulties women in governmental issues go up against, additions are being made, as women perceive the requirement for, and start to request, institutional changes to extend their nearness in formal political issues (Franceschet, 2001).

Research enhances that political trust is the significant part of any political system. It further illustrates that if low levels of political trust would be associated with low level of participation, one could illuminate that this phenomenon poses a danger to the strength of the political system, as we can undertake that participation is an important characteristics of established democratic political systems. In a nutshell political trust is associated with political participation in any political system. Without political trust one cannot meet the golden roles existing for political participation (Barber, 1984).

This section manages three related issues. These are associated straightforwardly to the recognition of the commemoration of white women's vote in the narrative of the battle for

women's voting rights and how it is specifically reflected in Australia's established report. This prompts an exchange of the huge absence of insurance of voting rights in the Australian constitution. It addresses the disjuncture in the middle of citizenship and substantive rights in the Australian legitimate and political environment for women (Rubenstein, 2003).

Similarlly, contentions advance women's political investment in the light of widespread human rights instruments. It pays consideration on legitimate regulations and measures, for example, gender quantities, that can be used all together with strengthened women's political cooperation, and thier capacities are controlled that can affect open doors for women's political strengthening. The degree of women's representation in national assemblies or officials in any given nation is determind by various elements. These depend on general advancement towards accomplishing equity of lawful rights and opportunities among women and men in general and private circles, the outline of political and appointive framework and the level of straightforwardness in political basic leadership. Political parties are the watchman of popular government and of women political cooperation specifically which guarantees women political empowerment (Link, 2014).

Civic participations has an ability to add to development and an impartial appropriation of welfare by decreasing facts, irregularities and exchange costs. While contributors progressively perceive that group based activities are a way to advocate authoritative limits of target group. A notable consequence of the experimental investigation is the distinctive proof of a middle class interest. The rejection of most of poor people can be clarified by high open door expenses to join the group, particularly for money obtaining women. Furthermore, it can be demonstrated that a current social organization is a pre-condition for investment. At long last, the

idea has been admitted that bargaining force of the individuals is essential for their choice to take an interest in groups (Weinberger & Jütting, 2001).

Study was conducted in OECD countries about the designation of female portfolio's in Cabinet found that Cabinet size turns out to be more equal proportional. It was found to be an empowering proof for the possibility of more notable gender balance in representation rates. As in female cooperation in the formal, particularly in higher distinction positions, women might be achieving equal position in numerical terms inside of Cabinet. We stay uncomfortable with the common talk used to depict the portfolios that woman possess. This might be credited to the expanding volume of the assets and the worldwide pattern far from decreasing the span of the state and towards more prominent state limit. Therefore, there is a need to locate a more fitting language that can suit the way of the portfolios that women are progressively involving in (Burton & Seiferling, 2009).

Study analyzed the relationship between political efficacy and basic leadership that basic leadership had no immediate impact on the worldwide measure of political adequacy. These outcomes support asserts that thinking will not as matter of course prompt immediate, beneficial outcomes on residents' interior political efficacy. They likewise highlight the probability that in relation to exchange can lead nationals to feel more able in their decided capacities (Morrell, 2005).

Researcher discusses that political system have highlighted the indirect nature of individual contribution and participation in politics. It is explored that political participation arises more as a outcome of the feeling that one must justify civic responsibility than that one can practice some control over the political procedure through such political Participation. It

copes that approaches and standards supportive of the existing democratic political structure are lacking (Baker, 1973).

According to a researcher that people have come to regard the aptitudes and limit those women who can express to the political structure. Exactly when asked whether people think our country would be "spoke to better" if there were more women in chosen office, we comprehend acknowledged responses to this request ascending from 33% in 1975 to right around 60% in 2000. In 2000, people who thought more women would be constructive for government did as such in the light of the fact that they considered women to be more honest, trustworthy, dependable, and financially mindful than men (Simmons, 2001).

In addition to his research work the researcher explored the degree to which white women and women of shade take part in voting which prepares the most basic type of political investment. It is normal that the associated components will be measurably more essential indicators of voting in favor of all gatherings of women which relate women with political participation. Those are; age factors, concentration in politics, high political party affiliation, political mobilization, and education which enable her to know political terms (Brown, 2014).

The present time period recommend that the American public is stronger in admiration to the women in political life today than it has ever been. It is seen that this headway in demeanors toward women's place limits out in the open and political life all the more generally. It is furthermore seen in backing for women in elected office and that will lead to politically empowered women (Dolan & Lynch, 2015).

A study in USA analyzed the part that mentalities toward women in legislative issues can play key role in molding the constituent achievement of these competitors. Study permits us to

look at connection between the states of concentration voters have about women in governmental issues. It also focuses their vote decision choices when they are confronted with a female candidate. It was tried that whether the political mentalities individuals hold are identified with their voting choices in combined sex races for the House of Representatives. Specialists find that a few states of attention about women in governmental issues are identified with voting in favor of women competitors, however the connections are not a focal impact (Dolan & Lynch, 2015).

The family and parenthood specifically, have for some time been subjects in American political issues, however have been more noticeable in the most recent three decades. Politicized parenthood can possibly persuade women to keep running for office and to casing female proposals in useful ways. Yet, it likewise can possibly enact and strengthen sexual orientation generalizations that undermine women's ability to consider themselves to be pioneers and female applicants' capability to be fruitful. This examination analyzes the complications of politicized parenthood for women who go after political administration parts in the USA. Analysts contend that politicized parenthood is liable to affect every phase of a woman's profession in political administration, from choosing to rushed to organizing a battle and winning voter support. At last, politicized parenthood is prone to fuel some of women's political difficulties, however may likewise can possibly surpass these difficulties (Deason, Greenlee, & Langner, 2015).

The article gives little history of American women's long struggle for the vote; it does so to brighten the efficacy of the franchise to produce political liberation. This history reveals that struggles over constitutional values and rights are so often a story of how the dominance of a group over another affects the actual prospects for real democratic inclusion. By looking at the efforts of women to share in governing the American society despite the objections of ruling groups, we can better judge what the women of the last two centuries accomplished by focusing

on the voting right as their path to empowerment. Beyond that, their story asks us to consider the believability of the vote in general as the primary means for equalizing under-represented groups (Lind, 1994).

People expect the decisions in complex terms and from numerous fluctuated boundaries. Previous solid references to decisions as deciding the initiative and approach without further argument, numerous interviewees surrounded the races as instruments of majority rules system and inspected Israeli vote based system through the crystal of races; or they connected the races to manageability and soundness of the political framework; or they communicated their distance and discontent with governmental issues, legislators, political institutions and in some cases the entire framework (Shamir et al., 2015).

A study in Africa contends that female plausibility for political workplaces have a women's dissident power base; they will give all the more huge scale representation of women's hobbies, especially at the money related and social levels of society. While a base measure of women in political positions is not as is normally done supportive for good organization and change. Scientists further underline that African women can be more advantageous in administrative issues, especially riding the present critical feminizing political issues. South Africa guarantees for at least 30% of women's political representation in all open basic leadership structures in the public arena, such a protected understanding of political representation would engage women mentally and expressively diminish the need to defeminize themselves (Isike & Uzodike, 2011).

A study directed in Morocco stated that the investment proportion of women in governmental issues has enlarged, and the question of women's rights has apparently moved in

the political area as a consequence of common public contribution and an aggressive more than two party framework. The existence of female in get together is comprehended as a noteworthy indication of the country exertion at democratization, here characterized as enhanced interest of once in the past underestimated fragments of society, to be specific women. Women portion has part in a conventional communal and politically aware environment. It is clear that without such an amount of women, the communal and political difficulties leave little threats to their family affiliations, capacities, and further political capacities (Sater, 2007).

Existence of women in important strengths has also been effective in succeeding a variety of institutional reforms in the area in particular, improving the culture of parliaments. In addition, despite their differences in recognizing with feminism, women politicians in the area do support subjects on women's equal proportion more strongly than men. Finally, a noble indicator of the political leadership's obligation to gender/women's problems is the degree to which such problems feature in their dialogues. Women office holding ministers in South Africa are commonly strong champions of women's wellbeing. Strong stated commitments to such interests also give the impression to eventuate in gender mainstreaming being spoken in public and private policies (Sadie, 2005).

Participation of women in basic leadership is doubtlessly an advancement that has been made expanding women's political participation in Africa. The new pattern in the participation of women demonstrate a positive change in the participation of women in Africa. It is a positive advancement given that expanding the quantity of women in governmental issues is a strategic mean of wiping out the auxiliary establishments of disparity in the middle of men and women. The nearness of women in political workplaces will engage them to remain for their requirements and premiums on choices that influence their lives. Various achievments have been

recorded in the progression of sexual orientation fairness and women's strengthening and different arrangements, projects, and tasks set up to propel sex equity and women's empowerment (Ndlovu & Mutale, 2013).

There are more women in governmental issues in Uganda and South Africa today than in numerous more created majority rule governments. This article investigated these measures for their viability in bringing more women into government, and for their effect on the apparent lawfulness of women in force. It focuses that there is a contrast between a numerical increment in women delegates, and the representation of women's interests in government basic leadership. Disregarding constraints, women in force in Uganda and South Africa have found a way to understandable women's interests in legislative issues, with a specific spotlight on issues of brutality against women (Goetz, 1998).

Women political representation is actively encouraged on international level. Researcher stated that international women's movement affected women's achievement of political influence. Women in international politics and the changing trends of the international women's movement support to enlighten women's achievement of political results. Furthermore, researchers demonstrate that country level political, social structural, and cultural characteristics compel countries to act for women political rights in modern time. It motivate the nation to work for women political awareness (Paxton, Hughes, & Green, 2006).

2.1 Theoretical framework

Theoretical framework is a standout amongst the most noteworthy part of the exploration work. The current study has its lines in feminist theories. There are number of feminist theories for women empowerment, however, liberal woman rights augment the present work.

2.1.1 Liberal Feminism

The originator of liberal women's liberation is considered Mary Wolsten Craft. However, large variety work of liberalism in the past is related to John Locke, David Hume, Jeremy Benthan, and John Stuart Mill. It depends on the political rationality of liberalism that all individuals are made equivalent and in this manner they ought not to be dealt unequal on the premise of their sexual orientation. Essentially to diminish sexual orientation disparity, liberal woman's rights proposes arranged activities like preparing existing political changes, channels for change, creating break even with chances of empowerment through political support for women and men.

The aforementioned theory is identified with the present study. The present study has concentrated on changing trends of women participation in politics and their effects on women empowerment in Balochistan. The theories taken in the theoretical framework are about women empowerment and gender segregation.

2.2 Conceptual framework

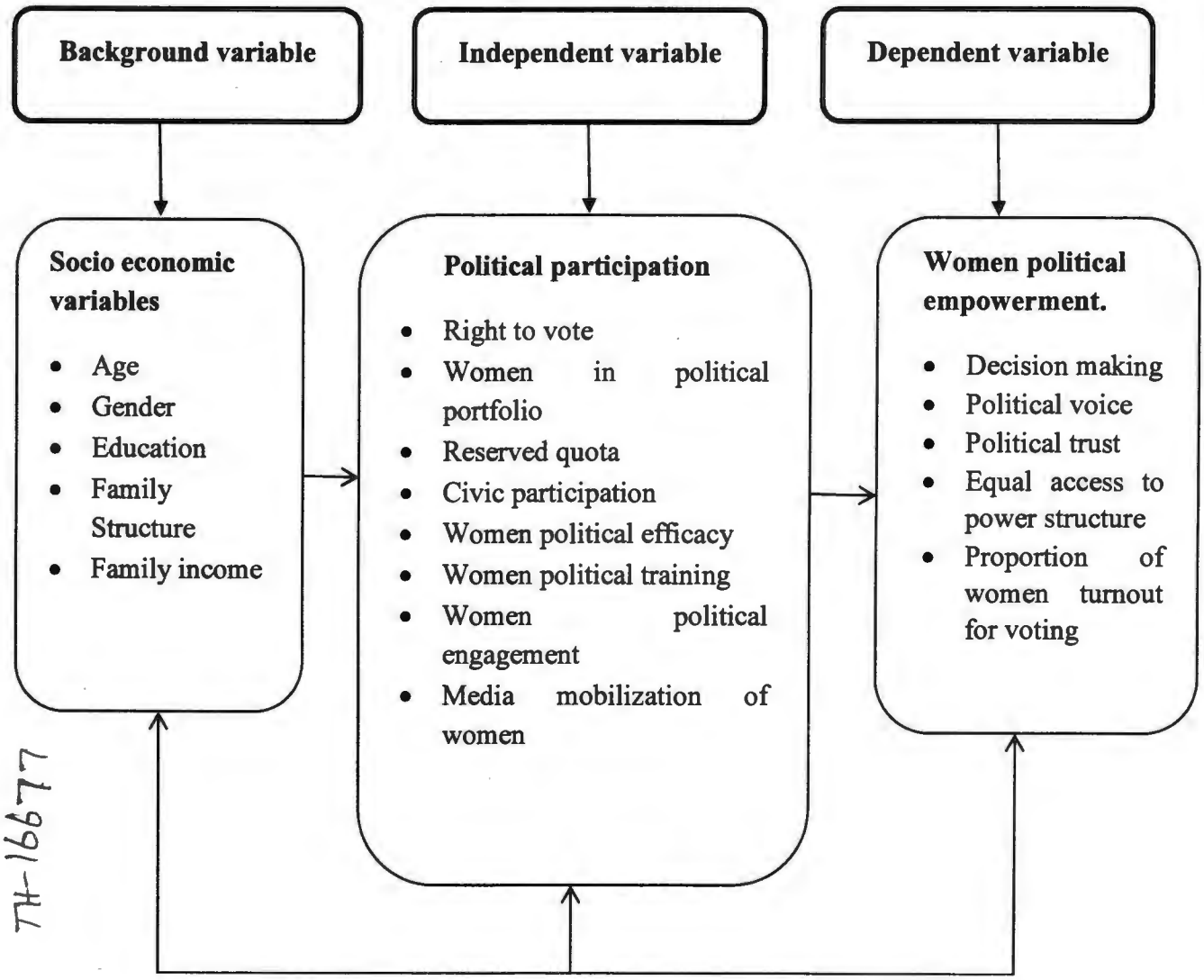

Figure 1 Conceptual *Framework*

2.2.1 Explanation

There are five background variables in this study; age, gender, education, family structure and family income. In this study political participation is an independent variable, because this is the source of women political empowerment. Political participation had been measured through variables such as; right to vote, women in political portfolio, reserved quota for women, civic

participation, women political efficacy, women political training, women political engagement, media mobilization of women. Women participatory trends in politics are changing globally and it has great effects on women political empowerment and over all women empowerment. Women political empowerment is dependent variable in present study and was measured through indicators such as; Decision making, political voice, political trust, equal access to power structure, and proportion of women turnout for voting.

CHAPTER THREE

3. METHODOLOGY

Methodology is an arrangement of clear standards and techniques on which research is grounded and against which claims for learning are assessed. The thought, strategies, tools and techniques which are utilized to consider mainstream researchers are refered as logical strategy. Methodology essentially gives a route to the scientist while directing the examination furthermore serves as an instrument for the assessment of new information.

3.1 Population

The broad class of elements those are covered in a hypothesis. All the components to which the results of a particular study might be generalized (Neuman, 2014). Population is an aggregate total of components from where test is chosen on the premise of inspecting technique and where analyst is intrigued to lead research. The population of the contemporary exploration was women political activists of Quetta division of Baluchistan.

3.2 Target Population

Target Population is the genuine population that is chosen for research. The objective population of the current study was women political activists in political gatherings of Quetta division of Baluchistan.

3.3 Elements of the Study

An inspecting component is the part of examination (Neuman, 2014). Components of this examination were women political activists participating in political process in Quetta division of Baluchistan.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

Exactly bolstered speculations are normally in light of halfway data. This is the situation in light of the fact that regularly it is inconceivable, illogical to gather information from all the potential unit of examination included in the exploration issue. Yet exact inductions on every one of the units taking into account generally little number of units can be drawn when subset precisely speaks to the pertinent traits of the entire set. There are diverse techniques to exact the populations which allude as testing method.

3.5 Sampling Frame

The real methodology includes a choice of a specimen from complete rundown of testing units called an inspecting outline (Neuman, 2014). Sampling frame for the present study was gathered from various concerned political parties of Baluchistan.

3.6 Sampling Technique

A proportionate random sample technique was used to draw a specimen from the objective population.

3.7 Sample Size

Sample size of the contemporary work was about 400 respondents. Sample was draw by using taro Yamani formula.

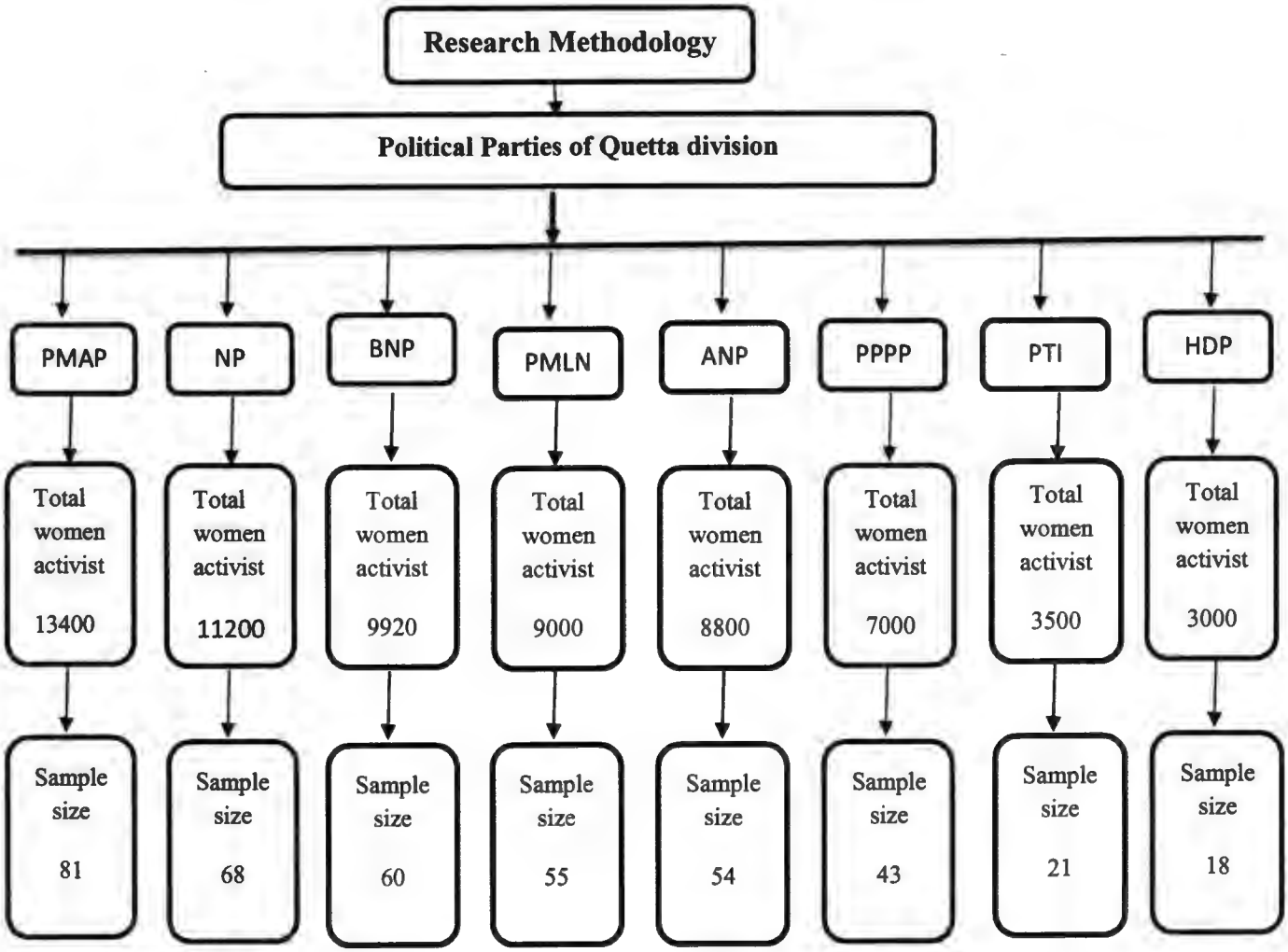

Figure -2 Research Methodology

Source; Provincial political party offices in Baluchistan.

The technique employed for the computation of sample size is Taro Yammani.

$$Ni= N1+N2+N3+N4+N5+N6+N7+N8$$

$$Ni=13400+8800+11200+9920+7000+9000+3500+3000=65820$$

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

$$n= 65820/1+65820\ (0.05)^2$$

$$n= 400$$

n1+n2+n3+n4+n5+n6+n7+n8= 400

Where, n =sample size, N= total population, e= margin of error (0.05)

The projected sample size for present study was 400 by applying proportionate sampling technique.

Ni1/N×n

13400/65820×400=81

Ni2/N×n

11200/65820×400=68

Ni3/N×n

9920/65820×400=60

Ni4/N×n

9000/65820×400=55

Ni5/N×n

8800/65820×400=54

Ni6/N×n

7000/65820×400=43

Ni7/N×n

3500/65820×400=21

Ni8/N×n

3000/65820×400=18

Table 3.1: List of party wise population

Political parties	Proportionate Formula*	Proportionate
Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party	13400/65820×400	n1=81
National Party	11200/65820×400	n2=68
Balochistan National Party	9920/65820×400	n3=60
Pakistan Muslim League(N)	9000/65820×400	n4=55
Awami National Party	8800/65820×400	n5=54
Pakistan People's Party	7000/65820×400	n6=43
Pakistan Tehrik Insaf	3500/65820×400	n7=21
Hazara Democratic Party	3000/65820×400	n8=18
Total	----------	400

*Ni / N x n where n= total sample size, Ni=proportion population, N= total pop.

There are many political parties in Baluchistan 8 political parties which have women political activists was selected for taking target population. There are total of 65820 women political activists in eight selected political parties and by applying taro Yamani formula a sample size of 400 women political activist was selected for eight selected parties with proportionate sample PMAP 81, NP 68, BNP 60, PML (N) 55, ANP 54, PPPP 43, PTI 21, and HDP 18.

3.8 Study Design

Keeping in mind the end goal to have orderly and profound comprehension of the examination theme, quantitative exploration strategy was utilized to gather the required data from the respondents.

3.9 Technique of Data Collection

An interview schedule was utilized as a technique of information accumulation.

3.10 Tool of Data Collection

A questionnaire consisting of open and closed ended questions was prepared in the light of specific objectives of the study.

3.11 Pre testing

Prior to the gathering of genuine information, estimation device was pre-tested from 30 arbitrarily chosen respondents from the objective population. A few inquiries were included, erased, adjusted and reaction classifications were changed by eagerness of the respondents. This procedure was the key to check the workability of the measuring instrument.

3.12 Data Analysis

After the genuine information gathering, it was altered, coded and modernized. Statistical package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to examine the information. Statistical test was applied to test the hypothesis. Further multivariate analysis was carried out to check the involvement of independent variable in explaining dependent variable. Data was presented, interpreted and summarized.

CHAPTER FOUR

Uni-variate Analysis

This chapter deals with explanation, calculation, and compilation of results of the present study. In this appreciation scientist clarified and examined the gathered information as uni-variate examination. All inquiries in the examination survey are characterized in uni-variate tables and further these tables were clarified through rate and recurrence dispersion.

Table 4.1.1: Distribution of the respondents by their age and family monthly income

S.NO	Age of the respondents in completed years	Frequency	Percentage
i	20-29	149	37.2
ii	30-39	115	28.8
iii	40-49	113	28.2
iv	50-59	23	5.8
	Total	**400**	**100**
	Mean : 34.65 Standard deviation : 9.1		
S.NO	Family monthly income of the respondents (Rs,)	Frequency	Percentage
i	20000-40000	158	39.5
ii	40001-60000	115	28.8
iii	60001-80000	58	14.5
iv	80001+100000	44	11
v	Above 100000	25	6.2
	Total	**400**	**100**
	Mean : 56400 Standard deviation : 28298.71		

Table 4.1.1 shows the age and monthly family income of the subjects of this study. The data reveals that major part of the respondents (37.2%) were 20-29 years old, while 28.8% of the respondents were 30-39 years old. The table further tells that 28.2 % of the respondents were 40-

49 years old, whereas a small portion (5.8%) was 50-59 years old. The mean age of the respondents was 34.65 years while standard deviation was 9.1.

The second part of table provides data on the monthly family income of the subjects of this study. It illustrates that major part of the respondents (39.5%) had monthly income of Rs. 20000 to Rs. 40000, whereas less than one third (28.8%) had monthly income ranges from Rs. 40001 to Rs. 60000. However, a small number of the respondents (14.5%) had monthly income ranges from Rs. 60001 to Rs. 80000 from all the means. The table also represents that 11% of the respondents had monthly income ranges from Rs.80001 to Rs. 100000; however a small portion of the respondents (6.2%) had monthly income above 100000. The mean income of the the subjects of this study was 56400 while the standard deviation was 28298.71.

Table 4.1.2: Distribution of the respondents by marital status, type of family and total number of family members

S.NO	Marital status of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage
i	Single	113	28.2
ii	Married	242	60.5
iii	Divorced	18	4.5
iv	Widowed	27	6.8
	Total	**400**	**100**
S.NO	Family type of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage
i	Nuclear	171	42.7
ii	Joint	215	53.8
iii	Extended	14	3.5
	Total	**400**	**100**
S.NO	Number of family members in respondents' family	Frequency	Percentage
i	Less than 10	171	42.8
ii	10-14	131	32.7
iii	15-19	63	15.8
iv	20-23	17	4.5
v	Above 23	18	4.5
	Total	**400**	**100**
	Mean : 11.59	Standard deviation : 5.71	

Table 4.1.2 indicates the marital status, type of family and total number of family members in respondents' family. The data disclose that majority of the respondents (60.5%) were married, while 28.3% of the subjects of this study were single. This table further illustrates that 6.8 % of the respondents were widowed, whereas a small portion of the subjects of this study (4.5%) was divorced.

Second part of the table provides data on the type of family of the respondents. The data reveal that little more than half of the subjects of this study (53.8%) were living in joint family system, whereas from the remaining major part of the respondents (42.8%) belonged to nuclear family system. However, remaining small portion of the respondents (3.5%) was living in extended family system.

Third part of the table gives data on the number of the family members in respondents' family. The data explores that more than one third of the respondents (42.8%) were in the family group of less than10 members, whereas little less than one third i.e. 32.7% were in the family category of 10-14 members. The table further depicts that 15.8% of the respondents were in family group of 15-19, however, a small portion (4.5%) was in the family category of 20-23 and 4.5% of the respondents were in the group of above 23members. The mean (average) number of the family members of the respondents was 11.59 while standard deviation as 5.71

Table 4.1.3: Distribution of the respondents by the education level

S.NO	Education level of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage
i	Illiterate	42	10.5
ii	Primary	33	8.2
iii	Middle	18	4.5
iv	Matric	38	9.5
v	Intermediate	46	11.5
vi	Graduate	88	22
vii	Post Graduate	135	33.8
	Total	**400**	**100**
	Mean : 11.59 Standard deviation : 5.22		

Table 4.1.3 displays the educational level of the subjects of this study. The data discloses that little more than one third of the respondents (33.8%) were post graduated, while little less than one third of the respondents (22.0%) were graduated. The table further tells that 11.5 % of the respondents were intermediate, 10.7% of the respondents were illiterate, while 9.5% of the respondents were matriculate. The data further explains that 8.2% of the respondents had primary education, whereas a small portion (4.5%) had middle education. The mean (average) education level of the respondents was 11.59 while standard deviation was 5.22.

Table 4.1.4: Distribution of the respondents by family political affiliation and their political affiliation

S.NO	Family political affiliation of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage
i	Awami National Party	50	12.5
ii	Balochistan National Party	60	15
iii	Hazara Democratic Party	17	4.2
iv	National Party	68	17
v	Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party	85	21.3
vi	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	55	13.8
vii	Pakistan People's Party	44	11
viii	Pakistan Tehrik Insaf	21	5.2
	Total	**400**	**100**
S.NO	Political affiliation of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage
i	Awami National Party	54	13.5
ii	Balochistan National Party	60	15
iii	Hazara Democratic Party	18	4.5
iv	National Party	68	17
v	Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party	81	20.2
vi	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	55	13.8
vii	Pakistan People's Party	53	10.8
viii	Pakistan Tehrik Insaf	21	5.2
	Total	**400**	**100**

Table 4.1.4 explains the family political affiliation of the respondents. The data explores that 21.3% of the families of the subjects of this research were affiliated with Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party, whereas 17% of the respondents were with National Party, moreover, 15% of the respondents were with Balochistan National Party, furthermore 13.8% of the respondents were with Pakistan Muslim League (N), 12.5% of the respondents were with Awami National Party, whereas 11% of the respondents were with Pakistan People's Party, 5.2% of the respondents were with Pakistan Tehrik Insaf whereas, 4.2% of the respondents expressed their family affiliation with Hazara Democratic Party.

Second part of the table explains the political affiliation of the respondents. The data discloses that 20.2% of the subjects of this research were affiliated with Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party, whereas 17% of the respondents were with National Party, 15% of the respondents were with Balochistan National Party. Moreover, 13.8% of the respondents were with Pakistan Muslim League (N), 13.5% of the respondents were with Awami National Party, 10.8% of the respondents were with Pakistan People's Party, whereas 5.2% of the respondents were with Pakistan Tehrik Insaf and 4.5% of the respondents expressed their affiliation with Hazara Democratic Party.

Table 4.1.5: Distribution of the respondents regarding position in party portfolio and number of casted vote

S.NO	Position of the respondents in Party portfolio	Frequency	Percentage
i	President	5	1.2
ii	General Secretary	10	2.5
iii	Vice-President	2	0.5
iv	None	383	95.8
	Total	**400**	**100**
S.NO	Number of casted vote in election of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage
i	Never	5	1.2
ii	Once	51	12.8
iii	Twice	65	16.3
iv	More than twice	279	69.7
	Total	**400**	**100**
	Mean : 3.54 Standard deviation : 0.76		

Table 4.1.5 tells about the position of the respondents in party portfolio. The data explores that absolute majority of the respondents (95.8%) did not have any position in party portfolio, whereas 2.5% of the respondents were general secretaries, while 1.2% of the respondents were presidents.

Second part of the table explores data on the number of casted vote by the respondents. The data depicts that reasonable majority of the respondents (69.7%) casted vote more than two

times, whereas 16.3% of the respondents casted vote for two times. The table further illuminates that 12.8% of the respondents have casted vote one time, however, a small number of the respondents (1.2%) had never casted vote. The mean (average) number of the casted vote of the respondents was 3.54 while standard deviation was 0.76.

Table 4.1.6: Distribution of the respondents regarding election contested by their family members and type of contested election

S.NO	Election contested by family members of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage
i	Yes	140	35
ii	No	260	65
	Total	**400**	**100**
S.NO	Type of election contested by family members of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage
i	Local	107	26.8
ii	Provincial	28	7
iii	National	4	1
iv	None	261	65.3
	Total	**400**	**100**

Table 4.1.6 describes about the election contested by the family members and type of election contested by the family member of the respondents. The data discloses that majority of the respondents (65%) replied with 'no' that their family members had not contested election,

whereas 35% of the respondents replied with 'yes' that the family members of the respondents had contested election.

Second part of the table illustrates data on the type of election contested by the family members of the subjects of this study. The data displays that reasonable majority of the subjects of this study (65.3%) told that their family members had not contested any type of election. Whereas less than one third i.e. 26.8% contested local election, seven percent of the family members of the respondents had contested provincial election, however one percent of the respondents told that their family member contested national election.

Table 4.1.7: Distribution of the respondents regarding family decision maker, permission for participation in political activities and resistance in political activities for the respondents

S.NO	Family decision maker of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage
i	Parents	103	25.7
ii	Brother	23	5.8
iii	Husband	148	37
iv	Guardian	126	31.5
	Total	**400**	**100**
S.NO	Does your family allow you to participate in political activities?	Frequency	Percentage
i	Yes	128	32
ii	No	272	68
	Total	**400**	**100**
S.NO	Who resist you from political activities?	Frequency	Percentage
i	Parents	65	16.3
ii	Brother	32	8
iii	Husband	127	31.7
iv	Guardian	62	15.5
v	None	114	28.5
	Total	**400**	**100**

Table 4.1.7 shows the decision maker of the family, family permission for participating in political activities and family resistance for participating in political activities of the respondents. The data discloses that most of the respondents (37%) told that husband was decision maker in the family, while 31.5% of the respondents told that guardian was decision maker in the family. The table further reveals that almost one fourth (25.7%) of the respondents viewed that parents were the decision maker in the family, whereas a small number of (5.8%) the subjects of this study said that brother was decision maker of the family.

Second part of the table provides data on permission by the family for participating in political activities. The data explains that reasonable majority of the subjects of this study (68%) were not allowed to participate in political activities by their families, whereas less than one third i.e. 32% of the respondents were allowed to participate in political activities.

Third part of the table explores data on resistance of family members of the respondents in participation in political activities. The data exposes that considerable number of the respondents (31.7%) told that their husband resisted them from political activities, whereas more than one fourth i.e. 28.5% told that none of them resisted them from participating in political activities. The table further depicts that 16.3% of the respondents said their parents resisted them, while 15.5% of the respondents answered that guardian resisted them, however a small portion of the respondents (8%) told that brother resisted them from participating in political activities.

Table 4.1.8: Distribution of the respondents regarding family support in political activities and number of election contested as party member

S.NO	Family support in political activities of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage
i	Yes	102	25.5
ii	No	298	74.5
	Total	**400**	**100**
S.NO	Number of elections contested as party member by the respondents	Frequency	Percentage
i	Never	318	79.5
ii	One	39	9.7
iii	Two	32	8
iv	Three	10	2.5
v	More than three	1	.3
	Total	**400**	**100**
	Mean : 0.34 Standard deviation : 0.75		

Table 4.1.8 illuminated the data about the respondents on the support of the family for participating in political activities. The data explains that reasonable majority of the respondents (74.5%) were not supported in political activities by their families, whereas little more than one fourth of the respondents (25.5%) were supported to participate in political activities by their families.

Second part of the table explains data on the number of the contested election by the respondents as party member. The data enlightens that high majority of the respondents (79.5%) had never contested election as party member, whereas 9.7% of the respondents had contested election one time. The table further illustrates that eight percent of the respondents had contested election for two times; and, a very small number of the respondents (2.5%) had contested election as party member for three times. The mean (average) number of election contested by the respondents as party member was 0.34 while standard deviation was 0.75.

Table 4.1.9: Distribution of the respondents by election contested as independent candidate and number of election contested as independent candidate

S.NO	Election contested as independent candidate by the respondents	Frequency	Percentage
i	Yes	19	4.8
ii	No	381	95.3
	Total	**400**	**100**
S.NO	Number of elections contested as independent candidate by the respondents	Frequency	Percentage
i	One	13	3.2
ii	Two	5	1.3
iii	Never	382	95.5
	Total	**400**	**100**
	Mean : 0.05	Standard deviation : 0.28	

Table 4.1.9 illustrates data about election contested as an independent candidate by the respondents. The data describes that absolute majority of the respondents (95.3%) had not

contested election as an independent candidate, whereas 4.5% of the respondents had contested election as an independent candidate.

Second part of the table shows data on the number of contested election by the respondents as independent candidate. The data displays that high majority of the respondents (95.5%) had never contested election as independent candidate, whereas 3.2% of the respondents had contested election for one time. The table further discloses that 1.3% of the respondents had contested election for two times as independent candidate. The mean (average) of number election contested by the respondents as independent candidate was 0.0575 while standard deviation was 0.28177.

Table 4.1.10: Distribution of the respondents regarding casting vote, carrying out political campaign and attending corner meetings of the party

S.NO	You cast vote for your party	Frequency	Percentage
i	To some extent	216	54
ii	To great extent	177	44.2
iii	Not at all	7	1.8
	Total	**400**	**100**
S.NO	You carry out political campaign for your political party	Frequency	Percentage
i	To some extent	242	60.5
ii	To great extent	84	21
iii	Not at all	74	18.5
	Total	**400**	**100**
S.NO	You attend corner meeting of your political party	Frequency	Percentage
i	To some extent	113	28.2
ii	To great extent	50	12.5
iii	Not at all	237	59.3
	Total	**400**	**100**

Table 4.1.10 describes data about casting vote for party, carrying out political campaign for the party and attending corner meetings of the party. The data enlightens that little more than half of the respondents (54.5%) had casted vote to some extent for their party, whereas less than half of the respondents (44.2%) had casted vote to great extent for their party and 1.8% of the respondents did not cast vote for their party.

Second part of the table explains that majority of the subjects of this research (60.5%) carried out political campaign to some extent for their party, while less than one fourth of the respondents (21%) carried out political campaign to great extent for their party, whereas 18.5% of the respondents did not carry out political campaign for their party.

Third part of the table explores that majority of the respondents (59.3%) did not attend corner meetings of the party, while more than one fourth of the respondents (28.2%) attended corner meetings to some extent, whereas 18.5% of the subjects of study attended corner meetings to great extent.

Table 4.1.11: Distribution of the respondents regarding participation in rallies, participation in protests and work as polling agent for their party

S.NO	Participation of the respondents in rallies of the political party	Frequency	Percentage
i	To some extent	166	41.5
ii	To great extent	53	13.3
iii	Not at all	181	45.2
	Total	**400**	**100**
S.NO	Participation of the respondents in protests	Frequency	Percentage
i	To some extent	125	31.3
ii	To great extent	34	8.5
iii	Not at all	241	60.2
	Total	**400**	**100**
S.NO	You work as polling agent for your party	Frequency	Percentage
i	To some extent	120	30
ii	To great extent	26	6.5
iii	Not at all	254	63.5
	Total	**400**	**100**

Table 4.1.11 illustrates data about respondent's participation in rallies, in protests and working as polling agent for their party. The data shows that less than half of the respondents (45.2%) did not participate in rallies of the political party, whereas 41.5% of the respondents

participated to some extent in the rallies of the political party and 13.3% of the respondents participated to great extent.

This table further reveals that majority of the subjects of this research (60.2%) did not take part in protests, while more than one fourth of the respondents i.e. (31.1%) took part to some extent in protests, whereas 8.5% of the respondents took part to great extent in protests.

This table further tells that more than half of the respondents (63.5%) did not work as poling agent for their party, while more than one fourth of the respondents (30%) worked to some extent, whereas 6.5% of the respondents worked to great extent as polling agent of the party.

Table 4.1.12: Distribution of the respondents regarding women political efficacy

S N0	Statement	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA	T.F%	Mean	STD
i	I understand the political terms whenever these are used	167 (41.8)	192 (48)	6 (1.5)	35 (8.7)	0 (0)	400 (100)	1.77	.855
ii	I have more political knowledge than other person of my age	5 (1.3)	521 (30.2)	59 (14.7)	155 (38.8)	60 (15)	400 (100)	3.36	1.1
iii	I during discussion on political issue usually participate in it	38 (9.5)	229 (57.2)	10 (2.5)	122 (30.5)	1 (.3)	400 (100)	2.54	1.03
iv	I understand political issues easily	105 (26.2)	283 (70.8)	4 (1)	8 (2)	0 (0)	400 (100)	1.78	.55

Table 4.1.12 describes data on the level of women political efficacy. In this connection, little less than half of the subjects of the study (48%) were agreed with the statement that they understand political terms whenever these are used, 41.8 % of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement, whereas 8.7% of the subjects of the study disagreed and told that they did not understand political terms whenever these were used. The data further shows that 1.5% of the respondents did not give any opinion.

This table also discusses data on the second statement in response to which less than half of the respondents (38.8%) was disagreed with the statement that they had more political knowledge than other person of their age and little less than one third of the subjects of the study (30.3%) agreed, 15.0% of the subjects of the study strongly disagreed with the statement, moreover 14.7% of the respondents did not give any opinion, while only 1.3% of the respondents

were strongly agreed with the statement that they have more political knowledge than other persons of their age.

This table furthermore states that more than half of the respondents (57.2%) were agreed with the statement that during discussion on political issue they usually participated in it and more than one fourth of the respondents (30.5%) disagreed with the statement, whereas 9.5% of the respondents strongly agreed, and 2.5% of the respondents did not give any opinion.

This table moreover explains that reasonable majority of the respondents (70.8%) was agreed with the statement that they understand political issues easily and less than one third of the respondents (26.2%) strongly agreed with the statement, whereas two percent of the subjects of the study disagreed and told that they do not understand political issues easily. The data further shows that only 1.0% of the respondents did not give any opinion.

Table 4.1.13: Distribution of the respondents regarding women political training

S N0	Statement	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA	T.F%	Mean	STD
i	Political parties give sound environment for political awareness	112 (28)	206 (51.5)	2 (.5)	77 (19.3)	3 (.8)	400 (100)	2.13	1.05
ii	Political parties provide platform to participate in politics	113 (28.2)	205 (51.3)	2 (.5)	77 (19.2)	3 (.8)	400 (100)	2.13	1.05
iii	Political participation increases knowledge about politics	157 (39.3)	207 (51.7)	4 (1)	30 (7.5)	2 (.5)	400 (100)	1.78	.83
iv	Civil society's activities motivate you to participate in political activities	120 (30)	169 (42.2)	7 (1.7)	83 (20.8)	21 (5.3)	400 (100)	2.29	1.24
v	Education provides more chances to be involved in politics	237 (59.2)	147 (36.7)	1 (.3)	15 (3.8)	0 (0)	400 (100)	1.48	.69
vi	NGO's contribute in promotion of political environment among women	72 (18)	111 (27.7)	19 (4.8)	144 (36)	54 (13.5)	400 (100)	2.99	1.37
vii	Media is a great source of political knowledge	153 (38.2)	189 (47.3)	3 (0.7)	48 (12)	7 (1.8)	400 (100)	1.91	1.01
viii	Access to internet is more helpful in the political training of women	107 (26.7)	266 (66.5)	8 (2)	19 (4.8)	0 (0)	400 (100)	1.84	.67

Table 4.1.13 shows data about women political training. In this respect, little more than half of the subjects of the study (51.5%) was agreed with the statement that political parties give them sound environment for political awareness and more than one fourth of the respondents

(28%) strongly agreed with the statement, whereas 19.3% of the respondents disagreed and told that political parties did not give them sound environment for political awareness. The data further shows that 0.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement.

This table also explains that little more than half of the subjects of the study (51.3%) were agreed with the statement that political parties provided platform to participate in politics, more than one fourth of the respondents (28.2%) strongly agreed with the statement, 19.2% of the subjects of the study disagreed, while 0.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement.

Table describes data that little more than half of the subjects of the study (51.7%) were agreed with the statement that political participation increased knowledge about politics. A considerable number of the respondents (39.3 %) strongly agreed with the statement whereas 7.5% of the respondents disagreed and only one percent of the respondents did not give any opinion.

Table furthermore indicates that 42.2% of the respondents were agreed with the statement that civil society's activities motivated them to participate in political activities. More than one fourth of the subjects of the study (30%) strongly agreed with the statement, whereas 20.8% of the respondents disagreed and told that civil society's activities did not motivate them to participate in political activities. The data moreover includes that 5.3% of the subjects of the study strongly disagreed with the statement, while only 1.7% of the respondents did not give any opinion.

Table moreover illustrates data that more than half of the respondents (59.2%) were agreed with the statement that education provided more chances to be involved in politics. A

considerable number of the respondents (36.7%) strongly agreed with the statement, whereas 3.8% of the respondents disagreed and told that education did not provide more chances to get involved in politics.

Table also explores data that 36% of the respondents were disagreed with the statement that NGO's contributed in promotion of political environment among women. More than one fourth of the subjects of the study (27.7%) agreed with the statement, whereas 18% of the subjects of the study strongly agreed with the statement, while 13.5% of the respondents were strongly disagreed with the statement and told that NGO's did not contribute in promotion of political environment among women. The data further shows that only 4.8% of the respondents did not give any opinion.

Table describes data that little less than half of the subjects of the study (47.3%) were agreed with the statement that media was a great source of political knowledge. A considerable number of the respondents (38.2%) strongly agreed with the statement, whereas 12% of the respondents disagreed and told that media was not a great source of political knowledge. The data further shows that 1.8% of the subjects of the study strongly disagreed with the statement.

Table indicates data that majority of the respondents (66.5%) was agreed with the statement that access to internet was more helpful in the political training of women. More than one fourth of the respondents (26.7%) strongly agreed with the statement, whereas 4.8% of the respondents disagreed and told that access to internet was not more helpful in the political training of women. The data further shows that only two percent of the respondents did not give any opinion.

Table 4.1.14: Distribution of the respondents regarding women mobilization of media

S N0	Statement	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA	T.F%	Mean	STD
i	I discuss political problems with people	94 (23.5)	219 (54.7)	1 (0.3)	80 (20)	6 (1.5)	400 (100)	2.21	1.06
ii	I motivate people though media to participate in welfare activities	90 (22.5)	205 (51.2)	2 (0.5)	94 (23.5)	9 (2.3)	400 (100)	2.31	1.12
iii	I take part in the various online campaigns started for the awareness on present political issues	112 (28)	219 (54.7)	0 (0)	60 (15)	9 (2.3)	400 (100)	2.08	1.03
iv	I give comments on others view on political issues	90 (22.5)	198 (49.5)	0 (0)	102 (25.5)	10 (2.5)	400 (100)	2.36	1.15
v	I give comments on others view on social issues	54 (13.5)	178 (44.5)	4 (1)	151 (37.7)	13 (3.3)	400 (100)	2.72	1.19
vi	When I see a person sharing good news I try to respond	34 (8.5)	198 (49.5)	7 (1.7)	148 (37)	13 (3.3)	400 (100)	2.77	1.13
vii	When I see a person sharing bad news I try to respond	22 (5.5)	134 (33.5)	21 (5.3)	207 (51.7)	16 (4)	400 (100)	3.15	1.10
viii	When I see A person asking a question I try to respond	48 (12)	178 (44.5)	12 (3)	150 (37.5)	12 (3)	400 (100)	2.75	1.16
ix	I motivate women to participate in political activities	126 (31.5)	176 (44)	5 (1.2)	83 (20.8)	10 (2.5)	400 (100)	2.18	1.16
x	I support the political party through my posts	251 (62.7)	130 (32.5)	1 (0.3)	14 (3.5)	4 (1)	400 (100)	1.47	.76

Table 4.1.14 illustrates data on women mobilization of media. In this regard, little more than half of the respondents (54.7%) were agreed with the statement that they discussed political problems with people and little less than one fourth i. e. 23.5 % of the research respondents strongly agreed with the statement, whereas 20% of the subjects of the study disagreed and told that they did not discuss political problems with people. The data further illustrates that 1.5% of the subjects of the study strongly disagreed with the said statement.

Table moreover explains that little more than half of the subjects of the study (51.2%) were agreed with the statement that women motivated people through media to participate in welfare activities. Less than one fourth i. e. 23.5% of the respondents disagreed and told that they did not motivate people through media to participate in welfare activities, whereas 22.5 % of the subjects of the study strongly agreed with the statement. The data further explains that 2.3% of the subjects of the study were strongly disagreed with the statement.

This table also illustrates that little more than half of the subjects of the study (54.7%) were agreed with the statement that they had taken part in the online campaigns started for the awareness on present political issues. More than one fourth of the respondents (28%) strongly agreed with the statement, whereas 15% of the respondents disagreed and told that they had not taken part in the online campaigns started for the awareness on present political issues. The data further includes that 2.3% of the subjects of the study were strongly disagreed with the statement.

Table furthermore explores that little less than half of the subjects of the study (49.5%) were agreed with the statement that they commented on other's view on political issues. Little more than one fourth of the respondents (25.5%) disagreed and told that they did not comment

on other's view on political issues, whereas 22.5 % of the respondents were strongly agreed with the statement. The data further explains that only 2.5% of the research respondents strongly disagreed with the statement.

Table further describes that major part of the subjects of the study (44.5%) was agreed with the statement that they commented on others view on social issues. A considerable number of the respondents (37.7%) disagreed and told that they did not comment on others view on social issues, whereas 13.5 % of the subjects of the study strongly agreed with the statement. The data further shows that 3.3% of the respondents the subjects of the study were strongly disagreed with the statement, moreover only one percent of the research respondents did not give any opinion.

Table shows data that little less than half of the subjects of the study (49.5%) was agreed with the statement that when woman see a person sharing good news they tried to respond. A considerable number of the respondents (37%) disagreed and told that when they see person sharing good news they did not try to respond, whereas 8.5 % of the respondents were strongly agreed with the statement. The research data further explores that 3.3% of the respondents were strongly disagreed with the statement, moreover only 1.7% of the research respondents did not give any opinion.

Table also explores data that little more than half of the respondents of the study (51.7%) were disagreed with the statement and told that when women see a person sharing bad news they did not try to respond. One third of the respondents (33.5%) agreed with the statement and told that when they see a person sharing bad news they tried to respond, whereas 5.5 % of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement. The research data further depicts that 3.3% of

the respondents did not give any opinion with the statement, while only four percent of the respondents strongly disagreed.

Table moreover illuminates that less than half of the respondents (44.5%) were agreed with the statement that when they see a person asking a question they tried to respond. A considerable number of the respondents (37.5%) disagreed and told that when they see a person asking a question they did not try to respond, whereas 12% of the research subjects were strongly agreed with the statement. The data further depicts that 3.3% of the respondents were strongly disagreed with the statement, while only 3.2% of the subjects of the study did not give any opinion.

Table reveals that less than half of the respondents (44%) were agreed with the statement that they motivated women to participate in political activities. Little less than one third i. e. 31.5% of the subjects of the study were strongly agreed, whereas 20.8 % of the respondents were disagreed with the statement and told that they did not motivate women to participate in political activities. The data moreover tells that 2.5% of the subjects of the study strongly disagreed with the statement; while only 1.2% of the subjects of the study did not give any opinion.

Table further states that majority of the subjects of this study (62.7%) were strongly agreed with the statement that they had supported the political party through their posts. Little less than one third i. e. 32.5% of the subjects of the study were agreed, whereas 3.5 % of the research subjects were disagreed with the statement and told that they had not supported the political party through their posts. The data further shows that only one percent of the subjects of the study strongly disagreed with the said statement.

Table 4.1.15: Distribution of the respondents regarding level of civic participation

S N0	Statement	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA	T.F%	Mean	STD
i	Women solve community problem	61 (15.3)	157 (39.2)	1 (0.3)	146 (36.5)	35 (8.7)	400 (100)	2.84	1.30
ii	Women participate in solving other family's conflict	42 (10.5)	165 (41.2)	3 (0.8)	148 (37)	42 (10.5)	400 (100)	2.95	1.27
iii	Women assist people in public places	32 (8)	164 (41)	12 (3)	158 (39.5)	34 (8.5)	400 (100)	2.99	1.21
iv	Women solve street problems	21 (5.3)	84 (21)	20 (5)	223 (55.7)	52 (13)	400 (100)	3.50	1.11
v	Women help aggrieved women	135 (34)	206 (51.5)	1 (0.3)	44 (11)	13 (3.2)	400 (100)	1.98	1.03

Table 4.1.15 shows data on level of civic participation. In this regard, more than one third of the respondents (39.2%) were agreed with the statement that women solved community problems. A considerable number of the respondents (36.5%) disagreed and told that women did not solve community problems, whereas 15.3 % of the subjects of the study were strongly agreed with the statement. The data further shows that 8.7% of the subjects of the study strongly disagreed with the statement.

Table demonstrates data that less than half of the respondents (41.2%) were agreed with the statement that women participate in solving other family's conflict. A considerable number of the respondents (37%) disagreed, whereas 10.5 % of the subjects of the study strongly agreed with the statement. The data further strengthen that 10.5% of the respondents were strongly disagreed with the statement, moreover only 3.2% of the respondents did not give any opinion.

Table also illuminates that less than half of the respondents (41%) were agreed with the statement that women assisted people in public places. A considerable number of the respondents (39.5%) were disagreed with the statement and told that women did not assist people in public places, whereas 8.5 % of the subjects of the study strongly disagreed with the statement. The data further tells that eight percent of the subjects of the study were strongly agreed with the statement, while only three percent of the respondents did not give any opinion.

Table further explains that little more than half of the respondents (55.8%) were disagreed with the said statement and told that women did not solve street problems. Less than one fourth i. e. 21% of the subjects of the study agreed with the statement and told that women solved street problems, whereas 13% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement. The research data further illuminates that 5.3% of the respondents were strongly agreed with the statement, while only five percent of the subjects of the study did not give any opinion.

Table furthermore depicts that little more than half of the subjects of the study (51.5%) were agreed with the statement that women helped aggrieved women. A considerable number of the respondents (34%) were strongly agreed, whereas 11% of the respondents disagreed with the statement. The data further shows that 3.3% of the subjects of the study were strongly disagreed with the statement.

Table 4.1.16: Distribution of the respondents regarding women political empowerment

S N0	Statement	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA	T.F%	Mean	STD
i	Women are included in public decision making process	61 (15.3)	165 (41.3)	1 (0.3)	132 (33)	41 (10.3)	400 (100)	2.81	1.31
ii	Women are included in political decision making process	60 (15)	152 (38)	1 (.3)	144 (36)	43 (10.8)	400 (100)	2.89	1.32
iii	Women are free to speak out in council's and assembly's meeting	12 (3)	103 (25.8)	57 (14.3)	209 (52.3)	19 (4.8)	400 (100)	3.3	1.0
iv	Women politicians are more trustful for women empowerment	98 (24.5)	214 (53.5)	14 (3.5)	68 (17)	6 (1.5)	400 (100)	2.17	1.03
v	Women enter in public mainstream equally	7 (1.8)	91 (22.8)	11 (2.8)	168 (42)	123 (30.8)	400 (100)	3.77	1.16
vi	Women enter in political mainstream equally	4 (1)	11 (2.8)	16 (4)	204 (51)	165 (41.3)	400 (100)	4.28	.75
vii	Women voter's turn out in election is satisfactory	1 (.3)	19 (4.8)	34 (8.5)	206 (51.5)	140 (35)	400 (100)	4.16	.78
viii	Party distribute tickets without discrimination	4 (1)	73 (18.3)	78 (19.5)	171 (42.8)	74 (18.5)	400 (100)	3.59	1.01

Table 4.1.16 illustrates data on women political empowerment. In this regard, less than half of the respondents (41.3%) were agreed with the statement that women were included in public decision making process. One third of the respondents (33%) were disagreed and told that women were not included in public decision making process, whereas 15.3 % of the respondents

were strongly agreed with the statement. The data further depicts that 10.3% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement.

Table furthermore illuminates that major part of the respondents (38%) was agreed with the statement that women were included in political decision making process. Little more than one third i. e. 36% of the respondents disagreed and viewed that women were not included in political decision making process, whereas 15% of the respondents were strongly agreed with the said statement. The data further explores that 10.8% of the subjects of the study were strongly disagreed with the statement.

Table also demonstrates data that little more than half of the subjects of this study (52.3%) were disagreed with the statement that women are free to speak out in council's and assembly's meeting. Little more than one fourth of the respondents (25.8%) agreed and told that women are free to speak out in council's and assembly's meeting, whereas 14.3 % of the respondents did not give any opinion. The data also demonstrates that 4.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement; moreover only three percent of the subjects of the study were strongly agreed the statement.

Table moreover explains that little more than half of the subjects of the study (53.5%) agreed with the statement that women politicians were more trustful for women empowerment. Little less than one fourth of the respondents (24.5%) strongly agreed, whereas 17% of the respondents were disagreed and told that women politicians were not more trustful for women empowerment. The data furthermore explores that 3.5% of the respondents marked no opinion, while only 1.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed the statement.

Table further explores that major part of the respondents (42%) was disagreed with the statement and told that woman did not enter in public mainstream equally. A considerable part of the respondents (30.8%) strongly disagreed with the statement, whereas 22.8 % of the respondents were agreed and told that women enter in public mainstream equally. The data further shows that 2.8% of the respondents did not give any opinion, while only 1.8% of the subjects of the study strongly agreed with the statement.

Table further reveals that little more than half of the subjects of the study (51%) disagreed with the statement and told that women did not enter in political mainstream equally. 41.3% of the respondents were strongly disagreed with the statement, whereas four percent of the subjects of the study did not give any opinion. The data moreover depicts that 2.8% of the respondents were agreed and said that women enter in political mainstream equally, while only one percent of the respondents were strongly agreed with the statement.

Table enlightens data that little more than half of the subjects of study (51.5%) were disagreed with the statement that women voter's turn out in election was satisfactory. A considerable part of the respondents (35%) strongly disagreed with the statement, whereas 8.5 % of the respondents of research did not give any opinion. The data moreover highlights that 4.8% of the respondents were agreed and said that women voter's turn out in election is satisfactory.

Table further exposes that 42.8% of the respondents were disagreed with the statement that party distribute tickets without discrimination, 19.5% of the respondents did not give any opinion, whereas 18.5 % of the respondents were strongly disagreed with the statement. The data moreover tells that 18.3% of the subjects of this study agreed and said that party distributed

tickets without discrimination; while only one percent of the respondents were strongly agreed with the statement.

Multi-variate data Analysis

Inferential statistics is used to check the relationship between different number of variables. In such kind of analysis, researchers generally use the correlation bivariate test or multivariate test to check the association between dependent and independent variables in research.

Correlational Analysis

Relationship between Women Political Participation and Women Political Empowerment

Null Hypothesis: There is an inverse relationship between women political participation and women political empowerment.

Alternate Hypothesis: There is no inverse relationship between women political participation and women political empowerment.

Table 4.2.1: Relationship between Women Political Participation and Women Political Empowerment

		Women Political Participation
Women political empowerment	Pearson Correlation	.125*
	N	400

*P<.01=, P<.001=**, P< .0001=***

Table 4.2.1 depicts that the correlation between perception of women political activists regarding women political participation with women political empowerment was positive (r=.125* p<.001). These statistics imply that women political participation was inversely related to women political

empowerment. By implication, women political participation among women political activists was likely to have a corresponding effect on women political empowerment and the reverse is also true. Moreover, there will be a higher tendency of women political empowerment whenever, there will be more women political participation.

Rowlands (1997) said that political participation is related to political empowerment of women. He urgues that political participation is an important process. He further describes that this process led people and organizations or groups who are powerless become aware of the power dynamics at work in their lives. They develop the skills and capacities for gaining some reasonable control over their lives. They also exercise this control without infringing on the rights of others, and support the empowerment of others in the society. The rejection of hegemonic spaces, ideologies, and the creation of public spaces where individuals and communities can participate and influence the distribution of power is crucial elements for women political empowerment.

It argues that women's involvement in public life and politics has steadily declined contrary to hopeful reportage that women's political participation across Africa have increased global political empowerment campaigns. women's political participation is conceptualized within the narrow confines of exercising voting privileges and more recently, in participating in the electioneering process; either as candidates to be elected into office or as members of campaign teams for election candidates. Women's ability to influence public policy and contribute independently to various aspects of governance is significantly emphasized within women's empowerment discourses. It is measured that given the deep-rooted socio-cultural barriers women face, affirmative action policies need to be revisited to complement women's

agency in contesting for, winning, and participating in politics and public service more effectively.(Bawa & Sanyare, 2013)

Relationship between Civic Participation and Women Political Empowerment

Null Hypothesis: There is an inverse relationship between civic participation and women political empowerment.

Alternate Hypothesis: There is no inverse relationship between civic participation and women political empowerment.

Table 4.2.2: Relationship between Civic Participation and Women Political empowerment

		Women Political Empowerment
Civic Participation	Pearson Correlation	.468**
	N	400

*P<.01=, P<.001=**, P< .0001=***

Table 4.2.2 illustrates that observation of women political activists regarding civic participation and women political empowerment had positive correlation (r=.468** p<0.0001). These statistics suggest that civic participation was inversely related to women political empowerment. By implication, women political training was likely to have a corresponding effect on women political empowerment and the reverse is also true. Furthermore, there will be higher women political empowerment whenever, there will be civic participation.

Civic engagement platforms accessed via different devices can provide new opportunities for the public to express views and insights, consider the views of others, assist in identifying

innovative ideas and new approaches to public policy issues, and directly engage with elected leaders. Existing platforms vary widely in their approaches to: assessment, engagement, ideation, evaluation, and deliberation. It further leads to political and social empowerment (Nelimarkka et al., 2014).

Relationship between Women Political Training and Women Political Empowerment

Null Hypothesis: There is an inverse relationship between women political training and women political empowerment.

Alternate Hypothesis: There is no inverse relationship between women political training and women political empowerment.

Table 4.2.3: Relationship between Women Political Training and Women Political Empowerment

		Women Political Empowerment
Women Political Training	Pearson Correlation	.210**
	N	400

*P<.01=, P<.001=**, P< .0001=***

Table 4.2.3 illustrates that observation of women political activists regarding women political training and women political empowerment had positive correlation (r=.210** p<0.0001). These statistics suggest that women political training was inversely related to women political empowerment. By implication, women political training was likely to have a corresponding effect on women political empowerment and the reverse is also true. Furthermore, there will be higher women political empowerment whenever, there will be women political training.

The study illustrates that NGOs support and train women to make them more politically engaged. there are good impact evaluation methods employed by the organizations and donors that would help definitely establish whether key outcomes can be attributed to women political empowerment projects. NGOs tend to focus more on process evaluations, that is, how the project aimed at women is implemented. Therefore, the best way to answer the questions is that women political training in various ways empower women in political grounds. (Pospieszna, 2015).

Women's political, economic and social empowerment can be jump-started through the combined provision of hard and soft training and skills, in the form of vocational and life skills and training. The result can easily be obtained when they are systematically trained in society as improvement in women life is witnessed by the researchers that trainig empowers woman more (Bandiera et al., 2014).

Relationship between Women Political Efficacy and Women Political Empowerment

Null Hypothesis: There is an inverse relationship between women political efficacy and women political empowerment.

Alternate Hypothesis: There is no inverse relationship between women political efficacy and women political empowerment.

Table 4.2.4: Relationship between Women Political Efficacy and Women Political Empowerment

		Women Political Empowerment
Women Political Efficacy	Pearson Correlation	.117**
	N	400

*P<.01=, P<.001=**, P< .0001=***

Table 4.2.4 depicts that the correlation between perception of women political activists regarding women political efficacy with women political empowerment was positive (r=.117* p<.001). These statistics imply that women political efficacy was inversely related to women political empowerment. By implication, women political efficacy among women political activists was likely to have a corresponding effect on women political empowerment and the reverse is also true. Moreover, there will be a higher tendency of women political empowerment whenever, there will be more women political efficacy.

Elections do not enhance feelings of system's responsiveness to individual's actions but neither does support for winning or losing parties. On the other hand, political efficacyis source to behave differently among supporters of the parties depending on expectations about their

success but also, contingent upon past electoral outcomes. Therefore political efficacy has been highly rooted in the promotion of political advancement (Birch, 2011).

Relationship between Women Mobilization of Media and Women Political Empowerment

Null Hypothesis: There is an inverse relationship between women mobilization of media and women political empowerment.

Alternate Hypothesis: There is no inverse relationship between women mobilization of media and women political empowerment.

Table 4.2.5: Relationship between Women Mobilization of Media and Women Political Empowerment

		Women Political Empowerment
Women Mobilization of Media	Pearson Correlation	.154**
	N	400

*P<.01=, P<.001=**, P< .0001=***

Table 4.2.5 illuminates that observation of women political activist regarding women mobilization of media and women political empowerment had positive correlation (r=.154** p<0.0001). These statistics suggest that women mobilization of media was inversely related to women political empowerment. By implication, women mobilization of media was likely to have a corresponding effect on women political empowerment and the reverse is also true. Furthermore, there will be higher women political empowerment whenever, there will be women mobilization of media.

Study focuses on the increasing attention to the potential of social networking sites by scholars. Evidence on who gets mobilized through social networking sites and their online participatory activities translate into offline participation. It has tested empirically these mechanisms of social networking sites influence. The mobilization camp has positive impact on individual of social networking sites. It can hold for all types of participation. It has overlooked the importance of expressive forms of participation. Mobilization of media relates to citizen participation in the political process. In nutshel, mobilization of media has great influence on political empowerment (Park, 2015).

Use of the Internet and other media sources for surveillance of public affairs and political affairs has consistently been found to play a positive role in participation by providing individuals with information to reflect and deliberate on civic and political matters. That's why individual gets empowered when they are mobilized on media (Shah, Cho, Eveland, & Kwak, 2005).

This new area of social interaction that is the internet comes with increased methods of engaging in civic life and empowering them, such as signing online petitions, participating in online social and political discussions and groups, and voicing opinions to audiences that might not otherwise be available to all people (Polat, 2005).

4.3. Regression Analysis

Table 4.3.1: Effects of Women Participation in Politics on Political Empowerment of Women.

Model	R	R Square	Adj. R square	P. valve
Women Participation in Politics (including women political participation, political training, political efficacy and civic participation)	.479	.230	0.220	<0.001*

*=p<0.001

Table 4.3.1 indicates the effect of women participation in politics on women political empowerment in Balochistan province of Pakistan. The results show the overall model to see the effect of independent and dependent variables by using simple linear regression. The correlation coefficient (R) value indicated the strength of relationship between the variables as moderate and positive (R=0.479). In addition with, the coefficient in determination (R-square) of women participation in politics as an independent variable indicated 0.230 or 23% which implies that women participation in politics account for 23% variation in women political empowerment (dependent variable) in Balochistan. The findings suggest that women participation in politics (i.e. women political participation, political training, political efficacy and civic participation was positively related to women political empowerment. By implication, women participation in politics, among others, has a significant effect on women political empowerment in Balochistan, Pakistan.

CHAPTER FIVE

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Major Findings of the Study:

- Major part of the subjects of this study (37.2%) was in the age group of 20-29 years.
- Major part of the respondents (39.5%) had monthly income between Rs, 20000-40000,
- Majority of the respondents (60.5%) were married.
- More than half of the subjects of this study (53.8%) were living in joint family system.
- Major part of the respondents (42.8%) was in the family group of less than10 members.
- Almost one third of the respondents (33.8%) were post graduated.
- Less than one fourth (21.3%) of the families of the subjects of this research were affiliated with Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party.
- Less than one fourth (20.2%) of the families of the subjects of this research were affiliated with Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party.
- High majority of the respondents (95.8%) did not have any position in party portfolio.
- Reasonable majority of the respondents (69.7%) casted vote more than two times.
- Majority of the respondents (65%) negated that their family members had contested election.
- Reasonable majority of the respondents (65.3%) negated that their family members had contested any type of election.
- Major part of the respondents (37%) told that husband was decision maker in their family.
- Reasonable majority of the respondents (68%) were not allowed to participate in political activities by their families.

- Considerable number of the respondents (31.7%) told that their husband resisted them from political activities.
- Reasonable majority of the respondents (74.5%) were not supported in political activities by their families.
- Majority of the respondents (79.5%) had never contested election as party member.
- High majority of the respondents (95.3%) had not contested election as independent candidate.
- Little more than half of the respondents (54.5%) had casted vote to some extent for their party.
- Majority of the subjects of this research (60.5%) carried out political campaign to some extent for their party.
- Majority of the respondents (59.3%) did not attend corner meeting of the party.
- Major part of the respondents (45.2%) did not participate in rallies of the political party.
- Majority of the subjects of this research (60.2%) did not take part in protests.
- Majority of the respondents (63.5%) did not work as poling agent for their party.
- Little less than half of the subjects of this study (48%) were agreed that they understand political terms whenever those were used.
- More than one third of the subjects of this study (38.8%) were disagreed with the statement that they had more political knowledge than other person of their age.
- More than half of the respondents (57.2%) were agreed with the statement that during discussion on political issue they usually participated in it.
- Reasonable majority of the respondents (70.8%) was agreed with the statement that they understand political issues easily.

- Little more than half of the subjects of this study (51.5%) were agreed with the statement that political parties gave them sound environment for political awareness.
- Half of the respondents (51.3%) were agreed with the statement that political parties provided platform to participate in politics.
- Half of the respondents (51.7%) were agreed with the statement that political participation increased knowledge about politics.
- 42.2% of the respondents were agreed with the statement that civil society's activities motivated them to participate in political activities.
- Majority of the subjects of this study (59.2%) was agreed with the statement that education provided more chances to be involved in politics.
- Thirty six percent of the respondents were disagreed with the statement that NGO's contributed in promotion of political environment among women.
- Less than half of the respondents (47.3%) were agreed with the statement that media was a great source of political knowledge.
- Majority of the respondents (66.5%) was agreed with the statement that access to internet was more helpful in the political training of women.
- Little more than half of the subjects of this study (54.7%) were agreed with the statement that they discussed political problems with people.
- Half of the respondents (51.2%) were agreed with the statement that they motivated people through media to participate in welfare activities.
- More than half of the respondents (54.7%) were agreed with the statement that they took part in various online campaigns started for the awareness on present political issues.

- Almost half of the respondents (49.5%) were agreed with the statement that they commented on other's view on political issues.
- Major part of the respondents (44.5%) was agreed with the statement that they commented on others view on social issues.
- Almost half of the respondents (49.5%) were agreed with the statement that when they see person sharing good news they tried to respond.
- Half of the respondents (51.7%) were disagreed with the statement that when they see person sharing good news they try to respond.
- Major part of the respondents (44.5%) was agreed with the statement that when they see a person asking a question they tried to respond.
- Less than half of the respondents (44%) were agreed with the statement that they motivated women to participate in political activities.
- Majority of the subjects of this study (62.7%) were strongly agreed with the statement that they supported the political party through their posts.
- Major part of the subjects of this study (39.2%) was agreed with the statement that women solved community problems.
- Major part of the respondents (41.2%) was agreed with the statement that women participate in solving other family conflict.
- Forty one percent of the respondents were agreed with the statement that women assisted people in public places.
- Majority of the respondents (55.8%) was disagreed with the statement that women solve street problems.

- Little more than half of the subjects of this study (51.5%) were agreed with the statement that women helped aggrieved women.
- Major part of the respondents (41.3%) was agreed with the statement that women were included in public decision making process.
- More than one third of the respondents (38%) were agreed with the statement that women were included in political decision making process.
- Little more than half of the subjects of this study (52.3%) were disagreed with the statement and told that women were not free to speak out in council's.
- Little more than half of the respondents (53.5%) were agreed with the statement that women politicians were more trustful for women empowerment.
- Major part of the respondents (42%) was disagreed with the statement and told that women did not enter in public mainstream equally.
- Fifty on percent of the respondents were disagreed with the statement and women enter in political mainstream equally.
- Little more than half of the subjects of this study (51.5%) were disagreed with the statement that women voter's turn out in election satisfactory.
- Less than half (42.8%) of the respondents were disagreed with the statement that party distribute tickets without discrimination.

5.2 Conclusion of the Study

Balochistan is one of the least developed provinces in terms of human development despite the fact that almost 6% of the total population of Pakistan are residing there. Societies are still under developed and narrow-minded. The key objective of the study was to pinpoint the perception of women concerning effects of political participation on women's political empowerment. For this purpose a framework was designed consisted of both variables along with background variables. This research found that there are various socio economic variables which cause to enhance women political participation and women political empowerment among women political activists. Research was carried out in the Quetta division of Balochistan and eight political parties namely Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party, National Party, Balochistan National Party, Pakistan Muslim League (N), Awami National Party, Pakistan Peoples' Party Parliamentarian, Pakistan Tehrik Insaf, and Hazara Democratic Party were included in the study. Different modes of political participation were assessed among women political activists of Balochistan. As the data illuminates that political participation has positive effects on women empowerment. Moreover, civic participation is observed that it had significance in the increasing of women empowerment. It furthermore depicts that constructive relationship was observed between women political efficacy and women political empowerment. Research moreover enlightens that women political training proved to be highly significant for women empowerment in Balochistan. It further illustrates that in the process of political participation women mobilization of media enhanced women political participation particularly in Balochistan and generally in Pakistan.

5.3 Suggestions

At the end, some suggestions are put in connection to the future perspective of women political empowerment.so that an empowered woman may exercise to strengthen women welfare in Balochistan.

- Women should be supported by their family and political parties of the area especially in electoral politics, so that women may contribute in the expensive portion of politics and run for the election in Balochistan.
- All political parties of Balochistan should organize separate women political wings so those women may participate without discrimination.
- The women participation should be encouraged in the political process at grass root level, especially their presence in Union council, Tehsil council and District council.
- There is a need of increase in reserved quota from 33% to 50% for women which is helpful in encouraging political parties to recruit women at the community level.
- Government of Balochistan should establish their monitoring system to ensure representation of women in employment, education and other departments.
- Women should be given political knowledge at school and college level to enhance women participation in politics.
- Government and non-governmental organizations should organize workshops, seminars in rural and urban communities of Balochistan to promote awareness regarding women participation in politics.
- Government of Balochistan should work at community level to ensure the implication of women rights of vote especially during election campaign.

- Political parties should be responsible to ensure tickets for provincial and national assemblies have to be distributed on merit and equal to men.
- Women should be provided safeguard in political participation so that women may participate freely.
- Government should make it ensure that vote casting should be made compulsory in rural and urban areas of Balochistan.
- Government should eliminate all those elements which are barrier in the way of political participation of women so that women may be empowered.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY, ISLAMABAD

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Changing Trends of Women participation in Politics and their effects on Women Empowerment in Baluchistan

1. Age of the respondent (in completed years) _____
2. What is your marital status? (i) Single (ii) Married (iii) Divorced (iv) Other _____
3. What is your family monthly income? Rs._____
4. What is the type of family you are living in? (i) Nuclear (ii) Joint (iii) Extended
5. What is your educational level? (in completed years of schooling)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16+

6. How many members are there in your family? _____
7. To which political party your family is affiliated?

   (i) ANP (ii) BNP (iii) HDP (iv) NP (v) PMAP (vi) PML (vii) PPP (viii) PTI
8. To which political party you are affiliated? _____

   (i) ANP (ii) BNP (iii) HDP (iv) NP (v) PMAP (vi) PML (vii) PPP (viii) PTI
9. What is your position in party portfolio?

   (i). President (ii) General Secretary (iii) Vice president (iv) None
10. How many times have you casted vote? (i) Never (ii) Once (iii) Twice (iv) More than twice
11. Have your family member contested election? (i) Yes (ii) No if yes then go to Q 12
12. Which type of elections contested? (i) Local (ii) Provincial (iii) National (iv) None
13. Who is decision maker in your family? (i) Parents (ii) Brother (iii) Husband (iv) Guardian
14. Does your family allow you to participate in political activities? (i)Yes (ii)No
15. Who do resist you from political activities?

   (i). Parents (ii) Brother (iii) Husband (iv) Guardian (v) None
16. Does your family support you for political activities? (i) Yes (ii) No

17. As party member how many times have you contested election?

(i). Never (ii) One (iii) Two (iv) Three (v) More than three

18. Have you ever contested election as an independent candidate? i).Yes (ii) No

(if Yes ➡ Q 19)

19. How many times have you contested election as an independent candidate?

(i). Never (ii) One (iii) Two (iv) Three (v) More than three

20. I would like to know the extent of political participation in terms of the following statements: Please mark with an (√) the column which describes up to what extent you agree or disagree with following statements.

(1= To some extent 2= To great extent 3=Not at all)

S no	**Statements**	(1)	(2)	(3)
i	You cast vote for your party			
ii	You carry out political campaign for your political party			
iii	You attend corner meeting of your political party			
iv	You participate in rallies of your political party			
v	You take part in protest			
vi	You work as a polling agent for your party			

21. Now I would like to ask your views related woman political efficacy in terms of the following statements: Below are the statements concerning women political efficacy. Please mark with an (√) the column which describes your level of agreement with the following statements.

(1= Strongly agree 2= Agree 3= No opinion 4= Disagree 5= Strongly disagree)

S no	**Statements**	SA (1)	A (2)	NO (3)	DA (4)	SD (5)
i	I understand the political terms whenever these are used					
ii	I have more political knowledge than other persons of my age					
iii	During discussion on political issue, I usually participate in it					
iv	I understand political issues easily					

22. Following are the different statements regarding woman political training: Please mark with an (√) the column which describes your level of agreement with the following statements.

(1= Strongly agree 2= Agree 3= No opinion 4= Disagree 5= Strongly disagree)

S no	**Statements**	SA (1)	A (2)	NO (3)	DA (4)	SD (5)
i	Political parties give you sound environment for political awareness					
ii	Political parties provide you a platform to participate in politics					
iii	Political participation increase your knowledge about politics					
iv	Civil society's activities motivate you to participate in political activities					
v	Education provides you more chances to be involved in politics					
vi	NGO's contribute in the promotion of political environment among women					
vii	Media is a great source of political knowledge for you					
viii	Access to internet is more helpful in the political training of women					

23. I would like to assess your opinion related the women mobilization of media: Would you like to tell your level of agreement or disagreement.

(1= Strongly agree 2= Agree 3= No opinion 4= Disagree 5= Strongly disagree)

S no	**Statements**	SA (1)	A (2)	NO (3)	DA (4)	SD (5)
i	I discuss political problems with people on social media					
ii	I motivate people though media (face book and Twitter) to participate in welfare activities					
iii	I take part in the various online campaigns started for the awareness on present political issues					
iv	I give comments on others views on various political issues in twitter and Facebook					

v	I give comments on others views on various social issues in twitter Facebook					
vi	When I see a person sharing good news on social media (Face book and YouTube) I try to respond					
vii	When I see a person sharing bad news on social media (Face book and YouTube) I try to respond					
viii	When I see someone asking a question on social media that I know the answer to, I try to respond					
ix	I motivate women through social media to participate in different political activities					
x	I support the political party through my posts on social media					

24. I would like to know your level of civic participation in terms of following statements:

Please mark with an (√) the column which describes your level of agreement with the following statements.

(1= Strongly agree 2= Agree 3= No opinion 4= Disagree 5= Strongly disagree)

S no	**Statements**	SA (1)	A (2)	NO (3)	DA (4)	SD (5)
i	Women solve community issues					
ii	Women participate in solving other family's conflicts					
iii	Women assist people in public places					
iv	Women solve street problems					
v	Women help aggrieved women					

25. Following are various statements which represents women political empowerment: Please mark with an (√) the column which describes your level of agreement with the following statements.

(1= Strongly agree 2= Agree 3= No opinion 4= Disagree 5= Strongly disagree)

S no	**Statements**	SA (1)	A (2)	NO (3)	DA (4)	SD (5)
i	Women are included in public decision making process					
ii	Women are included in political decision making process					
iii	Women are free to speak out in council's and assembly's meeting					
iv	Women politicians are more trustful for women's empowerment					
v	Women can enter in public mainstream equally					
vi	Women can enter in political mainstream equally					
vii	Women voters turn out during election is satisfactory					
viii	Party distribute tickets without discrimination					

Thanks for giving me your precious time