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Editor’s Note:

We are happy and enthusiastic about presenting the sixth issue of our newly-introduced journal. It is not an easy task to maintain and preserve academic publishing. But it became possible with the warm welcome and appreciation of students and faculty of the Department of Social Work, from its alumnae & from friends around the country.

The task before us is not easy; indeed we confront multifarious challenges: from collecting the much needed financial resources to securing crucial human assistance and help. I am glad to report that the initial five volumes generated an unprecedented interest among the social scientists, researchers and authors. This is amply evidenced first by the diversity of topics of papers published in these volumes and secondly by the institutional affiliation of the authors.

The Journal is bi-lingual. Publishing papers in Urdu as well as in the English language indeed reflects one of the challenges that the academia in Pakistan confronts at every step- in writing a research dissertation, teaching in a classroom, or even in everyday encounters. Thus, the Journal is close to the reality of the academic life of Pakistan.

In this volume, you will find nine articles in English and two book reviews which we believe you will read with great interest. The articles examine various social issues. The topic ranges from impact of community development programmes, gender differences in career decision making, managerial problems of school head teachers, struggle of professional mothers to balance their family and professional life challenges. The articles also focus on assessment of quality of life of divorced females living in Darul Aman, comparison of socio-economic issues of married couple with and without disabilities and identity and social interaction of third sex.

I would like to thank the esteemed academicians and researchers who submitted articles, and the referees, who kindly devoted their valuable time. We are pleased to announce that Higher Education Commission (HEC) has recognized PJASS in “Z” category. This would not have been possible without the generous support and patronage of our Honourable Vice Chancellor, Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ajmal Khan who has supported us in our work at every step. I also thank Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ahmed Qadri, Dean Faculty of Social Sciences and my colleagues, in making this journal possible and successful.

N. A. Sh
Abstract

The study “An Assessment of Quality of life of Divorced Females” was carried out in Darul Aman in Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. A sample size of 210 respondents was randomly selected and data were collected through interview schedule. The collected data was analysed for simple frequency and percentages. The study revealed that the 59% respondents marriage type was arranged marriages, 48% had no children, 53% were illiterate, 17% income was between 1500-6000 PKR, 50% were married in non-relatives, 1% were divorced thrice in life while 40% and 45% had ages 21-25 years at the time of divorce and marriage respectively. Furthermore, majority of them were suffered from physical, mental health as well as behavioural problem. Litigation, children adjustment, suicide attempt and death danger were the other challenges faced to those women after divorce. Divorce practice without any solid reason is a crime against females. The study recommends that, the Government may gave proper attention on early marriages practice, protection to woman after divorce from either Government and family side, proper documentation/registration for marriages, income source for woman and for their children, free health facilities, and employment opportunities for such women.

Keywords: Female, Divorce, Types of Marriage, Children Adjustment.

talāb "غلق شروط انتخابی توسط مردان" بجوارالائم ساخته‌شده، نیز یکی از ابزارهای مطالعه‌سازی در این مطالعه می‌باشد که کاربردهای آن متفاوتی لذت‌بخشی، سیاسی، اجتماعی و اقتصادی بوده و در تکنولوژی‌های پردازش اطلاعات بهره‌مندی نیز استفاده می‌کنند.

تلمیح

مطالعه "طیف شرایط انتخابی که در شرایط کاری توسط مردان" چنین شکلی خود را پیدا کرده که بخشی از شرایط کاری استفاده شده باشد. این نتایج از آن‌ها ثابت می‌کند که عوامل اجتماعی و اقتصادی جویانه می‌باشند و در مطالعه‌های قبلی نیز به ترتیب این تجربه‌ها و شرایط کاری تأثیرگذار می‌باشند.
Introduction

In this paper the researcher identified some qualities of divorced females residing in abode. These qualities are as type of marriage, literacy, number of children, level of education, monthly income, congeneric relationship, age, times of divorce and age at the time of divorce are some of these qualities which are under discussion in this paper. In this way divorced women who are asylum in abode are passing under a hazardous situation. There is a threat to their social life as well as physical life in traditional and rural societies. Health issues, behavioural issues, family structure, enmity between the conjugal families, remarriage chances reduction, dower (haq maher) disputes, litigation, and children adjustment are some major concerns which affect directly and indirectly the qualities of their lives.

In spite of rapid advances in the standard of life of people around the world, the state of an area of our society still stays terrible, to be specific, that of widows and divorced women (UN Division for the Advancement of Women, 2000). Demise of the companion, or separation (lawful or something else), seems to influence both the genders in various ways and the psychological effect of these occasions is enormous. In many developing nations, the exact numbers of widows, their ages and other social and financial portions of their lives are ambiguous (Trivedi, 2009). In developed nations, widowhood is experienced basically by women, whereas in developing nations it also affects young women (UN Division for the Advancement of Women, 2000). Women are more probable than men to be widowed for two reasons. Firstly, women live longer than men (a reality highlighted by overall information in regards to contrasts in futures of men and women). Moreover, women have a tendency of wedding to older men (Lee, 2002). Widowhood exhibits a countless of social, financial and mental issues,
especially in the first year or so after the passing of the spouse. A major issue for both genders is the financial hardship. When the spouse was the principal breadwinner, his widow presently deprived of his pay and the core of the family is obliterated (Fasoranti et al., 2007).

Another issue related with widowhood is loneliness. They suffer the dread of being alone and loss of confidence as women, moreover, they face everyday problems associated with living alone. They feel the loss of social interaction and human relationship; in this way, they incline to withdraw and become unresponsive. A multiple factors have been quoted for opting out of marriages these days–increasing violence, adjustment issues especially in a joint family, character assassination, cruelty, alcoholism, extramarital affairs and growing individualism of the wrong type and the undesirable impact of the external world in terms of falling morals and absence of role models (Thara, 2002).

Divorced women in Pakistan experience so many stresses such as emotional violations, redundancies, emotional incidents, severe physical illness and problems with their own and in-laws families than married women (Donelly & Finkelhor, 2002). Single woman suffers from a feeling of rage, anger, poor self-identity after getting divorce. Most of the women feel ejection, insult, guilt, embarrassment, bitterness, nervousness and anger after their divorce. Financial constraints after divorce of husband are major stressors for the women to grow up their children and fulfil the basic needs of children such as three meals in a day, clothing, and school fee and the management of expenses. All these women’ problems are associated with child future problems such as emotional, social, physical and behavioural (Kotwal & Prabhakar, 2009; Zafar & Kausar, 2014).

In this paper the researcher identified some qualities of divorced females residing in abode. These qualities are as type of marriage, literacy, number of children, level of education, monthly income, congeneric relationship, age, times of divorce and age at the time of divorce are some of these qualities which are under discussion in this paper. In this way divorced women who are asylum in abode are passing under a hazardous situation. There is a threat to their social life as well as physical life in traditional and rural societies. Health issues, behavioural issues, family structure, enmity between the conjugal families, remarriage chances reduction, dower (haq maher) disputes, litigation, and children adjustment are some major concerns which affect directly and indirectly the qualities of their lives.

**Methodology**

The present study was conceded out in Darul Aman (abode) Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan to get information’s about the Qualities of life of Divorced
Females. The realm of the study was restricted to type of marriage, number of children, literacy, level of education, monthly income, congeneric relationship with husband, number of times divorced, age at the time of marriage, age at the time of divorce and effects of divorce on divorced females. The total divorced cases which were registered with family court and sponsored by Social welfare (Darul Aman, abode) Swat were 395. According to (Sekaran, 2003) 210 sample size was a pre requisite for 395 population size. Moreover, \( n_1 = K^*n/N \) formula was used for sample size distribution in various strata’s (Chaudhry and Kamal, 1996). The primary data were collected through a well thought out and wide-ranging interview schedule. This schedule was designed, encompassing all the basic characteristics of the study. The data were collected by the researcher and trained female team under the supervision of the researcher. The collected data were coded and SPSS software (20th version) was used for its analysis. The Cronbach alpha test was used to indicate the underlying dimensions of the items consisting of an index. The coefficient was stood 0.74, therefore the data were found to be inside reliable. Uni – Variate or simple percentage test were carried out to check the answers on frequency and percentage basis.

**Results and Discussion**

**Types of Marriage of the Sampled Respondents**

Frequency and percentage proportion of respondents on the basis of type of marriage is given in table one. The results showed that majority of the respondents i.e. (59%) had arranged marriage, 24% had love marriage and 17% had marriage by elopement. Arrange marriage is culturally approved way of getting married which was the obvious reason for higher representation. Other types of marriages like love marriages, court marriages and elopement had little cultural endorsement and meet with high degree of social stigmatization and discontent. Due to least acceptance this marriage never got any societal approval rather mostly met with divorce and separation. Such findings were also evident from Lingam’s (2012) findings that arranged marriage is still prevalent in societies, particularly in South Asia and Middle East to some extent. Such marriages have deep roots in royal and aristocratic families around the world. The cultural evidence of arrange marriage is rooted in economic reasons of safeguarding property and inheritance for not getting out from the familial land. All other types of marriages are out comes of cultural changes with varying degree of acceptability in different societies. Whyte (1990) however negated the stance held by defenders of arranged marriages that “love matches start out hot but grow cold, while arranged marriages start out cold but grow hot” i.e. stability in arranged marriage had higher degree while love marriage was declared otherwise. The obvious reason associated could be due to familial land with greater pressure, from parents and family ancestors.
Number of Children of the Sampled Respondents

Number of children after marriage is essential in delivering the family size, this contributes to overall estimation of population on annual basis. Number of children of the respondents is given in Table 2. It is evident from the table that majority of the respondents i.e. (48%) had no children, 47% had one to three children and 5% had four to six children respectively. Having children is natural desire of human being. It not only helps in transmitting inheritance to biological hair but also strengthen the association of family and spouses. It could be detected from the data that majority i.e. 48% had no children. This leads to breakup of the family as children play major role in integrating the family as a unit. In traditional societies like the study area, having early children and high fertility was considered as an advantage for a large period of marital association. Inability to reproduce may lead to remarriage of males and even to divorce. In addition, problem in early years of marital life may lead to disengagement of marital bond before having any children. Federal Bureau of Statistics. “Women and Men in Pakistan a Statistical profile” Islamabad, Pakistan (1998) reported that total fertility rate of Pakistani women is four point eight, per women also validated by above results. Mehboob (1994) also showed that most of the females hide their children or abort their children when they do not want further stay in with their husbands. According to this survey, 35 percent of previously married women who divorced in 1983 had children under 18 years of age.

Literacy Status of the Sampled Respondents

Literacy has a significant relationship with a person’s happiness and success. Moreover, it may be incapable of internalizing the societal values and their subsequent transmission to onward generation for providing stability and consistency to the prevalent social structure. Table three indicates the literacy status of the respondents in the study area. Majority i.e. 53% were illiterate while 47% had an illiterate background. It could probably be the obvious reason that most of the respondents had low apt of understanding the gravity of the fall out of divorce. It could also be attributed to their sentimental decision to go for divorce instead of taking the issue with cold mind while taking into consideration the social, cultural and religious outcomes for the family as a unit and individual as well. Mehboob (1994) reported higher proportion (61%) of illiterate women in Pakistan than the present finding.

Level of Education of the Sampled Respondents

Literacy is one of the key determinants of explaining the vision and anticipating skills of the people in any social situation. Table four explained the level of education of respondents. The results showed that people level of education was
low as depicted that (14%) had 10 years if education, (13%) of the respondents had eight years and (9%) had 12 years of education. Moreover, 6% had five years, (3%) had had 16 years and (1%) 14 years of education. Though literate, yet qualification of most of the respondents was very low, this could give a hint at indicating towards the causative aspect of divorce with low apt of understanding the social, economic and cultural repercussion associated with stigmatized act with little endorsement from society and religion. These findings were in support to Conger et al. (1990) reported that education promotes more effective communication between couples and helping them to resolve difficulties. A well-educated individual may hold high standards for marriage and expected a substantial level of emotional support, companionship, and personal fulfilment from their spouses because of these high standards. Relationship problems may trigger thoughts of divorce relatively quickly among well-educated individuals (White, 1990).

**Monthly Income of the Sampled Respondents**

Income is a major indicator of economic status of a person or group in a society. High economic status ensures higher satisfaction on material aspects of livelihood and more productive life with access to all amenities of life. Poor economic standings underpin low life satisfaction and psychological stress. Table five unveils the income level of the respondents. Majority of respondents i.e. 52% had no monthly income and 17% respondents’ had monthly income in range of PKR 6001-15000, 14% respondents’ monthly income was in range of PKR 3001-6000 and 12% had monthly income in range of PKR 1500-3000. Monthly income of 4% of the respondents was less than PKR 3,000 while only (1%) of them earned more than PKR 30,000. The income level of the respondents indicated low economic status of women of the area. Gender based division of labor is a natural prerogative where male earn money and female control household chores. Moreover, low income status of women could also be attributed to weaker structure of patriarchy which does not allow women for greater performance in various spheres of life. The same patterns seem to continue after divorce with a slight variation in involvement of women economic earning. Despite of no earning or low earning the divorce females manage to sustain their life. This is probably due to prevailing mechanism of welfare and charity in society where poor people, especially the females and single parent families are helped by their relatives or other philanthropists. US Bureau of labor statistics (2013) examined that many researchers look at marriage in conjunction with a variety of outcomes. For instance, by estimating the relationships among marriage, divorce, work effort, and wage rates, researchers found that being married and having high earnings reinforce each other over time. Moreover, economic gains on the basis of educational attainments also facilitate the people to sustain in difficult hours (Voydanoff, 1991).
Congeneric Relationship of the Sampled Respondents with Husbands

Marriage is generally celebrated by selecting spouse from in-group or out group. The local culture support in-group i.e. arranged marriage; whereas out group marriage is also an emerging trend due to the rising attainments in literacy thus weakening the traditional bonds in mate selection. The table six shows congeneric relation with spouses’ family. Majority i.e. (50%) of the respondents were married in non-relatives. 27% respondents married with in father relatives and the rest i.e. 23% married with mother relatives. It is obvious from these results that marriages with persons from out group families were more liable to failure. It could probably due to the higher level of influence for the marrying families are the new emerging families in the aftermath of marriage. Furthermore, love marriage and marriage by choice had little room in Pakhtun culture despite leniency in social and cultural traits of the society. The findings are supported by Bixler (1982) and Leavitt (1990) that the non-relatives marriages are often less successful than relative marriages because of cultural and societal set up or variations in the mind set up of both spouses and their families.

Number of Times Divorce of the Sampled Respondents

Remarriage of a divorced woman was uncommon in the culture of study area. However, practices of multiple marriages by male members were common. Table seven stated about the numbers of marriages disbanded by respondents during their life time. Out of total respondents 92% females were divorced once during lifetime, 7% were divorced twice and 1% was divorced thrice times. It could be due to the sudden death of male and disputes over rearing of children born by the divorced women and their earlier husbands. The other obvious reason could be the adoptability in attitude of women to marry and remarry than males as pointed by Browning, Chiappori, and Weiss (2011) that women are more likely to marry and to remarry than men. According to the US Bureau of labor statistics (2013) report marriages of women are more likely to end in divorce. Moreover, men enter second marriages faster than women, especially educated men (Svarer, 2004; Parisi, 2008).

Age at the Time of Divorce of the Sampled Respondents

Age and human interaction are major contributions in development of wisdom and bringing maturity in human beings. Young age reflect more emotions and low patience. Decision made in young age is therefore often based on emotions. Therefore age is considered as one of the important factors of divorce. Age composition of the respondents at the time of divorce is given in table eight. The results unveiled that majority of the respondents were i.e. 40% were within (21-25) age group at the time of divorce followed by 33% respondents were from (16-20) age group at the time of divorce. Moreover, 19% respondents had age (26-30) years while
4% respondents were from (31-40) years of age at the time of divorce. Furthermore, 3% respondents’ age at the time of marriage was below 15 years almost. In summary 77% of divorce events were committed by persons before gaining 25 years age. It is probably the emotional eruption among spouses and strong stand on personal view points with low tolerance. Moreover, no children or less number of children with little social attachment also play a significant role disrupting of the families. Children with more ages play a very important binding role in getting together the familial hands. In addition, these (offspring’s) are considered to be viable social and economic units for their respective families in terms of paying off. Furthermore, it also indicated a low level of control of the family elders over their married offspring’s to tolerate their marriage as were beyond these wishes of sustaining this relationship within the social dynamics of the society. Moreover, poor performance by family elders in intervening issues on right time with fair stance. However, these findings were in total negative to Glick and Norton (1977) who reported that US once witnessed 20% divorces. The largest composition of men with the age of forty to fifty years have got either separated or divorced from the age group of thirty to forty years of age for women. However, US Bureau of labor statistics (2013) also identified that approximately 42% of marriages that took place between ages 15 and 46 ended in divorce which support the present findings.

Age at the Time of Marriage of the Sampled Respondents

The table nine identified the ages of respondents at the time of marriage. Majority i.e. 45% respondents ages were (21-25) years at the time of marriage, 33% age group was (16-20) years while 13% ages were below 15 years. Furthermore, six percent were (26-30) years old at the time of marriage. Similarly, ages of three percent respondents were (31-40) years. Data clearly indicated towards a high representation for young age group for opting marriages. It could be attributed to strict adherence to Islamic culture of preferring early marriages. The high divorce amongst the divorced couple in early ages could be the resultant factor of improperly understanding one another. Moreover, shouldering the economic responsibilities of earning and feeding could be another reality not to be overlooked. Frequency of early age marriages is high in the study area, which is also a probable reason of divorce. Kelly (2000) and Kitson (1992) also disclosed that the marriage at younger age has high probability for divorce. Individuals who married at a young age were more likely to report difficulties in “settling down”. With respect to duration of marriage, divorces occur more often in the early rather than the later years of marriage and had a significant role in predictability negating the divorce in occurrence (Schoen, 1975).

Information about the Effects of Divorce from the Sampled Respondents

The table ten particularized the effects as under. Most of the respondents’ i.e. 68% said that their physical health was affected, 87% said that their mental health was
affected while, 68% said that they suffered from behavioural disorder after separation. The above results are being supported by Boele and Woelki (2003) that Children involved in divorce are doomed forever. This dooming of children and non-acceptance in parental house affects their physical health as well as also creates depression, tension, anxiety and behavioural disorder.

Moreover, 77% clarified that family comprised of only one parent (children either with father or mother). In addition 69% viewed that after divorce enmity started between the two families which often resulted in children status as “Tragedy of common” Raof (1999) found that only in Lahore Family Courts 855 cases admitted for divorce. Most of them were in conflict with each other on children as with whom they prefer dwelling (either father or mother). In the long run children in stable/ Well-functioning single parent household are better adjusted in conflict ridden families. It is because that after divorce most of the conjugal families start enmity (Hetherington, 1982).

Remarriage is the right of divorced women but most of the people wanted to marry virgin women in the study area. In this way 74% of the respondents argued that due to divorce, remarriage chances are diminished while 72% stated that after divorce litigation started on Haq Maher, shared or personal property, which is common in Pakhtun society. Bramlett and Mosher (2002) disclosed that up to 50% of couples in the USA ended their first marriage in divorce or permanent separation but the couple is not officially divorced but they no longer live together or share assets which reduce their remarriage chances. It is evident from the results that usually dispute over division of property as Bradbury and Karney (2010) reported that People may be eager to remarry because they do not see themselves as responsible for the previous dissolution of marriage. Generally, they are more likely to believe their partner's behaviour caused the divorce but in USA this ratio dropped to 40% in last 20 years. However, most of the couples typically end their marriage because they are unhappy during the partnership and about 80% go on to marry again (Cherlin, 1992).

Furthermore, 68% respondents said that children adjustment created further evil even though 63% claimed that their children who were leftover, are affected due to their parent’s separation. This is a very important issue after divorce. Love with children is a natural tendency but one of the parents can become their guardian as found in the study area which affected children in socio psychological even economic dimensions of life. This affects the children to a great extent. Hughes, (2005); Kelly and Emery (2003) also stated that children begin to have difficulties prior to divorce and some of these difficulties are associated with the conflict earlier to divorce. Post-divorce conflict has a strong influence on children's adjustment.
Furthermore, 69% respondents explored that they were in danger from both the conjugal families as this divorce was a stigma on them while 67% divorced women had attempted to commit suicide. Amnesty international (1999) reported that death danger is high for women compared with men all over the world especially in Asian region. It is because women position is subordinate and honour killing is being practiced openly. Even in US the suicide rate is high due to alcohol, tension, depression after separation due to cheating of the life partner. Children of divorced couples are more vulnerable to commit suicide (Alonzo et al, 2014).

Conclusions and Recommendations

The study was carried out through measurement of basic information’s and effects of divorce on females. It was concluded that early age marriage breakup is prevalent as the age at divorce is the productive age for women not exceeding 40 years with arrange marriage in practice. Moreover, the divorcee had children and an illiterate background and had no income from either source. Divorce was found prevalent in all mother and father and non-relative families with the frequency as once, however, precedents of more than one time divorce had the occurrence as well. In addition, women’s health after divorce was found to be deteriorating with specific relation to mental health. Clan and family feuds are noticed after divorce between the marrying families. Women with divorce had little chances of remarrying as divorce was considered as a social stigma. Moreover, children with divorced women were not being owned by paternal side, which enhances the chance of death to any co-partner in light of the emergence of enmity between the marrying couple with committing suicide on part of either member of the couple as well. Furthermore, living with children for a woman reduced her chances of remarrying as well. Application of divorce from either side effect both of the couple especially the women folk. Therefore, its practice without any solid reason is a crime against females. Guarantee to women after divorce from Government side as well as from family side, arrange marriages in relatives which is identical in caste and class and marriage documentation/registration were recommended in light of this study.

<p>| Table: 1 |
| Showing type of marriage of the sampled respondents |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of marriage</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arrange</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Love</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elopement</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table: 2  
Showing number of children of the sampled respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of children</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No child</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3 children</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6 children</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>210</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table: 3  
Showing literacy status of the sampled respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literacy status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literate</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>210</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table: 4  
Showing level of education of the sampled respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of education</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary (five years of schooling)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle (eight years of schooling)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSC (ten years of schooling)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate (twelve years of schooling)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor (fourteen years of schooling)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master (Sixteen years of schooling)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>210</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table: 5  
Showing monthly income of the sampled respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly income (PKR)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 3000</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3001 to 6000</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6001 to 15000</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15001 to 30000</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 30000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>210</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6
Showing congeneric relationship of the sampled respondents with husbands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relative</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Father relatives</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother relatives</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non relative</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>210</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7
Showing number of times divorce of the sampled respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Times Divorced</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Once</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twice</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three time</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>210</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8
Showing age at the time of divorce of the sampled respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at the time of divorce (years)</th>
<th>Wife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-25</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-30</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>210</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9
Showing age at the time of marriage of the respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at the time of marriage (years)</th>
<th>Wife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 15</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-25</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-30</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>210</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of divorce</td>
<td>Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your physical health was affected after divorce.</td>
<td>142(68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your mental health was affected after divorce.</td>
<td>183(87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You became behavioural patient after divorce.</td>
<td>143(68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family structure changed as to single parent.</td>
<td>161(77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorce left enmity for both the conjugal families.</td>
<td>146(69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to divorce remarriage chances reduced.</td>
<td>156(74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After divorce litigation started on property division/Haq Maher.</td>
<td>152(72)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children adjustment created further evils.</td>
<td>143(68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The children left being affected any way due to divorce.</td>
<td>133(63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats to life (death danger) to any co-partner or any murder committed from either side.</td>
<td>130(69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed suicide or attempted for suicide by any co-partner.</td>
<td>133(67)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values in each cell indicate frequency and parenthesis value show percentages

**References**


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Psycho Social Consequences Of Broken Homes On Children: A Study Of Divorced, Separated, Deserted And Blended Families

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Abstract

Home is the first and instantaneous unit for every child. He or she is born into and consider as a full member of the home. Home is a recognized group of people who are joined together by marriage. Children from broken families are about five times more likely to suffer damaging mental problems than those whose parents are together. I have selected this topic because it’s a main social issue now days. Since the divorce rate is increasing rapidly, it affects the whole life of individual. The purpose of this research is to trace the effects of broken homes on the psycho, social and academic performances of a child. The researcher practiced snowball sampling in order to get through to their respondents. The total respondents on which this research is done are 170 children under the age group 10 to 18 year and selected through simple probability sampling with use of snowball sampling technique from four of the secondary schools with the help of Questionnaire and Interview Schedule. The study found the situation that the ratio avoid to go school and low grades of girls is higher than boys due to financial burdens as girls engage themselves in different income resources to overcome the financial crises. Study also found that due to aggressive nature, the boy often tend towards disobedience and suffers from anxiety after a series of hopeless thoughts towards tackling the different challenges. The study recommended it is possible to have healthy, adjusted kids after a divorce, and it is also possible to have a solid relationship with your children with lots of time together after divorce. And family researches should be conducted, so the psychologists, psychiatrists, sociologists and economists can more work over divorce and its consequences and for the betterment of the society.

Keywords: Broken Homes, Divorce, Separation, Personality, Mental disturbance, Psycho Social, Consequences.
Introduction

Family is the basic unit of society. This is the most essential element of a country. A home is where a family lives. It may be alternated to the word ‘house’ but a house is more appropriately referring to the material structure, whereas ‘home’ refers to the intangible things that connect together the family members. The family is the basis of all civilized society (Stephen & Barry, 1983).

It is the infinite love and care that keeps together the mother, father and their children. Sydney Smith says: “A comfortable home is a source of great happiness” (Michael, 1987).

A home where good values and virtues are commonly taught by the family. Family providing an environment which is conducive to physical growth and health, the family must also create an atmosphere that would influence the cognitive and psychological growth of its member. If the needs of the individual family members are met, the other members are able to reach out to others in the family, the community, and society as a whole. No matter how ideal a family in the terms of their relationship, there are still hardships and misunderstandings that will come along the way. It is just part of any relationship anyway. But the sad part is when one of the family members gave up and the others have no choice but to accept and let go. Thus, the family starts to be broken.

To family therapist phrase “broken home” can elicit associations such as uncaring, incomplete, separated and torn. Even the term “re-constituted family” means to describe a family of a single parent who remarries, is a problem. Even the seemingly innocent phrase single parent family and one parent family are potentially destructive (Isolina, 1997).
Psycho Social Consequences of Broken Homes on Children: A Study of Divorced, Separated, Deserted and Blended Families

A Family breakdown may provoke mental disturbances in the partner and their children. Marital crises do not only affect the spouses but usually have a negative impact on the functioning of the whole family. A conflict situation may lead to psychosomatic and psychological illness, behaviour and personality disturbances, sexual dysfunctions or addictions. The reason why a problem emerges among spouses is usually a problem caused by one of the partners nearly always affects also the other and requires conflict solving strategies on both sides. The following factors can influence the quality and stability of relationships: Personality traits (eg: unsolved psychological conflicts, depression, and lack of self-esteem), style of emotional ties (closeness versus distance), biographical experience (eg. age and maturity, divorce of parents), educational and professional resources, and demographic facts (eg. age at which marriage is contracted).

When the parents’ divorce, the child knows the family doesn’t look the same any more. And it certainly feels good to a child to hear a teacher to call his or her home broken or hear the doctor calling the child victim of divorce or parents stating that their marriage failed. What does all this mean to a child? With negative labels come negative conclusions. The home is broken. The parents are failures. The child is, at least partially, deserted (Isolina, 1997).

A spouse’s high expectations to the respective other and unrealistic ideas about marriage and sharing life together are often the reason for conflict. Egocentrism or narcissism is the inability to understand and perceive someone else point of view. It has a negative impact on relationships because of an egocentric person’s is primary interest is his or her own needs and the extreme concentration of attention is upon self. Egocentrism is a counter-reaction to deep-rooted feelings of inferiority. An egoistic person’s constant demand for attention, is therefore, likely to produce conflicts (Margit, 2010).

When, a couple decides to end up their relationship. Undoubtedly it affects them but the worse affect is on the human personality. Individual has a traumatic effect on his overall personality. Whatever the problem arise between the parents or whatever the reason is behind the broken home. It is very hard for individual to accept the bitter reality that their parents are no more live together. They have lots of question in their mind due to which they are always in depression.

Men who witnessed their fathers abusing their mothers are more likely to become abusive partners themselves. Similarly, women who witnessed their mothers being violent towards their fathers are more likely to be abusive toward their intimates and others (David & Caroline, 2005).

Childhood is that phase in which the personality of individual is developed, but individual whose both parents are not living together are suffering from severe
emotional and psychological pain. Their personality is totally destructed by their own parents, relatives and members of society. Moreover at the time of personality development they are trying hard to adjust themselves without their one or both parents. They don’t understand how to react on the announcement (of the separation, divorce, or marriage) of the mother/father.

Children do not develop in a vacuum; they develop in the context of their family, neighborhood, community, country and the world. In this context, children are influenced by parents, siblings, other relatives, peers, school and groups which they are a part. The media, community, and culture in which; they grow up and even the events going on in the world influence. They are partly the product of social influences, which affect their social development (Bilal, 2008).

When, a marriage breakdown most men and women experience a diminished capacity to parent. They give less time, provide less discipline, and are less sensitive to their children. Many researches indicates that fatherless children are far more vulnerable to poverty, violence, lawbreaking, drugs, and precocious sexual behaviour; receive less schooling and are more apt to fail in school; and suffer other social pathologies (Frank, 2006).

There are different responses of different individual depend upon the age, intensity of attachment with parents and environment. Sometimes they become angry on small matters, some individuals get panicked, some individuals cry, some insist their parents to not leave them alone. Some individuals try to hide their internal feelings of fear by perceiving that everything will be fine soon.

If we wished to understand the effects of marital dissolution on children, we should compare not merely the two extremes of “happy” families at one end and hostile families at the other; we should also ascertain the effects of death, divorce, separation and desertion on children, moreover, it seems clear that it is the quality of the relation between parents and children that is most important (William, 2007).

There are many different things that separation, divorce or another marriage does to a family and also to the human personality of young ones. Positive effects are very rare in young ones depending on the family members and their priority for them. Broken homes affected negatively on the psychological, social, educational aspect of an individual’s life. One thing is clear: a divorced parent who enlists his/her children to help fight the other parent will probably cause their children harm. One parent may try to turn the children against the former spouse.

Mostly the researchers focus on physically broken homes and indicated that many children are the products of broken families. For example a summary conducted; between (1929) and (1958) reported that children processed by officials for
delinquency are almost twice as likely came from physical broken homes. In the (1940’s) a psychiatrist gave psychological tests to one hundred young criminal offenders, and the result showed that many felt hostile, aggressive, and sexually confused as a result of long term exposure to family conflict. Other social scientists indicate that, quarrelling or any form of conflict between parents, is more closely associated with delinquency (David, 1995).

The emotional impact of marriage breakdown is hard on all- the man, the woman, and the child. Particularly the first year is full of shock and fear. The divorced persons are themselves unprepared for the impact of the changed role and status, from married to divorce. Loneliness, anger, depressed feelings, pervasive guilt, towards their children, as well as feeling of resentment against the children for interfering with their freedom and happiness are usual response (Dorothy: 1990).

The visiting parent may use visitation rights to try to lure the child away from the custodial parent. In extreme case, recurring court battles may be fought over the children, or child snatching by the noncustodial parent may occur. This is frightening, confusing, and possibly dangerous to the child (Frank, 2007).

If everyone could simply decide to be happily married, almost no divorced would occur. For most people, the real choice is whether to continue to live together in disharmony, or to divorce. In choosing divorce, they must also choose the complex and often unhappy consequences they and their children will then experience. Most children who experience a divorce are likely to acquire a step parent later on and to live in an intact home. All these experiences do require adjustment, and some are very painful. It is not yet certain, that these experiences have a lasting, destructive effect on most children (William, 2007).

A significant consequence of broken homes is children from them are more likely to become involved that in delinquency and crime. In study after study sociologist find this is to be true. But why should this to be? The single parent (usually woman) must devote a good deal to support and maintenance activities that are at least to some extent shared in two parent’s family. Further, she must do so in the absence of psychological or social support. As a result, she is less able to devote time to monitoring and punishment, and is more likely to be involved in negative, abusive contacts with her children (James, 2009).

Children in divorced families are more likely to be anxious, depressed and their mental health problems tend to persist when they become adults. They more have eating problems and disorders. They feel themselves lower in competence, and in fact are likely to be less social and less responsive at home, school and games. Children from broken homes have lower levels of emotional well-being when they become adult. Children also face problems of adjustment. In general the effects of divorce are greater for children who are very young at the time of dissolutions (Robert, 2006).
Single parenting can occur for several reasons: death, divorce, desertion, and never having been married. A single parent seems to experience common feelings including loneliness, sadness, guilt, and anger. In addition, divorced parents need to decide whether to cooperate with parental contact with the ex-spouse and support contact of the child with ex-spouse and his or her family. Children from single parent households show more problems than children from two parent homes. They have a greater incidence of behaviour problems such as conduct disorders, attention deficit disorders, poor school performance, and emotional problems. Some single parent families are poorly buffered against conflict and stress that may be acute and chronic. They experience multiple stresses operating simultaneously that overwhelm their capacity to cope. Poverty also plays a role in many of the social/psychological problems associated with growing up in a single parent household (Evelyn, 1977).

Boys seem to be more affected by the post divorce absence of the father. In post divorce situation, father seems less likely to be around to solve problems, to discuss standard of conduct, or to enforce discipline. Divorced fathers who remain actively involved in his child’s life reduce his son’s chances of delinquency (Lassy, 2008).

The boys may escape into the community and find solace in his peer group in what is regarded as normal boy activity. Thus the boy has an avenue of escape from home that is closed to the girl. Away from home, the boy may, however, affiliate with a delinquent group and eventually come to court attention, not for incorrigibility, but usually for some form of stealing.

Girls are more affected by both the quality of the mother’s parenting and post divorce parental conflict. It is possible that extreme level of marital conflict may severe as a model to young girls coping with the aftermath of their parent’s separation. Since girls spend more of their time at home and are more closely supervised than boys, any latent tension is more likely to burst into open quarrelling and hostility than is true for boys. The girl who attempts to escape from home is less likely to find a free-roving peer group. If she does, or if she runs away by herself, she is considered a delinquent.

A number of experts contend that a broken home is a strong determinant of a child’s law-violating behaviour. And because step families, or so called blended families, are less stable than families consisting of two biological parents, an increasing number of children will experience family breakup two or even three times during childhood (Lassy, 2008).

There are various effects of broken families on their personality. We have categorized into two ways.
Psycho Social Consequences of Broken Homes on Children: A Study of Divorced, Separated, Deserted and Blended Families

Short Term Consequences

At first, individual experienced emotional well-being and feelings of relief that they were removed from the scene of continuing parental warfare.

Much of time, the short term effects of broken families are negative, according to few researches: they suffered with un-wanted split, feeling of guilt, depression, anxiety, withdrawal, less social and school competence, school problems and etc (John:2005).

Delinquency is characterized by a dichotomous attached/unattached conception of family relationships and broken intact model of family structure (Ronald, 2009). Divorce however; create unintended and often overlooked victims, the children of divorcing parents. Lives of million children are disrupted by divorce. Facing an uncertain future, these children are filled with fears (James, 2009).

Long Term Consequences

While the parents split-up, individual usually enter adulthood as worried, underachieving, self-deprecating and sometimes angry young men and women. They usually end up with never marrying or getting divorce themselves because such individual didn’t grow up with loving, contented families. They didn’t know what one ought to be like. These individual have less social competence than do individuals from intact families and are at greater risk for alcohol and drug abuse and are less apt to attend college and the girls are more likely to have early sexual experiences. Such human have low self-esteem and indulge in anti social peers (Brian, 2009).

A study of divorced women found that anger, loneliness, and depression can continue for 10 years or more after a divorce. Although some people can turn a divorce into a positive experience of growth, even they suffer short term negative consequences. Unfortunately, others experience long term trauma. Divorce, separation, and desertion occurred most frequently in the parents of psychopathic personalities and psycho neurotics (Robert, 2006).

Getting over divorce is like learning to walk with one leg after the one has been cut off. Divorce is the amputation of marriage. No matter how necessary it is, it hurts; and there must be a period of recovery before the formerly married can go it alone again.

One new divorcee tells of writing her-self a list of all things she now must learn to do by herself. It is a tragicomic list that includes such items as: Opening bottles, carrying heavy things, going home alone, eating alone, entertaining alone,
fighting with service companies alone, being sick alone, getting old alone, sleeping alone. Even when some new mate is already on the horizon, there may be many dark clouds to be swept away before the skies of one’s life clear once again (Evelyn, 1977).

Remarriages of divorced parents lead to blended families with stepparent and step children. But Cherlin in 1981 suggested, such blended families can involve complications and difficulties for the parents, step parents, and step children involved (E. Mavis, 2009).

Statistically, the marriage of divorced people are somewhat more likely to end in divorce than are first marriages, but this does not mean that a given marriage is any less happy than the first. Remarried divorced individuals have more problems than they had in their first marriages. Yet, most of them rate their rebuilt marriages very happily and most of them stay married (Evelyn, 2009).

Popular assumptions are that parental remarriage has a detrimental effect on children. According to many researchers step children would likely be exhibit mental, emotional and interpersonal problems.

His children, her children, and their children may all be part of the constituted families of the formerly married. Brothers and sisters, half brothers, half sisters, “own” children and stepchildren all share the home of the parents who has been married before. Some of the step children may be occasionally available according to the visiting privileges of the parent and the age of child.

The stereotype of step mother is inconsiderate and lacking in motherliness. We see in our society instances where the step mother relationship has worked out in the best possible way. Even under the most favourable circumstances, however, the role of the step mother is a difficult one (Oliver, 1956). Step children necessarily have at least three parents and sometimes more, which makes for divided authority and the “you” are not my father/mother type rebellion of the older child.

Establishment of good relations between acquired parents and children has been considered one of the most difficult of all human assignments. The general consensus is that very young and growing up children tend to assimilate a new parent more easily than adolescents.

Different scholars review that step children and their new parents, such families experience more stress and less cohesiveness than do families broken by divorce. Stepmothers have more difficult roles to play than do stepfathers, especially when there are adolescents in the family. Stepdaughters tend to have extreme reactions towards their parents (Evelyn, 1977).
Parenting can make or break the family, a society and a civilization. Civilization building is not ending and not a one time job; rather it is a way of life and a dynamic continuous process. It has a beginning but not end. Civilization continuous to grow, continue and develop. When children are raised in a state of fear and oppression, they become afraid to take risks and afraid to make decisions (Hisham, 2013).

Objectives

The broad objective of this study was to identify the overall consequences of the family break up on the children. To fulfil this broad objective, the following specific objectives were identified:

1. The effect of broken family on a child’s personality and his/her social development.
2. To explore the consequence of family break up on achieving education.
3. To know the pattern of psychological alienation faced by the respondents.

Literature Review

Family is the fundamental section of society. This is the greatest essential component of a nation and the researcher believes that the number one ingredients on person’s happy life are their family, that the parents are the most important source of human’s behaviour, which effect to their outlook in life. A broken home can damage and confuse an individual’s world. This is natural from infancy through the teen years. Nobody wish to lose the protective feeling that a family contributes. Human undergo an extensive array of emotions to try to navigate. Parents have to contribute as much stability as feasible and include other responsible role models to provide assistance for their child. Different researchers pointed out broken home and its consequences in their studies.

Dr. Fouzia Khurshi and Sufiana Khatoon in (2012) pointed out in their study that the divorce rate is alarmingly increasing worldwide that has deformed the structure of Eastern countries like those of Western. Even the Islamic states are also growing at the same rate in this regard. Addictions of alcohol, gambling or any other such habit can also cause the end of this relationship. Increasing divorce rate is directly proportional to the crime rate in society. Hollowness and low morale overwhelms the children of the divorced parents. Divorce leaves the children morally and emotionally weak and they start showing poor academic performance.

Paul R. Amato and Alan Booth in (1996) pointed out after divorce, the frequency of contact between children and parent left the house, mostly fathers, is decreased. Children’s relation with mothers is observed as same after separation in most of
the cases as before divorce; but in some cases, it is found declining long after divorce. It might be because of guardian mother’s remarriage. Children start feeling less intimate with their noncustodial parent if they don’t share the same gender with them. The troublesome parent-child relationship continues for the whole course of life. The clash between parent-child relations may have its roots in the pre-divorce period either. This study also shows that the fathers and mothers who later broke up with each other had very harsh attitude with their sons in comparison to the couples who remained together. Children of divorced parents have more behavioral and academic issues than those whose parents never set apart. The parent-child relationship before divorce has strong connection with the dissolution of the parental relations. Divorce does not seem to affect mother’s loyalty for children. Marital disputes deviates parents’ minds and attention from children that causes so many personality issues in them. Divorce or separation of parents may make the children frustrated and difficult to handle.

Khulna City Corporation Area in (2012) carried out the result that they can be easily manipulated by adults who are involved with various crimes such as drug abuses, child trafficking, and robbery. Most of them mothers in the broken families are either housemaid or day labourer. Victims have said that they do not receive support from their parents. A lack of parental love, violent behaviour from family members, frustration, depression, and bad company influence children to be attracted to drugs. As data show in the findings section, their future plans range from becoming a businessman to becoming a nurse. Their dreams are not too unrealistic. If they are given a proper environment to explore their talent, many of them may be able to fulfil their dreams.

Igbinosa Victor Omoruyi in (2014) carried out the results that there is a significant difference between single-parenting and academic performance of the adolescents. There is a significant difference between Socio-economic status of the adolescents and academic performance. And there is a positive relationship between adolescents from broken homes and academic performance.

Marry Joseph in the year (1999) mentioned results 89% respondents live in slums. Since many crimes occur in slum areas, these children who are already affected by broken families are in a vulnerable. Respondents are reported to have some kind of health problems. Main cause of divorce was the second marriage of the husband. Many of them were drop out from secondary school. Majority were in the categories who obtain low grades. 80 percent cannot afford their school fees. Children said that they feel frustrated. Many of them have reported that they take some kind of drugs.

In (1959) Goode gathered interview data from some four hundred divorcees, who were mothers. His conclusion was necessarily tentative. He questioned the
assumption that does divorce leads to proper adjustment in children? He summarized that broken home may lead to a child juvenile delinquency. It was found that all mothers were worried about the effects of divorce on their children. Step families and blended families have adverse affect on a child personality according to this research.

**Methodology**

**Research Design**

The type of research in this thesis was descriptive type of research. Descriptive type of studies provide researchers with a vast amount of information about many social settings. Descriptive designs are more specific in that they direct attention to particular aspects or dimensions of the research target.

**Sampling Technique**

The method of sampling used to carry in this study is snowball sampling. Every respondent is being selected according to snowball sampling method because it was difficult to found respondents from the specific universe so, the researchers practiced snowball sampling in order to get through to their respondents.

**Population**

The total respondents on which this research is done are 170 according to the snowball sampling method. The sample size for this study consisted of one seventy (170) children under the age group 10 to 18 year.

**Universe/Local of the Study**

The selected universes for the research were, SOS Village, Garrison academy, Iqra School and Darul Falah at Alamdar Road Quetta.

**Tools for Data Collection**

Researcher used Questionnaire and Interview Schedule techniques for data collection purpose. Researchers used this technique because many of the respondents were children, who had difficulty to fill questionnaire. Another reason to choose this technique was to observe the expressions of respondents to make results accurate. Interview schedule was used for those interviewees, who were available for face-to-face interviews, whereas questionnaires were used for those that were not available for face-to-face interviews.
Research Questions

This study sought to provide answers to the following questions:

1. Is there any psychological/emotional and social impact of broken family?
2. And what are the educational impacts of broken family on child academic performance?

Data Analysis

The data collected were analyzed through the use of simple percentages. Tables were prepared through SPSS and frequencies were put in to these tables through bi-variat and multi-variat tabulation process. Afterwards cross tables were made and variables are tested through bi-variat and multi-variat tabulation method. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. In descriptive statistics, uni-variat analysis was carried out in the form of frequency distributions. Frequency distribution expresses the number of cases within each value of a variable as a percentage or proportion of the total number of cases. It was calculated through following formula

\[ P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100 \]

Where

- \( P \) = Percentage
- \( F \) = Frequency of Classes
- \( N \) = Total frequency

The inferential statistics was used during bi-variate analysis to explore the association of two variables and the result was verified.

Table 1: Age, sex and marital status of the respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs.)</th>
<th>Freq.</th>
<th>Sex of the respondents</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-15</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-18</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that 13/170 (7.6%) respondents were in the age group of 10-12 years, 66/170 (38.9%) were in the age group of 13-15 years while majority 91/170 (53.5%) were in the upper age limit of 16-18 years.

Sex-wise distribution shows that 90/170 (52.9%) were boys and 80/170 (47.1%) were girls.

Marital status shows that 139/170 (81.8%) were single or unmarried nor engaged, 20/170 (11.8%) were engaged and 11/170 (6.4%) were married. The table
highlights the situation of early marriages in Pakistan even in the urban areas. There can be many reasons of early marriages. In Pakistani context, as soon as a girl becomes of age, she is no more considered as a child and mostly, this happens at the age of 13-15 years. The second reason is that in case of single parent or orphan hood, who is there to protect an orphan or fatherless girl of 16-18 years of age if own parents are not there. In Pakistan such girls are, mostly put to work as domestic workers and then every injustice is meted out to them even rape. So why not to marry her out and protect her chastity. The table supports this fact as all the married respondents were girls.

### Table: 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondents Gender</th>
<th>Freq.</th>
<th>Lack of participation</th>
<th>Lack of concentration</th>
<th>Avoid to go school</th>
<th>Low grades</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that 90/170 (52.9%) respondents were male and amongst them 35/90 (38.8%) were reported to take less participation in the class, 42/90 (46.6%) were reported to take less concentration in the class, whereas, 13/90 (14.44%) respondent were avoiding to go school.

In other category 80/170 (47.05%) respondents were female. Amongst those 32/80 (40%) reported avoid going to school. 38/80 (47.5%) respondents were taking low grades in the class, while 10/80 (12.5%) respondents didn’t had any impact of broken family on their studies.

The table highlights the situation that the ratio avoid to go school and low grades of girls is higher than boys due to financial burdens as girls engage themselves in different income resources to overcome the financial crises. On the other hand mothers want their boys to attend the school regularly so they may support them financially in future. But the figure shows that a high ratio of concentration and participation in studies is low in boys due to lack of mental clarity and disturb minds and they are more exposed to society than girls.

### Table: 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondent’s Gender</th>
<th>Freq.</th>
<th>Disobedience</th>
<th>Anxiety</th>
<th>Low Self Esteem</th>
<th>Psychological Disorder</th>
<th>Over Confident</th>
<th>Stubborn</th>
<th>All of these</th>
<th>None of these</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above table shows in boys 40/90 (44%) were suffering from anxiety, 36/90 (40%) were reported disobedient, 14/90 (15.5%) were having low self esteem. Whereas the girls contained all disorders including low self esteem, psychological disorders, and stubbornness due to over sensitive nature. The table highlights the situation that due to aggressive nature, the boys often tend towards disobedience and suffers from anxiety after a series of hopeless thoughts towards tackling the different challenges.

As a girls often contained inside the house so there is no suitable person or source to express her grieves and expressions which ultimately trigger to such disorders.

**Results and Discussion**

In this study, a significant relationship between; mental illness and broken homes was found to exist. Divorce, separation, and desertion were also more frequent in schizophrenia patients. These data would indicate that mental and emotional instability is frequent present in disputed families.

This study sought to provide answers to the following questions:
- Is there any psychological/emotional and social impact of broken family?
- And what are the educational impacts of broken family on child academia?

The details of the analyses and discussion are narrated as under:

**Psychological and Social Impacts of Broken Family**

Majority 22.9% respondents got aggressive while they knew about their parents’ Divorce and later second marriage. Majority 73.5% respondents said yes their daily living is affected due to broken family. High majority 40.6% respondents feel embarrassed due to their broken family. High majority 23.5% respondents said that broken family effect on them is anxiety. High number 72.4% respondents said that they had feeling of insecurity and inferiority complex due to broken family. Majority 47.1% respondents fight others with no reason to get out of depression. 48.8% respondents had faced verbal harassment by their step parent 34.7% respondents faced physical harassment whereas 3.5% respondents experienced sexual harassment by their step parent.

In dereference to the question about psychological and social impacts of broken homes it was reported that Individuals from broken home have difficulty in making future relations as they cannot trust others easily. They made strong perception that every marital relation has an end as their parents had. Hence, they
Psycho Social Consequences of Broken Homes on Children: A Study of Divorced, Separated, Deserted and Blended Families

may run from commitment and avoid making relationships. Apart from above mentioned effects one of the worst effects on child’s social life is due to society. Our society treats such individual as they commit a crime for being in a broken family. Members in a society are more curious to know about what had happen to them. They ask meaningless and personal questions from children whenever get opportunity. These questions make individual to lose their remaining confidence. Individual try to escape from home. They want to hide themselves and for this reason they spend their time more with friends and indulge in bad activities and they also smoke to relieve from depression. According to social control theory family relationship assume a major role in one of the most powerful models of delinquency. Many of them (boys and girls) are sexually harassed by their step parents who leave an unbearable pain in their whole life.

Popular assumptions are that parental remarriage has a detrimental effect on children. According to many researchers step children would likely exhibit mental, emotional and interpersonal problems. In (1959) Goode gathered interview data from some four hundred divorcees, who were mothers. His conclusion was necessarily tentative. He questioned the assumption that does divorce leads to proper adjustment in children? He summarized that broken home may lead to a child juvenile delinquency. It was found that all mothers were worried about the effects of divorce on their children. Step families and blended families have adverse affect on a child personality according to this research. A study of 1, 451 patients suffering from various kind of mental illness has given no evidence that broken homes might be related to the onset of schizophrenia. On the other hand the presence of this illness would be almost certain to have a disorganizing effect on the family. Many investigators have pointed that a high incidence of broken homes has been found in the history neurotics. Divorce, separation, and desertion occurred most frequently in the parents of psychopathic personalities and psycho neurotics.

Educational Impacts of Broken Family on Child Academia

High number 26.5% respondents said that they avoid going school due to broken family. 62.4% respondents had received support by their parents in their studies and 37.6% respondents said that they had not received support by their parents in their studies. High number 66.5% respondents said they experienced disturbing thoughts during studies. High number 30.0% respondents got confused in class due to the consequences of broken family.

In response of educational impacts it was reported that Individual especially at the time of disturbance at home cannot study. It can be due to lack of attention towards their children. And also individual they cannot pay attention towards their study as they are very much affected by the fight of their parents. They cannot
concentrate towards their studies because their mind is diverted to do anything for their parents and make them unite at any cost. Their focus is only their parents. They make everything else as their second priority. Such individual in their class cannot participate as they are upset and they think of their family clashes all the time. They get scared of every one because they think that if someone has asked about their parents, they don’t have answer of that question that’s why they avoid participating. Usually these individual do not have their separate room because they have to stay with the parent to whom they are living with. Due to this they cannot work on time. They cannot study in their own style as once they were used to with. Dr. Fouzia Khurshi and Sufiana Khatoon in (2012) pointed out in their study that the divorce rate is alarmingly increasing worldwide. Joint family system has also become a cause in this regard. Increasing divorce rate is directly proportional to the crime rate in society. Hollowness and low morale overwhelms the children of the divorced parents. Divorce leaves the children morally and emotionally weak and they start showing poor academic performance. Igbinosa Victor Omoruyi in (2014) carried out the results that there is a significant difference between single-parenting and academic performance of the adolescents. There is a significant difference between Socio-economic status of the adolescents and academic performance. And there is a positive relationship between adolescents from broken homes and academic performance. Marry Joseph in the year (1999) mentioned results 89 percent respondents live in slums. Many of them were drop out from secondary school. Majority were in the categories who obtain low grades. 80 percent cannot afford their school fees.

Conclusions

It is concluded that family is very important as it shapes our development and personality. The family protects your dignity and takes care of your well being. Family also gives us teachings that guide us throughout our lives and these are the values we carry everywhere we go. In addition, your family comes to your aid during hard times. Family is the building block of a successful person. Family is the first friend; first brick and first memory of a person. It can either make you or break you into pieces. A broken family is typically considered to be a family where one of the parents is missing due to divorce or perhaps the second parent was never part of the family. There are ways to minimize the emotional impact that individual usually feel in these kinds of families. If the single parent really puts forth effort to provide a stable, loving and supportive environment for their individual, it can go a long way to soften the blow of a broken family.

Recommendations

By taking into consideration the above scenario, certain recommendations to further improve the status of broken families and its victims “specially children” the following recommendation have been put:
Psycho Social Consequences of Broken Homes on Children: A Study of Divorced, Separated, Deserted and Blended Families

- Family researches should be conducted, so the psychologists, psychiatrists, sociologists and economists can more work over divorce and its consequences and for the betterment of the society.
- Children often believe that their parent’s separation is their own fault. Therefore, it is important to tell children that they are not the cause of the separation. Parents need to repeat this number of times.
- It is helpful to tell young children that it’s normal to not feel good about what is happening, and that’s lots of other children feel this way when their parents become separated. It is also okay for parents to share their emotions with children by saying something like “I am having a hard time since the separation, just like you, but I know it’s going to get better after a while.” And should not criticize the other parent.
- Tell your children that, anytime they want to talk about the separation, to come to you. It is healthy for children to get out their pent-up emotions in discussions with their parents and to learn that the parents are willing to listen to their feelings and fears.
- Children need parents who care enough to not only give them warmth and nurturance but also set reasonable limits. If children must leave friends behind, it is important for parents to help the children stay in touch by phone or by other mean. Keeping the child busy and involved in the new settings can also keep their minds off the stressful thoughts about the separation.
- After a divorce or separation, parents are as important to children as before the divorce or separation. Divorced parents need to provide children with as much support as possible. Divorced parents can find people who provide practical help and with whom they can talk about their problems. However, seeking out others for support and feedback about problems can make the transition to a single parent family more bearable.
- It is important that efforts should be made to see that girls particularly in their adolescence are given the necessary education to play their role effectively as wife, mother and other interrelated relations that is the education for family life. Family life education has a distinct socio-physiological connotation and is provided mainly through family counseling and specialized courses.
- Divorced parents are advised to help their children talk about and share things about each other so that the children can integrate the two parents lives and life style into a whole some, meaningful system of living. Anger, hurt, jealousy, and other negative emotions may make such an adjustment hard for both adults and children. The divorced father/mother should justify to his/her children that he/she will remain their father/mother regardless of his/her marital status.
- As soon as daily activities in the home make it obvious that one parent is leaving, tell the children. If possible, both parents should be present when
the children are made aware of the separation to come. The reasons for the separation are very difficult for young children to understand. No matter what parents tell children, children can find reasons to argue against the separation. It is extremely important for parents to tell the children who will take care of them and to describe the specific arrangements for seeing the other parent.

- Parents should pay attention and provide emotional affection to their kids because whatever time they had to spend enjoying has been passed. It’s the children’s who have to grow up and suffer.
- Children should be involved in social gathering activities so that their social life would not be affected much.
- Parents should help children to express their feelings verbally and non-verbally (i.e. art, music, writing)

References


Psycho Social Consequences of Broken Homes on Children: A Study of Divorced, Separated, Deserted and Blended Families


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Third Gender Recognition: Identity And Social Interaction Issues Of Khawaja Saras In Pakistani Society

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Kohat University of Science & Technology (KUST)

Abstract

The core purpose of this study was to bring forth the gender identity and social interaction issues of Khawaja Saras in Pakistani society. For this purpose a number of 15 khwaja saras were interviewed within their social environment to understand phenomena contextually, as spirit of qualitative nature of study. An interview guide was prepared to assist primary data collection process. The research found that khawaja saras do face gender identity and social interaction issues in Pakistani society. They perceived that society do give them lesser respect and social acceptance, therefore they feel socially isolated to a significant extent. It is recommended that society shall be made aware and motivated at large to accept khawaja saras as respectable third gender. There is a greater need of inculcating confidence and motivation among khawaja saras to live within mainstream society while making their social conditions favourable and by creating a respectable space for themselves through refined habits, improved human conduct and developed personality.

Keywords: Khawaja Sara, Gender Identity, Interaction, Society.

تلميحات

اس مطالعہ کا مرکزی موضوع خواتین رہنما کے پہلوانی سماجی معاشرے میں سنین ہو جی کے انتظامی گام کے انتظامی گام کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی بوہدہ سامان کے سماجی
Introduction

Allah Almighty says it in the Holy Qur’an that creation of human and birth of child with a gender is His dominion which is explicit in the verse:

“To Allah belongs the kingdom of the heavens and the earth. He creates what He wills. He bestows female (offspring) upon whom He wills, and bestows male (offspring) upon whom He wills. 50. Or He bestows both males and females, and He renders barren whom He wills. Verily, He is the All-Knower and is Able to do all things. (Quran: Surah Al-Shura, Ayat 49-50).”

This verse clarifies that child’s birth and his/her biological sex is determined solely by Allah Almighty, leaving no authority with human being. The human being cannot take birth by chance and cannot be born with biological sex of his/her own choice, except through will of Allah Almighty. The third gender’s biological sex is also determined by Allah Almighty, and the believers shall accept this gender wholeheartedly. People generally deal third gender variably and as a result third gender faces a number of social and psychological issues. The gender is the socio-cultural construct regarding allocation of roles and responsibilities to individuals based on their biological sex, in a particular society. Hence, this fact is not ignorable that a particular physical state and construct can perform only that roles which are possible for them, as an example, a male can never give birth to a child, only female do, this is determined by Allah Almighty. Holy Prophet Muhammad Peace Be Upon Him has cursed those whosoever shapes one’s personality against one’s biological sex, with which one is blessed by Allah Almighty. Which is explicit in the following Hadiths:-

“The Messenger of God, Peace Be Upon Him, cursed female-impersonators [m.pl.] who are males, and male-impersonators [f.pl.] who are women. (Al-Bukhari, vol.7, book.72, no.773)
“The Prophet, Peace Be Upon Him, cursed the effeminate men [m.pl.] who are males, and the male-pretenders [f.pl.] who are women, and he said: Evict them from your houses, and the
Third Gender Recognition: Identity and Social Interaction Issues of Khawaja Saras in Pakistani Society

_Prophet, Peace Be Upon Him, evicted such-and-such [m.sg.] and 'Umar evicted such-and-such [f.sg.]. (Al-Bukhari, vol.7, book.72, no.774)_

The main aim of study was to analyse diversities related to gender identity of khawaja saras in Pakistani society and to understand their social circumstances, social interaction patterns and social problems. It was hypothesized that khawaja sara experience social exclusion and isolation from mainstream society. Compared with other social problems, people generally are less concerned and less aware about internal life of this community and had lack of knowledge regarding their vulnerabilities. They, to some extent know the visible side of their presence in society, while having lesser familiarity to their internal and communal life. There are also fewer studies available exploring social interaction patterns and social situations of hijra community.

**Literature Review**

The exact meaning of hijra (khawaja sara) is quite hard to express in English, nevertheless, “the broadly used English translations of term “hijra”, that is of Urdu in origin, could be described as either ‘eunuch’ or ‘hermaphrodite’ (intersex) connoting as impotence, indicating incapability to fulfil in male sexual role”. Hence, ‘eunuch’ denotes to an powerless male of whom genitals are vaguely male-like at birth time and have been formerly assigned to male sex, would be re-categorized as intersexes or hijra (Nanda 1999). Being third sex, Khawaja Saras consider themselves neither male nor female, which may include impotent men, infertile women, hermaphrodites/intersex and eunuchs. Khawaja sara are do known as Hijra, Kinnar, Jogta, Jogappa, Khusra, Mohar Chanda, Manat and zanana etc. mostly dress and live resembling to women. Many physiologically men Hijras’ may pass through a revered procedure of castration called as “nirvan” or sex relocation surgery. According to an estimate, there are nearly 6 million Indians that identify themselves as Hijras (kumar, 2015). And more than a million and half transgender (khawajasaras/hijras) reside in Pakistan, pass through vulnerability due to common un-acceptance and seclusion from society, often experience repulsion by their family-members and subsequently are forced to join their companions in interwoven hijra communities (Chaudhry, et al., 2014).

Kessler & McKenna (1978) stated that sex is biological component of human being, while gender is socio-psychological component. Hence, there are some circumstances in which biological characteristics contradicting the socio-psychological gender aspects, overriding biology in shaping gender identity and prompting gender role. Farid et al. (2013) said that hijras are conventional to
gender in society, they are frequently transgender (male convert to female or the other way around); their outlook does construct controversy among individuals and between sexes in society. There already persist role and status conflict between two sexes (female/male) in society; therefore they are seldom agree to sanction entrance of novel sex (a third one) with novel status and roles. This unawareness starts a novel controversy in society because of reason that they try to seek adjustment, facing societal maladjustment, confronting with disrespect, isolation and ignorance etc. from culture and society. That adverse attitude in relation to hijras creates a number of psychosocial problems for them. Bartlett, Vasey and Bukowski (2000) argues that in certain cultures they are accepted as neither male nor female and not essentially be termed as deviant as they possess good social status. Udry (1994) describes gender as the series of features relating to, and differing between femininity and masculinity. Based on context, these features may include psychological sex i.e. condition of being female, male, or intersex; social structures based on sex including social roles, gender roles and gender identity etc. however, some cultures have particular gender-based social roles and can be considered dissimilar from female and male, for example, hijra of Pakistan and India. According to Chakrapani (2010), hijra are biologically males but refuse their masculine identity in due course of time to identify as ‘women’ or ‘not men’. As hijra usually identify themselves as ‘not men’. Expressed by Hahm (2010), hijra are those who are intersex by birth and can live as both male and female. On the other hand, hijra could be male who have undergone emasculation or wish to undergo emasculation and live as women. Talwar (1999) says that hijra is a distinctive gender type role appearance in Pakistan where male behaves as female; individuals refer to as acting like hijra, but not as a female. Expression hijra is mostly recognized as abuse for a male that is womanly, whimsical, impotent, ineffective or effeminate. Ali (2003) and Zafar (2004) talked that hijra in Pakistan are the individuals who are born with sexual deformity.

The males wearing female-like clothes are also termed as hijras (Bartlett, et al., 2000). The transgender or cross-dresser do also fall in the category of hijra, are named Zananay and persons castrated are termed as Narban (sacrificing man, a Persian word) considered equivalent to Khusra, post attaining asexuality through castration. They assert that a female soul is fenced in their bodies from birth time which stimulates them to act like females, but men who have joined hijra community persist to be veiled in society. They cross dress however are categorized as Zananay too, hence they are proven dissimilar from transvestites who cross-dress only (Ali, 2003 & Zafar, 2004). Due to cross-dressing, eventually hijra are excluded from their family. Their female attitudes become barriers for their progress in school and work, and are often abused. They have a restricted
access in knowledge and health service because of their lower literacy and economic status (Chakrapani, 2010). Zafar (2004) says that hijras do conceal their identity; their identity is covered in mythologies and untrue depiction, once depicting identity of intersexes/hermaphrodite by claiming as third gender, then as men depict womanhood by pretending woman’s role. Hence wide population trust that hijras are persons born with sex related deformities. Though portraying womanhood they in majority still are not ready to indicate female sex in their identity papers. Pakistan’s society is patriarchal; birth of male children is honoured by family comparing with female children’s birth. Hijras take part in festivities at male children’s birth, males/sons’ marriages only and prefer to identify themselves with males in identity papers. Talwar (1999) argued that hijras trace their cultural lineage from Mughal era’s khawaja saras, who were hermaphrodites or eunuchs employed as caretakers by Mughal rulers (as guards, cleaners, cooks, message-deliverers etc.) of their harems. They played vital roles in courts, held significant authority state-affairs, and also represented as intimates of their masters. As end of princely rulers their socio-economic circumstances declined making them beggars.

Islam give equal opportunities and rights to all, while imposing certain restrictions on those who disobey and disrupt the conjunctions demarcated in Holy Qur’an and in Hadiths of Holy Prophet Muhammad Peace Be Upon Him. In Islam, the gender/sex is accepted as female and male only. If a child is born with sexual deformity is termed as Mukhanath or Khunsa (hermaphrodite) is socialized as either male or female depending on one’s prominent physical traits. In some cases, sexual deformity is not noticeable sufficiently that it becomes hard to allocate any sex to child is then called as Khunsa-e-Mushkil (intersexed), however, necessity is there to allocate sex on analyzing urination system and sexual organs, in relation to male and female. Else it is prior to allocate female sex to sustain honour and confidentiality of individual (Badae, 1995). Sexual abnormality is same as other physical deformities that do not affect other physical and mental faculties of persons. The Intersex/Hermaphrodite are given equal rights in Islam like other human beings (Badae, 1995). Pakistan has recently recognized legal status of hijras as third gender category (Teh, 2001). Quite recently, hijras have attained third gender status at the State level in Pakistan (Jami, & Kamal, 2015). Implemented in January 2011 (National Data Base Registration Authority [NADRA], Dec 16, 2010) after Supreme Court of Pakistan ordered to exercise fair behaviour with hijras (Abid, 2009) and to create employment opportunities to which various organizations complied (Economic Times, Dec 23, 2009; NADRA, Dec 16, 2010). Mainstreaming of hijras is evident in Pakistani electronic media through talk shows and dramas etc. leading toward their acceptance in society. For the first time in 2013 hijras participated as candidates and voters in general elections for
National and Provincial Assembly in Pakistan with their third gender status (Burke, 2013).

In Pakistan, khawaja saras face discrimination, abuse, and problems regarding basic human rights, for example, related to education, health care and employment etc. Their conditions were painful until Supreme Court given ruling in 2009 allowing khawaja saras for registering themselves on National Identity Cards as transgendered and having franchise (right to vote) in general elections (Rasul, 2012). The persistent repulsion and discrimination for transgender community has kept them involved in social evils and in poverty condition. Mostly they are mocked and teased if they make efforts for a better living (Sustainable Development Policy Institute, 2014). Gibbons, Stiles and Shkodriani (1991) said that gender roles in Pakistani community are mostly defined. While, Nanda (1986) found that family members and relatives play a significant role in developing individual’s personality, and deficiency in family’s assistance can lead to many social and psychological issues, majority hijras deprive of contacting with their original families. Talwar (1999) states that the treatment with hijras in Pakistan is found as somehow discriminatory. They are deprived of employment quotas as per their disability (if there is some), deprived of educational opportunities because of people’s attitude. There is a need to re-understand them and sort out solution to their problems, however community give them charity, to get prays and good wishes, hence by and large people lesser like interacting with them.

Research Methodology

Focus of Study

The core objective of this study was to know that how do khawaja sara perceive about their social identity and their place in society, their interaction’s pattern within society and societal response toward them. The study also aimed to propose solutions based on findings for making khawaja saras’ survival optimal in society.

Sampling, Data Collection and Data Analysis

The study is qualitative in nature comprising of 15 in-depth interviews conducted in Kohat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from September 2014 to February 2015. The data was transcribed and main themes were known regarding social interaction of khawaja sara in society. The respondents of study population belonged to District Mardan, Nowshera, Swat, Lahore and Islamabad; hence they were residing in Kohat city. The interview guide was comprised of
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such questions that covered gender identity and social interaction aspects of their lives.

**Ethical Considerations**

With their permission, khawaja saras (respondents) were briefed about research oriented purpose of visit which will discover and highlight their real life circumstances to society. They were assured about their confidentiality and their assented permission was sought before conduct of qualitative interviews.

**Qualitative Analysis of Primary Data: Field Observation and Field Interaction**

**Preliminary Ice-Breaking Interaction**

The justification of conducting research study on this phenomenon was the reason that there are a number of contemporary prevailing problems being faced by khawaja saras in society, some problems were related with their personal life spheres while others were related with their social life. The focus of study has been on their gender identity and social interaction issues in Pakistani society. They were living within this society and understood it well. The qualitative method was used for this study and sampling area was District Kohat of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. As the researchers approached living place of hijra group (not mentioned due to research ethics, due to the element of confidentiality), at first instance they got astonished, surprised and hesitated to give interview. They were briefed about purpose of visit of researchers i.e. to conduct research on khawaja sara issues for which their cooperation was necessary in giving in depth primary data interviews based on their true views, feelings, experiences and emotional state. They expressed their anger regarding Govt. and local leaders who made promises with them of giving them a dignified and respectable place in every aspect of their life, but they did nothing visible in this regard till date. They told that they do realize that Pakistan is facing a number of serious and significant challenges of all types, hence Govt. shall not ignore them because they are its citizens and segment of its human society. They also mentioned that nobody ever came here to conduct such research for understanding their problems in their context and to bring forth it to mainstream society, to Govt. and to development organizations. Regarding research they were taken into confidence and were told that this research will raise their voice and will be a written communication from their side with society. It will also give opportunity and an advantage to society to understand khawaja saras experiences, feelings and viewpoints etc. for which communication is necessary with them, while community people mostly avoid
meeting them due to social stigma attached to them. They were convinced hence a mild level psychological strain was observed at start and they somehow hesitated to give replies to questions openly. Hence, after brainstorming and taking them into confidence through communication they were convinced regarding research oriented purpose of meeting that is intended to communicate and transmit their voice, conditions, experiences and sufferings to rest of society, as a result society will understand them realistically to a greater degree.

Primary Data Transcription

Respondents shared regarding their gender identity that their such physiological condition was by nature, they did not made any operation for alteration or modification to their biological sex i.e. they are not transgender. They shared that they dress like females and they have feelings like females, therefore they identify themselves nearer to females. They are also fond of make-up and they do shape themselves as females through make-up. They were asked that if they were given chance of re-birth by Allah Almighty then which gender they will prefer to choose for themselves i.e. male, female or third gender, they replied that they would like to be created as females; hence it is the total discretion of Allah Almighty. According to primary data collected in field, none among respondents were local. They told that their family want to maintain relationship with them, but due to odd behaviour of society they themselves do not want that people may disrespect their parents. They told that nobody wants to leave their children who need parental care and they are in needful situation too. They expressed an intimate relationship with their parents which is quite internal and natural, hence problem is of social stigma that is attached to their physiological formation, not to the parents or individuals’ feelings. They shared that they are linked and attached to their families, and if they do singing and dancing in their parents’ or families’ localities, it will disgrace them. They emphatically said that they do not want to disgrace their families.

They shared it as their parental respect’s maintenance is a major reason that they alienate themselves from their families. They told that if certain disrespect or disgrace is attached to their families, then no one will have social relations with them. It is a social construct or due to cultural construct of strictness and patriarchy in which there is less room for them as third gender i.e. for males in relation to males, as males and females have, they do not have a defined or worked out role. In addition to these they also said that the society oddly think and perceive, therefore they cannot live or closely interact with their families. They do not want that their families may be disrespected or disgraced. Here, it is deduced that there is nothing wrong with physiological construct, rather it is the socio-cultural construct of society, of which the khawaja saras are also part, which forcefully alienate third gender and pushes them out from mainstream society,
therefore they detach their identity from that of their parents and families. They miss their parents and feel socially secluded from their natural/blood relatives. They shared that their family members do not meet them and they feel loneliness as a result. They told that though they are physically detached from their parental-families, hence they still love their families having good wishes for them, and expect that someday their family members may come to meet them. They shared that they sing and dance to earn in a place where it brings no harm to social respect of their families and they attach and identify themselves with such a group who have common gender (third one) based on unique physiological characteristics. They transform their identity to a next identity of a group of which they become members (and are intact) with an integrated khawaja sara-family and in this way they leave family and transform their relationship developing a new identity, becoming members of khawaja sara group, they told that this is their compulsion. They told that when they want to live with their families, people often criticize and tease their families. Regarding question on music programmes in their native localities, they said that it create problems for them and for their families, due to this reason they perform it away from their native localities. They told that due to their singing and dancing i.e. prohibited in Islam, which they realize too, is participated and shared by the society’s segments at different occasions, hence they consider only khawaja saras as disrespectful members. They said that due to people’s attitude i.e. starring and negative response, it become difficult for their family members to go out in public places, therefore they leave their families.

Regarding question on their contentment with their identity and status in society, they shared that they firmly believe that their gender has been determined by Allah Almighty and they are the creature of Allah Almighty, Who has created all creatures and Allah Almighty love all His creatures. They are thankful to Allah Almighty that He has created them as human being, the masterpiece of His creation. They were contented with their condition as third gender because Allah Almighty has created them, and in Allah Almighty’s every creation there is a valuable secret and invaluable objective. They told that however other human being have no right to tease them, exploit them or disgrace them, as like other human being they possess all fundamental human rights. They expressed great contentment from their biological self with an evident thankfulness to Allah Almighty on their status-quo’s creation; hence they were unhappy with the people’s odd attitude. They shared their feeling that Allah Almighty has created them with such biological condition, they have no fault in it, if Allah Almighty has had created you (community people) in such condition, then what you could have done, and what expectations you would have had from rest of the society.

They live in a common place with great love, affection and respect for each other. They shared that they live collectively under the care and guardianship of a Guru
(Master/Elder) who guide and protect them. While in relation to Guru, they are called as Chaillas (Pupils/Dependants/Followers). They shared that in their third gender community they have no blood relation but they have a strong socio-emotional bond with each other and consider each other as integral part of their family. Regarding question about any union or political party they shared that they have a President who is working for their rights, who also talk to government and communities. They shared that even the khawaja sara children of very respectable members of society are just like them and are living like them due to their gender identity. They respect their elders and they love and are kind to their youngsters as Holy Prophet Muhammad Peace Be Upon Him has said in following Hadith:-

"Anas bin Malik narrated: ‘An older man came to talk to The Holy Prophet Muhammad Peace Be Upon Him and people were hesitant to make room for him. The Prophet Peace Be Upon Him said: ‘He is not one of us who does not have mercy on our young and does not respect our elders’’" (Al-Tirmidhi, vol.4, ch.5, no. 1919).

Regarding their social interaction, it was known through in-depth interviews that khawaja saras face multiple problems in society as the normal people do also face, hence their issues are specific to their gender. They shared their experience that people generally perceive them as insignificant segments of society; hence they do not have special problems at all and have no problems of severe nature from society’s side. They shared that community perceive that they do not want to change themselves and do lack will of becoming productive members of society, hence in actual they want to live a respectable life. The respondents shared that while interacting with society, they find improper response from individuals and some among them even do not consider khawaja saras as respectable members of society. Upon going to public places, sometimes they experience annoying remarks directed toward them. The social situation and cultural atmosphere somehow side line them and push them towards mental and social seclusion, where in as a result they gather, unite and develop their third gender communities. In mainstream society, no male or female can marry them due to their gender identity, physiological characteristics, psychological and social experiences, which is accepted only by their own gender. It is well said that when outer group do behave improperly, it cause the integration among members of in-group having unique characteristics. Now they raise voice for their own third gender’s rights and they tell people that they can become productive members of society if they are given with needful opportunities.

Telling about their daily routine and day-to-day interaction, going to market, they told that society have different kind of people, some are good, some are bad; good people consider them as normal people and part of society and respect them
much. While some people tease them by uttering different abusive voices. They shared that when they need daily usage items, often they made somebody else go to market for bringing it and in this way they meet their needs. All people do not treat them in similar manner necessarily by showing a passivity and subjectivity toward their lives, hence, they shared that a number of people give them a very accommodating and conducive social space, listen them carefully, giving them value, however some others make it difficult for them to pass through public places even. With passage of time, events and experiences they get used to it and are mentally ready, hence it is bare fact too that it hurts their feelings, sentiments, emotions and personal ego. They shared that some time they think and their mind generate question that unto when society will start treating them in a humanly civilized manner, as the society yet may have to be educated and civilized. The respondents shared that people who do act and behave discriminately with third gender, they may not be doing it wilfully, rather this might be due to their low level of maturity, socialization, education and awareness. They shared that some activists criticize society on part of third gender and even forget their positivity and supportive behaviour with them, which is clearly wrong; on humble aspect of society, it is the society which helps them, give them charities, meals and living places etc.

Upon morality’s standpoint, they shared that they earn their livelihood and pass their time through singing and dancing which is often wrongly linked to prostitution, other blames upon them includes human trafficking, drugs addiction and trafficking, which are wrong too. They shared that the prostitution is a religious-social sin and a crime with a high level stigma and moral defaming which shall not be associated to being khawaja saras compulsorily, rather it is understood a sinful and criminal act disrupting religious-social and legal order of society, whosoever do it, shall be blamed and defamed, not whole of community to which one belongs i.e. males’ community, females’ community or khawaja saras’ community. They shared that the community shall be known the Allah’s displeasure regarding falsely blaming any believer with moral or other conduct’s flaw. Islam considers morality-blame (tuhmat) on someone as a greater sin, and he/she who blame others falsely for immoralities, are considered as sinful, as is mentioned in the following verse:-

“And those who hurt the believing men and believing women without doing anything, they have taken over their heads a calumny and an open sin.” (Al-Qur’an, Surah Al-Ahzab, Ayat 58).

Hence, there are community’s wrongful apprehensions that they are morally bad people or criminals. The Allah Almighty has said it in the Holy Qur’an that everyone is born innocent and on truthful nature. The human’s law too says that every citizen or person do have all fundamental rights, is respectable and innocent citizen until and unless a crime/guilt is proven against him/her.
Regarding their economic status, they shared that they earn their livelihood and pass their time through singing and dancing at wedding and other social gatherings. In Holy month of Ramzan, wherein Muslims do fasting, being Muslims they do fasting too and as a result have no programmes and they have no earnings. They shared that when they do programmes then get money for fulfilling their needs, while when they do not do programmes as in case of holy month of fasting they remain in shortage of money that make them unable to pay even house rent and to meet routine expenditures, consequently house owner vacate house from them and they remain without house roaming for many days, even months. They also shared their worries related to their declining age that affect their demand in musical programmes, consequently they may become poor. Regarding question about their status they admitted that they themselves and society too limited them up to singing and dancing. They also want respectful jobs, want to live with their families but feel sorry for limiting themselves up to singing and dancing, except that they have nothing. They told that if their families start accepting them, then reciprocally the society will start accepting them as respectable members, Insha Allah. The detachment from father’s family cause deprivation from parental/family’s economic support and father’s legacy, which make them poor, weak and dependent. They were asked about what kind of profession they want to adopt and why if they are provided with opportunity? They replied that they are more active, enthusiastic than other people and can do almost any kind of lawful and respectable job as other people do like labour in workshop, employment in private and public sector organizations etc., hence with social respect, acceptance and security. Regarding parents’ profession or identity they did not clearly answered. They shared their intention of serving society and developing their country as its stakeholders. They can be very responsible and productive members of society if provided with appropriate opportunities and legal protection.

Upon question regarding education status, some were found as illiterate and some were educated up to Matric but due to their identity issues they could not continue their education process up to higher classes. In School, they reported the attitude of teachers as positive, however due to people attitude they remain unable to continue education and become dependent on society. The peer’s atmosphere and going to and coming from school, the environment was in-conducive due to which they could not continue education up to higher classes and got less representation in education institutions. On query regarding health issues they shared that generally they have good health conditions. They shared that whenever they are ill, they go for treatment, and the doctor, especially female doctor, treat them very effectively, in respectful manner, very carefully, changing minor treatment fee. Hence at hospital etc. where there is public gathering, they have to face teasing remarks. Upon question on security issues, they told that they avoid going to police station for complaints. Hence regarding police behaviour they shared that they give them significant protection and in case someone tease them at their home or outside, on report, police come and rescue them.
Regarding their religious affiliations and practices, they replied with humbleness that they are Muslims, they offer prayers daily and remain on fasting in Ramzan, and if could afford offering Hajj, they do perform Hajj as well. They told that they go to Masjid (Mosque). Eid Gah (Eid Prayer Place), Janaza Gah (Funeral Prayer Place) for offering prayers. This social group shall be viewed in Islamic perspective, Islam give them respectable human’s status in society. Islam even do specify for prayer in congregation in sequence that the first row is for males/elders, second row is for children, third row is for females and fourth row is for khunsa (khawaja saras). Regarding question about funeral ceremony; they shared that it is conducted and joined by their community families and others, as funeral of Muslim is done in routine, considering them as much social as other people are. Wherein people respect them much and give them place in front row of Jamat (congregation/collective prayer in Mosque) and give very good response, but soon after when they come out of Masjid people do not express much respect toward them. Outside Masjid some individuals start mischievous actions teasing them, which makes them feel annoyed and force to think that why the same people give them respect inside Masjid and behave differently outside Masjid? They further shared their thinking that our God-The Allah Almighty is “One”, we are followers of One God, One Holy Prophet Muhammad Peace Be Upon Him, one Holy Book- The Holy Qur’an, and one Holy Kaaba, then why people treat us discriminately and marginalize them? In order to respect God, one shall respect His Creature too. The God, Who created you people, is our Creator too. The respondents assured about them as true believers, true Muslims, having faith in truthfulness of Islam and commented very confidently “In contemporary world, Islam is the sole true religion”, which is clear in the following verse:-

“Therefore, set right your face for the obedience of Allah being one devoted to Him only. The established pattern of Allah upon which He has created mankind. No change in the created things of Allah. This is the only right religion. But most of the people know not” (Al-Qur’an, Surah Ar-Rum, 30:30)

also translated as

“So set you (O Muhammad Peace Be Upon Him) your face towards the religion (of pure Islamic Monotheism) Hanif (worship none but Allah Alone). Allah’s Fitrah (i.e. Allah’s Islamic Monotheism) with which He has created mankind. No change let there be in Khalq-illah (i.e. the religion of Allah Islamic Monotheism): that is the straight religion, but most of men know not” (Al-Qur’an, Surah Ar-Rum, 30:30)

They were aware of their religious rights, hence admitting that society gives them respectable place during religious preaching due to fear of God. However, as soon as
they come out of sacred places, people start doing the stereotypical treatment expressing that khawaja saras are yet not fully acceptable to mainstream society. The respondents told that they understand it in such a way that they have place in worship and preaching where all are equal, hence they get less space in mainstream society wherein the patriarchy or male and female sex has a dominant prevailing status.

**Winding-Up Interviews**

At closing of interviews, respondents were expressed with gratefulness for sharing their personal views, experiences, and feelings. They were assured for confidentiality and presentation of data in such a manner that it may convince society to think about khawaja saras rationally and for building a good interaction and relationship. They shared that they were thinking that till now the third gender’s true voice, message, feelings, experiences, perceptions and point of view is not communicated to mainstream globalized society therefore society need to re-understand them in true context. At conclusion of interview meeting almost every respondent paid thanks for giving them value, becoming their voice for highlighting their problems to society, for giving them encouragement, and confidence for speaking out their feelings, thoughts and experiences.

**Conclusions**

As a general principal, the individuals’ internal conflicts and dichotomy do show that the external environment is in conducive and causing maladjustment problems. This is something very natural that birds of same feather flocks together and individuals of similar/alike characteristics adjust with each other, and regarding whom they feel different, they do not accept them. Male do have natural bond with female for having conjugal relations based on marriage and having children, which cannot be achieved through same sex marriage or a marriage of a male or of a female with hijra, consequently khawaja sara develop their own third gender community. The purpose of study was to know social identity and social interaction issues faced by hijra community while interacting with society in Pakistan. It was found that the khawaja sara experienced difficulties in society regarding becoming members of the families, acquiring education, living in mainstream society, having employment in organizations, due to the difference of their gender from mainstreamed genders i.e. males and females. Based on reality of their biological differences, neither males nor females accept them in their respective communities, consequently they formed a third gender community i.e. of khawaja sara, where in people of same biological sex, with similar/alike habits and (third) gender roles are there. They feel as deprived one, however they acknowledge the society’s positivity toward them, hence they have some complaints too. Observation revealed that mostly less educated segments of
society caught up by some myths regarding khawaja sara, hence rare have tried to know them. Khawaja Saras are passing through psychological problems or genuine handicaps beyond their control due to which they are in depressive situation. They said that they are more active members of society and can play a significant role in development of society but due to diverse fears they are unable to do so. If society focus on them, gives them their rights, support them, then they can become the productive members of society.

Recommendations

- The khawaja saras are human beings, should be treated accordingly by giving them right to live conducive life, social justice, civic rights, right to education, right to employment, right of identity, respect and religious rights.
- The Government, public and religious scholars shall create awareness regarding khawaja saras that they are equally respectful, productive and valuable members of society. Researchers should conduct research on such phenomena to create greater awareness at global level.
- The increased interaction and dialogue of khawaja saras with society through recorded interviews, discussions, press-releases, social media and television telecast etc. can create greater social acceptance and conducive environment for them in society, Insha Allah.
- Government should provide monetary assistance, employment, education and skills to them. Government shall legislate for protecting khawaja saras respect, survival, development and identity.

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Towards Assessing The Role Of Community Participation In Community Development At Tehsil Lal Qilla, Dir Lower, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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Abstract

This paper assesses the impact of community participation on community development programs, which is a precondition for successful and sustainable development in any community. However, majority of programs do not yield the desired results due to lack of community participation. This study has been carried out in Tehsil LalQilla, District Lower Dir, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The data was collected from a purposively selected sample of 258 respondents through interview schedule (beneficiaries of different programs). Logistic regression model has been used to get the association between independent variables and dependent variable. On the basis of the statistical findings, the data revealed that peoples' direct participation got 'p' value (0.01), 'advancement of self-reliance' which got 'p' value (0.024) and 'bottom to top approach' got 'p' value (0.001) have strong relation with the dependent variable community development. The Exponent/Beta (Odds Ratio) for the given independent variables showed 3.089, 0.320 and 4.685 respectively; which means, one unit increase in the mentioned variable the corresponding dependent variable would increase by 3.089, 0.320 and 4.685 times, respectively.

Keywords: Community, Development, Participation, Self-Reliance, Impact, Organizations.
Introduction

Development in its real sense is capacity building, which means the members of a community are managed, channelized and mobilized in such a way, to improve their human and natural resources through a justified distribution, according to their own aspirations for sustainable improvement which is more important than the hard activities (Kamath, 1961). A comprehensive terminology which encompasses those practices and academic disciplines which believe in the improvement of local communities through the involvement of officials, activists and volunteers for promotion of a positive change in their own communities (Community Development Exchange, 2008; Passmore, 1971; and Kamath, 1961). Similarly, Ntini (2006) describes that community development is basically encouragement and involving of the people in solution of their problems. Moreover, community development is the attainment of community’s common goal through involvement of the people. This process enhances collective efforts for the promotion of the wellbeing of the whole community (Edwards et al., 1976; Hakanson, 1981). Kamath (1961) believes that the central theme of community development is community’s program with the organization assistance and not the organization program with the community’s assistance. Thus community development is basically the services to encourage direct involvement of the people in the process community development works. The more there is participation the best would be the community development program (Cary, 1970). However, community development can be possible when external management play their role positively who are sharing their experiences, skills and technology (Israr, et al., 2013).
Whereas, participation means inclusion of maximum individuals in activities that improve their welfare, i.e. their revenue, safety, or self-esteem (Chowdhury, 1996). Westergaard (1986) has defined participation as, combined efforts to maximize the control of the locals on the resources and institutions. While, The World Bank’s Learning Group on Participatory Development (1995) defines participation as “a comprehensive procedure where the stakeholders influence and fore take a leading role over the initiated enterprises. This way they are entrusted in decisions and ownership of all the resources that influence them”. It is the active involvement of all the stakeholders for equitable and active engagement of power to enhance their level of information, develop the skills to control their livelihoods and affect the initiatives affecting them. Participation is a derivation from the basic transcript of democratic theory which has been defined by many, under the belief of the equal distribution of activities by entitlement of the rights (Neufeldt, 1988). Pateman, (1970) suggests that an elaborate definition of participation must contain these four necessary elements which include participation by someone, participation with someone, participation in something, and participation for some purpose.

Researchers, for example, Hamilton (1992) has two-pronged application of participation in context of community development; as a means and as an end. As a ‘means’ it ensures cooperation of the local peoples with externally introduced programs while as an ‘end’ participation stands for, giving skills, knowledge and experiences to the people to become responsible in the process of development. It can also be called an extensive process through which the citizens respond the issues of general mass concerns by including their say in the decisions they are affected which lead them to accept the obligation for change to their communal life (Armitage, 1988). Similarly, community participation is considered a way to inform the citizens and improve their abilities for positive manipulation of those choices which affect the population of a particular area in social, economic and political spheres. This method can also be utilized as a mechanism for ensuring community interest, sensitivity and the answerability (Brager, et al., 1987). Oakley and Marsden (1987) suggested a comprehensive definition which states that, community participation is a procedure by which persons, families, or societies accept accountability for their own wellbeing and cultivate a capability of contribution to their own communities development. Thus in the process of development the beneficiaries are not only the benefit receivers but also have a say in the planning and implementation of the projects (Paul, & Bamberger, 1986).
In the developmental sector, community participation has been given much importance for its vital role, efficiency, impartiality, and social cohesiveness (Midgeley, and Hardiman, et. al., 1986). Thus considering it the fundamental concept of community development believing in bottom-to-top or grass root approach in the problem solving and leads us to fruitful and long-lasting impacts (Gamble and Weil, 1995; Smith, 1998). It has been witnessed that schemes of participation in the government projects is nor encouraging and work as an outsider with minimal services of the insiders being utilized. This is why the sense of responsibility and owning are missing on the community side (Smith, 1998). However, this process starts from the assessment, continue in the implementation and end with the exit strategy. This would lead to far reaching effects on individual empowerment, social change, economic development and political strength (Kaufman and Alfonso, 1997).

Community participation is the most important but too complicated process because it starts from the assessment process, continue in the implementation and end with the exit strategy. This criteria lead to far reaching effects on individual empowerment, social change, economic development and political strength (Rooper, 2006; Reid, 2000). While, Michener (1998) asserts that consultation is a continuous process which should be sustained in implementation so that opportunity may be given to the neglected people. A continuous non-cooperation of the officials and non-participation of the locals often lead to the failure of the programs in Pakistan (Chaudhry, 2002). Moreover participation of the people in community development meeting leads to sense of responsibility. A process of self-reliance and self-help which breaks away dependency that kills creativity (Jewkes and Murcott, 1996; Malik, 1990). Participation is necessarily accompanied by two other phenomena called sustainability and empowerment. This troika leads successful projects because of the recommended bottom-to-top or grassroots approach in the problem solving (Ajayi and Otuya 2006; Michener, 1998). Thus the process of community development ought to be democratic combination of all ages, sexes, economic status and devoid of any geographic attachment (White, 1996).

Participation is a necessary phenomenon, which is accompanied by two other necessary terminologies sustainability and empowerment. This troika leads to the successful implementation of the projects. In developmental projects this is liability on the organizations to assure the process of participation, otherwise their projects are not funded (Michener, 1998). To internalize the process of the project length results in greater participation. This method empower the people of a particular area with skills and resources to play their role in social change (Christenson, 1989). To increase the
Towards Assessing the Role of Community Participation in Community Development at Tehsil Lal Qilla, Dir Lower, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

impact, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) shall be emphasized which includes village mapping, resource mapping, problem trees, health problems and facilities, educational avenues, poverty model, seasonal calendars, interviews, transect walks and focus group discussions (Chambers, 1997). But the vast differences among the people of the community according to their interest, sex, marital status and disability always remain a challenge for the implementers. Mostly the vulnerable members need unique kind of methodology to influence him/her from the projects. This needs a unique method of mobilization, training and awareness of self help. In this way the expectation of participations are overburdened by the community diversity. The cultural phenomena also play a barrier role in the participation process as whole because societies have given their own meanings to the disable and women who are so depressed that they can prove least beneficial in sharing information and decision making (Boyce & Lysack, 1997).

Consultation is the next important pillar, which means engaging the people in dialogue and probing people’s views. This is a two way flow of information which makes acquaintance with the project and shares their views on the project proposal. An undertaking taken after such discussion would be more fruitful. Consultation is a continuous process which should be sustained in implementation so that opportunity may be given to the neglected people. While, honest and candid participation means reasonable and genuine interests in the project. It connotes that the people involved are playing active and independent role in the process of the project implementation (Becker, 1997). Similarly, pre-planned projects hamper the way of people to better decide according to their needs (Cary, 1992). Arnstein (1996) has given a model of community participation called, “Ladder of Citizen Participation”. The model shows eight various levels of participation as given in the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8</th>
<th>Citizen Control</th>
<th>Citizen Power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Delegated Power</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Partnership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Placation</td>
<td>Tokenism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Informing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Therapy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Manipulation</td>
<td>Nonparticipation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The model elucidates that; the bottom rung ‘Manipulation’ and ‘Therapy’, corresponding to “Nonparticipation”. The third, fourth and the fifth rungs are
'Informing', 'Consultation', and 'Placation' is termed “Tokenism”. In this case the people are allowed for the expression of their views but their say is not incorporated in the actual business of decision making. The top three rung, sixth, seventh and eighth is ‘Partnership’, ‘Delegated Power’ and ‘Citizen Control’, which are termed as “Citizen Power”. This is the community participation in real sense which has long lasting effects (Arnstein, 1996). Besides, Pimbert and Pretty (1994) have given a categorized typology of community participation which include; passive participation, participation in information giving, participation by consultation, participation by material incentives, functional participation, interactive participation and Self-Mobilization (Pimbert and Pretty, 1994). Moreover Yadma (1995) has given the elements of effective participation in the developmental program which include; People Involvement in Decision Making, Identification of Appropriate Stakeholders, Dissemination of Information, Needs Identification and Goal Determination, Consultation, Genuine Interests, Accountability, Repeated Interaction, Ownership and Control. Thus, community participation is an important aspect of community development and progress and such participation is a compulsory component of the development agenda.

**Study Argument**

Historically several program have been initiated by the Government of Pakistan with the economic and technical facilitation of international aid agencies i.e. Asian Development Bank, US AID and World Bank (Chaudhry, 2002). Among them, the Village Aid was an ever first initiative formally taken by government to develop rural areas of the country in 1952 (Mallah, 1997), The Basic Democracy System introduced in 1959 (Waseem, 1982), The Comilla Experiment of 1959, Extension System (TAES) in 1961, The Rural Works Program (RWP) of 1963 (Mallah, 1997; Chaudhry, 2002), Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) 1969, The Peoples Works Program (PWP) of 1972, (Govt., of the Punjab, 1983), Barani Area Development Program (BADP) 1975 and Training and Visit (T&V) Extension System in 1977. However, these programs could not give the proposed results due to; multi-purposive, weak structure of program, top-down decision making, lack of coordination among line departments and lack of trained technical staff contributed in failure of program (Waseem, 1982; Mallah, 1997). Muhammad (1994) concludes that, lack of mutual understanding within the nation building departments an undue intervention of bureaucracy, massive politicization and minimum participation of the local leaders in implementation, neglecting the felt needs of the people lead to the failure of these programs (Khan et al., 1984, Malik, 1990; Waseem, 1982; Lodhi, 2003).
On the basis of above arguments it can be concluded that these initiatives have failed to achieve the desired goals. These programs were mainly criticized and disbanded on the grounds that in document it was a participatory process, however in actual practice a top to down approach was adopted in planning, dissemination of information, execution and exit. Neglect of the locals say in decision making, disregard for community felt needs and authoritative decision-making lead the programs to so many hindrances in way of effective community development. It is thus conspicuous that, this study would assess the current initiative of the organizations in the target community on three grounds which include local community direct participation, advancement of self-help and the implementation approach. This study would be carried on the basis of following objectives.

**Objectives of the Study**

1. To measure the level of local people participation in community development initiatives
2. To indentify that whether self-help technique was adopted during the community development program or not
3. To highlight that bottom to top approach has been followed in the decision making process

**Hypotheses of the Study**

1. Maximum the local community’s participations, maximum would be the out-put of community development program
2. Higher the focus of organization on self-help, higher would be the results of community development program
3. Maximum the bottom to top approach, higher would be the results of the program

**Material and Methods**

This study is conducted to assess the level of community participation in the community development programs implemented by the government and non-government organizations in three villages of Tehsil LalQilla, at Lower Dir, KPK, Pakistan. The universe of the study was purposively selected due to interventions of organizations after war on terror and flash floods. This research is carried out by taking community participation (independent variable) and its impact upon community development (dependent variable). The data was collected from the 258 sample based on purposive sampling from the households through interview
schedule using proportional allocation method from the beneficiaries of different programs. Tehsil Lal Qilla is composed of 34 villages, out of which a sample of three villages Bandagai, Kumber and Lal Qilla have been selected for the study (Tehsil Council Lal Qilla, 2012). The population and sample size was divided proportionately in the selected three villages, as given below in table No.3.1.

\[ n = \frac{n_i}{N_i} \]

Where;
- \( n \) = proportionate sample
- \( n_i \) = Total Household Population of the target village
- \( N_i \) = Percentage as 100
- \( N \) = Total Population Size

Table showing sample size and population size distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Village</th>
<th>HH Population Size</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kumber</td>
<td>1018</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>51.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LalQilla</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>31.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandagai</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>17.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1986</strong></td>
<td><strong>258</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Tehsil Council LalQilla, 2009).

Data analysis was carried out through Binary Logistic Regression Model which, measures the relationship between dependent variable and independent variable/s by converting the dependent variable to probability scores. Binary Logistic Model was used as an appropriate tool for regression analysis, \( Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \epsilon \); Where, \( Y \) is dependent variable, \( \beta_0 \) is Y-intercept of dependent variable, \( X \) is independent variable, \( \beta \) is slope of the line and \( \epsilon \) error term which is negligible.

Models Specification:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Binary Logistic Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Logistic Regression Model: ( Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \epsilon )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where; \( Y \) is dependent variable; \( \beta_0 \) is intercept; \( \beta_1, \beta_2 \) and \( \beta_3 \) are regression coefficient of independent variables \( X_1, X_2 \) and \( X_3 \); while, \( \epsilon \) is standard error.
Results and Discussion

In the following pages various appropriate headings has been given to illustrate the variables in details.

Uni-Variate Analysis

Uni-variate analysis include frequencies and percentage of all the variables used during the data collection process. This includes demographic findings, community participation and community development with the tables and explanation.

Demographic Profile

Demographic findings of any study are important in the data analysis as they give important generalization of the study. The following table will elaborate the age, education and socio-economic status of the respondents.

The following Table No. 2 shows age wise distribution and literacy ratio of the sample population. It was evident from the data that, out of 258 (100%) respondents, 110 (42.6%) were in the range of age group 31-34 years, 99 (38.4%) respondents were in age group of 18-30 years, while 49(19.0%) were in age group of 44-56 years. The table also showed literacy rate of the respondents, out of the total 258 (100%), 154 (59.7%) of the respondent were literate while 104 (40.3%) were illiterate. Moreover the table shows the marital status, where out of 258 (100%), 191 (74.1 %) of the interviewed persons were married while 67 (25.9%) were unmarried. The table further shows the professional status of the respondents, which depicts that out of the total 258 (100%), majority 112 (43.4%) were self-employee, 85 (32.9%) were farmers, 38 (14.7%) work overseas and 23 (8.9%) of them were the employees of some public or private organizations. It further gave us their income, which illustrate that out of 258 (100%), 97 (37.6%) of the respondents’ monthly income was in range of Rs. 11000- 16000, 59 (22.9%) were earning Rs. 17000- 22000 a month at average, 54 (20.9%) got above Rs. 23000 and 48 (18.6%) were earning in range of Rs. 5000-10000 a month. The findings of the study showed that majority of the respondents were quite prudent and responsible because majority of them was in the middle age, educated and married. Their majority was self-employed doing small business and average income of majority of the respondents was fourteen thousands.
The next section investigated the ‘community participation in the community development program’ undertaken in the target area. The following Table No. 3 illustrate the ratio of the participation of the people in the community development programs launched by organizations in the area. It was evident from the given data that out of total 258 (100%) respondents 180 (69.8%) directly participated in the community development works and 78 (30.2%) had been indirect beneficiaries of the projects. The results are in line to Cary (1970) findings, that Community Development is basically the services to encourage direct involvement of the people in the process of participation in community development works. The table further
explained the sense of reliance among the community people, which proved that out of the total 258 (100%), 202 (78.3%) were satisfied with the role played by the organization in advancement of self-reliance in the community people, while 56 (21.7%) were of the view that the organizations were not successful in advancement of self-reliance in the community as per findings of Harrison (1995) that, ‘community participation in developmental works, promote the sense of self-reliance to utilize their own resources in process of problems solution’.

The table further depicts the type of people consulted during the project assessment which occupy the first and the foremost important part of the developmental initiative. Assessment helps the organisation to identify the needs of the community people. The results depicted that out of the total 258 (100%), 91 (35.3%) respondents were of the view that only village elites were consulted during the assessment, 85 (32.9%) opted for the consultation of community leaders whereas, 82 (31.8%) observed that everybody was called to the meeting irrespective of the social status in the community. It could be concluded that the consultation was not satisfactory because village elite and community leaders were the main priority against general population. The results are supported through conclusion of Michener (1998) that, Community Participation is the most important but too complicated process because it starts from the assessment process, continue in the implementation and end with the exit strategy. This criteria lead to far reaching effects on individual empowerment, social change, economic development and political strength.

The table also impart us information about the democratic process followed during the projects, where the community people were found quite optimistic. Out of the total 258 (100%), 183 (70.9%) were of the view that democratic process was followed during the projects cycle, while 75 (29.1%) did negated the idea. The results matched the findings of William (1976) and Jewkes et.al (1996), community development ought to be democratic through affinity with ethnic combination of all ages, sexes, economic status and devoid of any geographic attachment.

It came to surface that throughout the implementation process a top–to-bottom approach was applied as confirmed by 167 (64.7%) respondents that community member had little say in the assessment and implementation. On the other hand 91 (35.5%) responded that the process was bottom to top. The results are contrary to, “Community participation is the fundamental concept of community development believing in bottom-to-top or grassroots approach in the problem solving. This method will give fruitful and long-lasting impacts (Lodhi, 2003).

The table also gives us the data regarding participation in the process of implementation. Implementation is the second important stage of project life cycle. It was found that that out of the total 258 (100%), 173 (67.1%) of the respondents were of the view that enough consultation with the people of community was done during this stage, while 85 (32.9%) disclosed that community people were ignored during implementation. The results promoted the findings of Rooper (2006) who
asserts that consultation is a continuous process which should be sustained in implementation so that opportunity may be given to the neglected people.

Furthermore it described the satisfaction of the people with the process of participation and here again majority being 159 (61.6%) of the population was satisfied while the rest 99 (38.4%) of population was not satisfied with the process of participation. The analysis support Malik, (1990); and Chaudhry (2002), that a continuous non-cooperation of the officials and non-participation of the locals lead to the failure of the programs in Pakistan.

Table: 3
People’s participation and advancement of self-reliance consultation during assessment, duration of the projects and implementation approach, consultation during implementation and community satisfaction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caption</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participation in C. D. work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>69.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>30.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advancement of self-reliance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>78.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation during assessment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Elites</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>35.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Leaders</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everybody</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>31.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of Projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>70.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation Approach</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top to Bottom</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>64.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom to top</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>35.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation during implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>67.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction with the process of participation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>61.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>38.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Development

Community Development was the dependent variable of the study through which we were ascertaining the possible changes made by the organizations through their implemented programs in the target area. The given Table No. 4 states that, out of 258 (100%), 246 (95.3%) respondents were of the opinion that they have directly listened the word community development from the intervening organizations, while 12 (4.7%) negated the listening of such word from the organizations working in their community. This means that majority of the respondents have been included in the meetings and they have been given briefing about the development programs.

The next part of the table tells us about contribution to community development. It was surfaced that 239 (92.6%) were of the view that the organizations were successful to bring community development through reconstruction. A minority of 19 (7.4%) were of the opinion that community development was not brought through reconstruction of infrastructure. The results of variable showed that extremely positive role had been played in the mention regard and the results were tangible.

The next part of the table explicit that, out of 258 (100 %), 213 (82.6 %) argued that the organizations were successful in the development of human capital while 45 (17.4%) were of the view that they were not successful in their goal to develop human capital. Here again the people attitudes have been positively modified through initiatives and have long lasting impacts.

The table further expresses promotion of the self-help by the intervening organizations. It came to knowledge that out of the total 258 (100%), 173 (67.1%) are of the view that community development programs have promoted the lessons of self-help in the target area while 85 (32.9%) expressed their views that the organizations have failed to promote the lessons of self-help in the target community. The results showed that the organizations were successful in promoting the main idea of community development. Complying with the findings of Chambers (1997) the community development method focuses on the democratic process of just participation in the developmental activities by accentuating self-help, and a due emphasize on the emergence of local leadership in community revitalization.

The table further explores that, out of the total 258 (100%), majority 169 (65.5%) of the target population answered that human resource of the target community were not utilized for the process of the community development, while 89 (34.5%) responded that human resources of the community were utilized on and off in the programs. The next part of the table clarify that, out of 258 (100 %), 144
(55.8%) argued that the organizations used the natural resources of the community in the developmental programs. On the other hand 114 (44.2%) were of the view that natural resources of the community were not brought in direct use for the community development.

The output of the first variable is against while the results of the last one support the finding of Arnstein, (1969); Cohen and Uphoff, (1980) et.al., the chief advantage of the active community involvement in developmental works lead the implementers to have easy accessibility to human and natural resources and the attainment of collective goals. These in turn enhance the sense of ownership in the members and mature exit strategy (Rifkin, 1990; and WHO, 1991).

The table further shows that, out of the total 258 (100%), 144 (55.8%) claimed that the organizations guided the people regarding sustainable development through their different programs. On the contrary 114 (44.2%) were of the view that no such guidance was underscored by the intervening organisations through their community development initiatives in the target community. The next part of the table clarified that, out of the total 258 (100%), majority 165 (64.0%) of the target population responded that no such proper training was arranged for the target community, 93 (36.0%) replied that they got proper training in the community development programs. The findings of this variable contradict Lodhi (2003) conclusion, who opines that community participation is a means to educate the citizens and escalate their skills.

The second last section of the table depicts the information about local leadership. Out of the total 258 (100%), majority 145 (56.2%) of the target population responded that the programs contributed to the development of local leadership, 113 (43.8%) replied that no contribution was made by the programs toward the development of local leadership. Complying with the findings of Midgeley et al (1986) who found that community development method focuses on the democratic process of just participation in the developmental activities by accentuating self-help, and a due emphasize on the emergence of local leadership in community revitalization. The final part of the table clarifies that out of the total 258 (100%), 194 (75.2%) opined that the organizations did not form any CBOs for the implementation and sustainability, 64 (24.8%) orated that the organizations have been working through the local CBOs. The results of this study were quite contradictory to that of Pimbert and Pretty, (1994) who strictly observe that interactive participation means cooperative investigation to combined activities. Here the formation of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) are made or revise and strengthen the previous one.
Towards Assessing the Role of Community Participation in Community Development at Tehsil Lal Qilla, Dir Lower, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Table: 4
Understanding community development, contribution to community development through reconstruction, contribution to community development through human capital developments, promotion of self-help, utilization of human and natural resources of the target area, proper training on skills development, contribution of programs to local leadership and formation of CBOs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caption</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Understanding of term “Community Development”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>95.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution to CD through Infrastructure Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>92.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution to CD through Human Capital Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>82.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of Self-help Lesson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>67.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>258</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilization of community’s human resources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilization of community’s natural resources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>44.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guidance about sustainable development</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>114</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proper training on skills development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>64.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution of organisation toward the local leadership</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>43.8</td>
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**Formation of CBOs**

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>64</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|       | 24.8| 75.2| 100.0%

**Bi-Variate Analysis**

To get the extent of relation between the independent and dependent variables, Binary Logistic Regression was used as given in the following Table No. 5.

The model analyzed the desired results from the given data that highlights the significance level of independent variables upon dependent variable. The model displayed contains three independent variables i.e. advancement of self-reliance, bottom to top approach and maximum involvement of locals. The ‘p’ value for ‘advancement of self-reliance’ is (0.01) and hence there is a significant relation between independent and dependent variable. The Exponent/Beta (Odds Ratio) for this observation showed 3.089 which means, a community program emphasizing self-reliance in community would get better results in community development and a unit increase in the said variable (self-reliance) the corresponding variable (community development) would increase by 3.089 times. The results are supported by findings of Jewkes and Murcott, (1996) who asserts that community participation is a process of self-reliance and self-help which breaks away dependency that kills creativity.

The second observation is ‘bottom to top approach adopted during programs’ having a value of (p=0.024). The results are again significant and showed a relation between the two variables. The Exponent/Beta (Odds Ratio) for the given variable is 0.320 which means, that, one unit increase in the mentioned variable the corresponding dependent variable would increase by 0.320 times. The results were in consonance to the findings of Ajayi and Otuya (2006), who recommended the bottom-to-top or grassroots approach in the problem solving within the community development, is a fundamental way of community participation.

The next variable is ‘maximum involvement of locals’ with the value found (p=0.001) is highly significant and thus a relation between the two variable is evident. The Exponent/Beta (Odds Ratio) for this variable is 4.685 which means, that, one unit increase in the mentioned variable the corresponding variable would increase by 4.685 times. Michener, (1998) and White, (1996) observed that,
participation is a necessary phenomenon which is accompanied by two other necessary terminologies sustainability and empowerment. This troika leads to the successful implementation of the projects.

### Table: 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>S.E.</th>
<th>Wald</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
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<td>Advancement of self-reliance</td>
<td>1.128</td>
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<td>Bottom to top approach</td>
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<td>0.024</td>
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<td>Maximum involvement of locals</td>
<td>1.544</td>
<td>0.486</td>
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<td>0.001</td>
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<td>Constant</td>
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<td>1.022</td>
<td>3.554</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.059</td>
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### Conclusions

Community development is a holistic term encompassing several methods and tools to work for the betterment of the communities and societies. This include the participatory rural appraisal, democratic way of selection, targeting the most vulnerable in the community, access of information to everyone, inclusion of the whole population in the program throughout the project life cycle, advancing the motto of self-help and self-reliance and utilization of the human and natural resources of the area. But often these and some other basic important things are neglected in the assessment, implementation and wind up which lead to low results of the programs.

Despite numerous interventions the results of the programs are often negligible. This is because either the target group is not properly selected, the felt needs are not identified or the implementation is biased. This situation exists through the world but population of the rural areas are more disadvantaged in this regard especially in Pakistan. This practice of imposed programs without community consultation leads to the wastage of time, money and energy without any tangible results. The current study primarily aims to explore the level of participation of the community people in the development programs at Tehsil Lal Qilla District Dir Lower, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan; and would focus on the ultimate results of the numerous projects implemented in the area after the war on terror 2009 and the flash floods of 2010.
The results of the study were quite satisfactory and majority of the variables gives responses in consonance with the basic idea of community development. Majority of the people of the target area were found satisfactory with the initiated programs and they opined that due consultation has been taken in the major steps of program implementation. In conclusion, the major outcomes of this study revealed that the intervening organizations have observed community participation and thus have fruitful results in the community. Among the other pillars of participation, advancement of self-reliance, bottom to top approach and maximum involvement of locals were found most significant for the development of the target community.

**Recommendations**

Firstly, alongside the role of local leaders, maximum human and natural resources of the target area should be utilized in the community development projects. This would increase the importance of the people, value the existing resources and would contribute in sense of ownership. This practice also leads to the reliability and importance of local resources and a belief of its use and reuse in the future by the community.

Secondly, female shall be given importance in the assessment and implementation because they are more vulnerable and suffer a lot in emergencies and disasters. In the rural areas especially in Pashtun dominated areas the female are seldom made the part of the programs which lead to their further degradation. During the current programs no such specialized project has been initiated in the area to work for the betterment of the female cult. Inclusion of female in general programs are also necessitated by research studies as it lead to the strengthening of the family and the whole society.

Thirdly, long duration projects should be preferred due to their positive impacts on the attitudinal and behavioural change in the long run. Small project of limited span often lead to the waste of money and resources and shall therefore be elongated to have sustainable effect on the society.

Lastly, people with disabilities are often neglected in community development programs while they deserve the right to be facilitated in their day today life. Their inclusion and participation shall be maintained in the same or separate program so that everyone in the society may be targeted and benefitted from the project.
Towards Assessing the Role of Community Participation in Community Development at Tehsil Lal Qilla, Dir Lower, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

References


Towards Assessing the Role of Community Participation in Community Development at Tehsil Lal Qilla, Dir Lower, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa


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Identification Of Managerial Problems Faced By Primary School Head Teachers In Quetta

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Zeenat Sana Baloch
Department of Balochi
University of Balochistan

Abstract

The primary schools year is an important phase of children education. The objective of this research was to identify the managerial problems faced by Primary Schools Head teachers. For primary data the sample was comprised 10 school heads 100 teachers from the primary schools, questionnaires were distributed among teachers and head teachers. The samples were randomly selected. Results showed that teachers were trying to achieve the students learning outcomes. A large number of head teachers agreed that they knew the process of school management and they were able to control the management of schools. They were trained by the education department regarding primary school management. But on the other hand less number of professional trainings were available for primary school teachers and head teachers. There were some evidences that most of the non-government organizations introduced some training programs for primary school teachers. Most of the head teachers of primary schools faces the shortage of physical and human resources in their schools. A number of head teachers had no qualification related to school management. It was concluded that almost all the in charge and teachers had no clear concept regarding curriculum 2006. Majority of the head teachers had no ability to manage the learning and teaching process. They were found incompetent for report writing and implement their decisions in jurisdiction of school. It was recommended that new posts should be created for head teachers in primary schools and their job description should be cleared. All the incharges or head teachers should be trained in school management and resource management.

Keywords: Education Policy, Managerial Problems, Primary School Head Teachers.
Introduction

According to UNICEF (2011), Balochistan education system face major challenges like high dropout rate from schools, low enrolment and low survival rate of children. According to data only 23 percent of students move from primary to middle section. At secondary classes the enrolment ratio reduces to 14%. Literacy rate among girls are low as compared to boys education due to lack of basic facilities in primary schools, socio-cultural restriction high dropout rate among girls etc.

In Millennium Summit 2000, all the government from different countries agreed to achieve the targets of MDGs. The Millennium Development Goals, have been adopted by Baluchistan. Regarding education the targets of MDGs are not achieved yet.

The primary schools year is an important phase of children education. Here the parents and teachers want to build every child’s confidence and desire to learn.
The primary school develops in each child 21st century competencies and prepares them equipped with skills to navigate a fast changing world. In primary school, child grows up to become confident person, active contributor and a good citizen and the child develops his knowledge skills, development language and character.

A number of the primary school in Baluchistan consists of 2 to 3 classrooms and mostly two teachers. Only few primary schools have up to five teachers. The senior teacher would be the head of the school, whose responsibilities is to manage the primary school resources and human resource. Mostly primary schools consist of 20 to 150 students. The school heads face many problems regarding low quantity of resources, less sitting space for children etc.

The Primary education in Baluchistan faces a number of problems there problem may be bad infrastructure lack of basic facilities, Untrained teachers etc. The Muslim came in South East Asia with strong education system in the shape of elementary mosque schools. Their education system was based on Islamic ideology. They declared the British Raj changed mass education. The Schooling got relate to the job the education system was related to the political purpose. The colonization of British affected the education system of Muslims. The education was totally neglected by the British rule with the passage of time the east India Company felt the need of education nature than they introduced education in Sub continent (Saeda, 1999).

As compare the other province the Baluchistan is still struggling to introduce a better primary education system Baluchistan has a dispersed Population with less number of primary school many cosmetic measure have been taken only to raise funds from donor agencies. The primary schools are not supporting the increasing number of student managerial problem, poor monitoring system are the basic reasons behind there satiation.

Primary School management is an important factor each educational level has polices for proper use of resources, the implementation of decision is controlled by the management, the decisions are implemented to produce expected results, the administrative management try to channelize the educational resource and human resource within the school, the manager in Primary school level look after the teaching pedagogies of the teachers and learning of the student. The Primary school manager is also responsible for providing basic education, to develop communication skills and to introduce Islamic thought and transfer of Culture from generation to generation.

Baluchistan is facing with low literacy rate the Primary enrolment ratio is very low about half of the children are out of school the primary school infrastructure and system is not up to date .A Number of gaps exist in the management of
primary school system also positive change has been observed in mental and
social development of primary school children. This study analyzed the
managerial problems faced by human resource in primary school of Quetta city.
Some of the objectives of the study are as follows:

Objectives

- To identify the managerial problems, faced by Primary Schools In
  charge/Heads
- To identify the problem faced by primary school teachers in term of
  teaching and management.
- It was further to be determined how these managerial problems affected
  the progress of primary schools.

The finding of study may serve as source of guidance to the In-charge of primary
schools. It can also give guidance to education officers and authorities of
education department. They may be able to get real knowledge about managerial
problem of primary school. The finding of this study may work for the removal of
deficiencies exists in primary school managerial problems faced by schools head.
The present study is valuable for education department policy makers and for the
government of Baluchistan. The study highlights basic managerial Problem in
Primary school for community.

Research Questions of the Study

- What are the basic problems faced by the primary School in charge?
- What strategies are adopted by schools manager to solve to basic issues of
  primary schools?

Literature Review

Literacy plays an important role in human development and through this people
can fight against poverty. Literacy has a great influence on health, social and
economic condition of any state. Literate person have better economic prospect
than an illiterate one. The primary school direct affects the primary school
student’s development. Primary schools can easily change a student into confident
person who has a strong sense of the child grow at to become an active
contributor who is able to work effectively in team and is innovative, he can also
be a self-directed learner who reflects and take responsibility of its own (MICS,
2004).

In Education Reforms, the developed countries have focused on the school
management and some organizations have also some contribution. The schools
have open system; this system has inputs, processes, output and feedback. The most important factors that affects academic quality is its education process and management, and the management depend upon managers, which is head of the school. The school manager is one of the most important factors that affect student achievement. School head have role to shape the teachers development, determine the educational goal and take step to achieve the education objectives (Bunwaree, 2009).

The invention oriented education models depends upon a fruitful cooperation among decision makers and public administration and representatives and organizations related to the scientific society therefore it is more essential for both to work collectively for efficient development and improvement of education system. In this respect major pre-requisites are to be met. The reports related to education are extremely sensitive due to the inherited stress among political interest of administration in representing itself as the best and actual situation of such reporting through which the process of evaluation is presented and priorities are derived for the planning of education. The stress among the administrators of government and decision makers gives an augment of conflicting thoughts among distribution of roles in between both the administrators and decision makers on one side and research entities on other side. a lot of politicians claims the reports are written by civil servants under their personal directions and the scientific society are purely responsible for the production of this data whereas this badly decreases the reporting function and information related to the process of education (Project, A.F, 2007).

The management of education and administration of education are the terms which are being used having the same meaning. In many cases it is referred to the daily routines of head of schools and school principals, whereas in other cases this term is used to indicate two dissimilar functions, executed by two dissimilar offices such as administration and management. In Zimbabwe the school head is the CEO, they are recruited by government, their responsibilities comprised of implementing government rules and obedience and management of human resources and material resources such as to perform both management and administrative jobs (Domike, & Edward, 2014).

School is consists of employees which includes teaching staff and non-teaching staff and learners and parents each of the personality is having their own expectations, the function of a head of an institute is provide an encouraging environment to enhance common understanding and synchronization among all to work collectively and in collaboration for the promotion of students and school community. The students are main focus towards the mission of school therefore all the related activities should boost to promote the interest. In this regard it is significant to draw attention of students towards the understanding of conclusion
taken and to have active role making of decisions therefore courage of good quality governance, it is the responsibility of head of institution for having consultation and enlist active participation for the smooth running and better management of schools. The head of the institute and his helpers must work together for making the institute a wide-ranging place collectively for all level of students and provide them the same opportunities for learning together. Human differences being a natural phenomenon so it does also reflects in the school culture. Every person has to be treated optimistic. Equal opportunities has to be provided to all students for participating and sharing in the efforts through an extensive range of working methodology and treatment of individuals (Cheruto, & Kyalo, 2010).

The study show that in Pakistan there are 158,378 primary schools with a student strength of 17,043,460 and having 447,890 teachers, out of the total primary schools 37.8 percent schools are not having fences, 32.3 percent are not having facility of drinking water, 56.4 percent are having no electricity, 40.5 percent are having no toilet facility and in 6.8 percent primary schools there is no building. According to the constitution of 1973 all the children are having equality of rights towards liberty of opinion, quality education and right of safety and healthy atmosphere/environment. Global communities focusing and claiming the process of education is a major entrance towards prosperity, social and economic development, harmony, peace, respect for people, law and self-adequacy (Farooq, 2013).

While defining Education Administration policies in Pakistan the distribution of responsibilities between provinces and central government are defined in the constitution of Pakistan 1973, The federal Ministry for education is overall responsible development and management of national policies and plans and programs related to education including the development of curriculum whereas the implementation of these policies local government is responsible. All the provinces are having their own Education Department. The institutions related to education situated in the capital are managed directly by Education Ministry. Pakistan is facing lots of difficulties for the improvement of providing education in 1990s for example inadequate buildings of schools, lack of basic facilities, untrained teachers, Lacking of classrooms, non-availability of textbooks. According to the information by Ministry of Education Pakistan passed law on mandatory education (eight years) (Norric, 2006).

**Methodology**

The study was qualitative in nature and focused on primary data. The primary source of data was analyzed for the study. The sample was comprised 10 school heads and 100 teachers from the primary schools. The sample was randomly collected. Data
was collected through two different type of questionnaire. One questionnaire was prepared for school head teachers (incharge) and second for teachers.

**Research Method**

This study was qualitative in its nature. Two types of questionnaire were the research tools for the study. The following were the respondents for the study; Head Teachers (Primary Schools Incharge) and Primary School Teachers. The primary schools of district Quetta was total population for this research and ten primary schools incharge and hundred primary school teachers were sample size. The study was limited to government boy’s and girl’s primary school of Quetta City. This topic has a great importance and it was necessary to find out the managerial problem. The role of primary schools has direct impact on children cognitive, physical and emotional development.

**Analysis and Results**

The results of the question regarding managerial problem reveals that the basic managerial problems that the head teachers were facing during their school’s duty were as followings; There were very few proper buildings for schools, so the classes were not enough for the students, the head teachers faces overcrowded classes. Secondly community people doesn’t co-operate with teachers and head teachers regarding the repairing of schools building. There were limited number of teachers in most of the primary schools; There were shortage of teachers specially for the subject of English and Math. In most of the schools, absence of peons and sweepers were common, the problem of convince was also the major problem faced by head teachers, Basic facilities were not available such as water, gas and electricity. No trainings regarding management of primary schools were given to the teachers and head teachers; most of the time no funds were given to the educational authorities and funds were not distributed equally. Absentees of students and teachers impact the schools performance. According to the results mostly schools were situated in urban areas, the people were illiterate and there was a great problem of communication among parents and teachers. Due to poverty, students were not having proper uniform and shoes, they couldn’t afford the expend ties of school like books, bags and stationary. This situation affected the performance of teachers and head teachers.

The result of question about resolving the problems explore that majority of the people said that mostly DDOs are responsible to resolve the problems of the schools. That majority of participants said that Government should approve new buildings for the students so more and more buildings must be constructed in the schools to overcome with the problems of classrooms. Convince facilities should be provided to the students and teachers specially busses, check and balance on the authorities whether they are working properly or not, Funds should be provided on time. The school administration must organize parents’ teacher meetings on regular
More teachers must be appointed to overcome with the problem of teachers. Trainings for the staff should be arranged so they can have more trained faculty.

The analysis of the questions regarding suggestions to improve the management of schools reveals that most of the participant’s responses were that more trainings should be given for the management of schools, different programs must be organized to enhance the qualities of students, co-operation among parents and teachers regarding to the progress of students. Funding must be provided, Qualification of the teachers is not enough according to their posts more qualified teachers should be appointed. The over age teachers do not give quality time to their students. Trainings regarding curriculum should be given to the teachers. The problem of peons must be overwhelmed and last the problem of convince should be observed because of bad weather in the province students face difficulties for the outback so more vehicle should be provided from the side of Government to overcome with the problem of convince.

Discussion

The role of Primary School management can’t be ignored. Thousands of primary schools are functioning in urban and rural areas of Baluchistan. The Government of Baluchistan is extremely interested to open a new Primary Schools in Suburb areas and to appoint fresh human resource belong to the same communities. Most of the Primary Schools consisted of two to three classrooms with three to five teachers, beside this a number of schools having single teachers. The main job of the Primary head teachers or incharge is to manage the physical and human resources of school. According to results most of the head teachers were satisfied with their teacher’s performance. They were on the view that teachers are trying to achieve the students learning outcome from the targeted groups. A large number of head teachers agreed that they knew the process of school management and they were able to control the management of schools. They were trained by the education department regarding primary school management. But on the other hand less number of professional trainings was available for primary school teachers and head teachers. There were some evidences that most of the non-government organizations introduced some training programs for primary school teachers. Most of the primary schools face the shortage of physical and human resources. Most of the female participate agreed that they know resource management but male participants were not agreed. A number of teachers had no qualification related to school management. The qualification of aged teachers was matric and intermediate. Some teachers had completed their professional degree i.e. B.Ed. and M.Ed. The performance of qualified teachers was better than non-qualified teachers. The curriculum of B.Ed. and M.Ed having school management and resource management contents. Approximately 16 to 20 subjects
are thought in B.Ed. and M.Ed to most of the subject was related to school management.

**Conclusions**

Balochistan is a largest province of Pakistan and it has a dispersed population. A large number of primary school having two to three classrooms, a small number of washroom, and faces a shortage to drinking water. A primary schools incharge was among the three or four JVT teachers in school. No permanent post of incharge existed in such primary schools. Management needs professionally sound people having the basic knowledge of school management. But for primary school incharge, no refresher course or training program was introduced by education department for the professional development of primary school teachers and head teachers regarding school management. How to manage the resource, how to make sure the availability of safe drinking water, how to manage the sewerage system, how to assess the teachers teaching pedagogies, how to control the dropout rate in schools were the basic problems of primary schools. Practice of corporal punishment, attitude of teachers toward students and head teachers, Absentees of teachers in rural area, were the other problems. It was found that there was no special or annual budget for the proper running of primary schools. These problems directly affected the performance of schools manager. The school managers were satisfied with their management but their knowledge were very low and they were not up to date.

If was also concluded that almost all the incharge and teachers had no clear concept regarding curriculum 2006. Curriculum 2006 is the currently implemented curriculum for primary and secondary school. A project was launched by USAID for the implementation and introduction of national curriculum in Baluchistan. But above mentioned project was introduced in twelve districts of Province. The primary school teachers had no clarity about updated curriculum. Even most of the teachers did not know about major objectives of curriculum and education. Majority of the head teachers had no ability to manage the learning and teaching process according to curriculum 2006. They were unable to formulate a checklist for the monitoring of educational activities with in the primary schools. They were found incompetent for report writing and implement their decisions in jurisdiction of school.

**Recommendations**

- New posts should be created for head teachers in primary school and their job description should be cleared.
- All the incharges or head teachers should be trained in school management and resource management.
- A special training program should be introduced by education department regarding curriculum 2006 for teachers and head teachers.
• A budget should be provided on annually basis for primary schools in Quetta.
• A strong communication system should be built between all the stakeholders of education department.
• The primary schools should be encouraged in cluster program and handsome capital should be provided to primary schools.
• The primary education should be separated form secondary education. A separate directorate should be functional for primary section.
• All non-government organizations should introduce new project for the capacity building of head teachers regarding school management.

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Stabilizing Between Work And Family: Professional Mothers’ Struggle To Achieve Success

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Abstract

Paid work and family life adjustment has attracted attention of researchers for quite a long time. The gender division of labour has been changed in many societies due to social, political and economic factors. The aim of this study was to explore the level of satisfaction and strategy patterns of professional mothers in socialization of their children. The study has used quantitative and qualitative data collection tools. Sixty professional mothers were interviewed from various professions using purposive sampling method. 78% of respondents said that they are satisfied with their children’s education and personality development. It is recommended that government should provide day-care facilities at workplace for working women so that they can focus on their work effectively.

Keywords: Professional Mothers’, Work & Family.

Balance between time and priorities leads to success. (A Doctor)

She never quite leaves her children alone at home, even when she doesn’t take them alone. (Margerat Culkin Banning)
Introduction

The fundamental unit of each society is the family. Families make up the structure of each group and ought to be esteemed for the essential part they hold in keeping individuals together. The leaders of each familial unit have an obligation. Usually, it father’s primary role is considered to be breadwinner – working seven days to oblige his family financially. The mother is assigned role of the homemaker managing the children and the house. In contemporary world, changing political, economic and social structures has altered the supposedly ‘natural’ roles of men and women. Karaim (2003) observe that father accept a more unique part in the lives of his children and in the running of the family. The mother has become more unique outside of the home, much of the time by working. However, the changing roles have faced acceptance and rejection with respect to the interest and consequences of having women work outside of the home (Karaim, 2003).

It is achievable to be a woman, a mother, and a career woman. Many have done it with the help of society, and others have battled unending opportunities to exhibit the same. Nowadays it is both, charming and officeholder upon mothers to be working, like their counterparts. Still, in many societies it is perceived that women’s primary role is to take care of children and working mothers are unable to fulfil that responsibility. While researchers argue that ‘a working mother is not a not too bad mother, a working mother can, really, be a better mother’ (Poduval & Poduval, 2009).

Another area of concern related to working mothers is place of women’s paid work. Inside this broad term, concealed are two interesting measures of working women: the homemaker who works from home and the woman who works a long way from home while making sense of how to fulfil her maternal commitments. The World is changing and women are becoming part of paid jobs especially in the period of recessions creating unemployment among men at a higher rate than women (Hirshman, 2006; Sayer et al., 2004).

Even though, the concept of paid work has been acknowledged nevertheless she herself and the society try to attest the change of role. The working mother tries to keep the persuading position that she is working for her own sustenance, as well as for the improvement of the family. Something like, "a working woman who put herself out for the child's purpose". Although justifying "working" takes away a great part of the issues a working mother needs to confront (Wilson, 2006).

Working women who become mothers often face difficult situations during their career as whether or not they continue their employment, moreover part-time or
full-time, and where she left her child during her working hours. National policies regarding family, behaviour of society and parental preferences influence mothers’ decision to continue work or not. Therefore, decision of mothers’ employment is not only dependent on child care decision. Finally employment conditions and child care need to be managed to return to the labour market.

Many researches prove that the way that data and investigation of working moms, and of class qualifications among working moms, is inadequate. It likewise indicates the presence of a division of thought and depiction regarding working moms that is of genuine concern. Doing, clothing, vacuuming, and cleaning washrooms should be possible late during the evening, at a young hour in the morning, or quickly put off. "They feel a sense of empowerment. If they're earning money, they feel that disaster is less likely to hit them." (USA Today, 2000)

The subject of women’s work at home and outside needs to be seen from husband’s perspective as well. Why do most spouses see the unbalanced division of residential work in their families as reasonable? First, women don't esteem family work for the errands themselves, yet for the feeling of achievement they feel for dealing with a home well. There is a sure measure of energy that accumulates to working moms who manage family life. Likewise, working moms accomplish a feeling of gender difference affirmation for function admirably done. While family unit administration duties may affect working moms, family unit requests are more effortlessly masterminded than child care thus the anxiety is normally not as great. Similarly, maybe doing enthusiastic work is not related with seen push since women, paying little respect to business status, are associated to view feeling fill in as fundamentally the obligation of females. They may take pride in direct correspondence, social-passionate upkeep in the relationship, and their office at going up against issues, communicating warmth, and taking part in self revelation. Most working mothers have an assertive, active sense of their emotional labor. To increase mother’s labor force participation three developments were essential a) demographic trends such as increasing multiplicity of families and workplaces and the inactivity of mothers' labor force participation. Researchers paid attention to the topics of gender, time and division of labor. In the 2000 - 2010 decade, various reviews demonstrated that men's and women' distribution of time to paid and unpaid work had turned out to be more comparable, with the gender gap crevice in the unpaid work of cooking, cleaning, and child care narrowing considerably. The littler gender gap in housework was an after effect of an expansion in men's time, additionally a vast decrease in women' chance in these exercises. As for child care, all the narrowing was a direct result of an expansion in men's chance with their children: Beginning in the mid-1980s, married fathers’ opportunity to spent time with their kids started to increment (Bianchi et al., 2006).
All investigations of housework gave confirm on a set number of causal clarifications for men’s generally low commitment - the time accessibility clarification, the relative assets record, or some variation of the gender gap point of view that accentuated either the part of gender ideology or the possibility of housework as "doing gender." Despite the vast number of studies, there rose no prevailing accord on the most powerful clarification for the diligence of the gender division of work in the home. Asserting that men’s and women’s paid and unpaid work was meeting underscored discerning basic leadership and time accessibility as the key clarification (Sayer, 2005).

The term enthusiastic care work is utilized to highlight the emotional and uncomodifiable part of moms' minding in instruction. Enthusiastic care work includes a relationship that is substantively distinctive. Lynch (1989) distinguished 'love work' as passionate care work performed inside cozy connections, a work that is other coordinated or heteronymous (Jaggar, 1995; Kittay and Feder, 2001), and a basic work, essentially involved in cultivating the relationship in essence. Lynch proposes that this kind of care work is extraordinary in light of the fact that you can't, for instance, pay somebody to eat with your accomplice 'as though it was you', or in this occurrence, to take choices about your child's care and tutoring. 'as though it was you' your nearness is required for the relationship to work.

Others have proposed that male engagement in customary instructive care work is additionally classed, and that white collar class men have more assets/capitals that enable them to get required in supporting a few parts of their youngsters' training. Without a doubt, leading the pack in basic leadership at pivotal instructive circumstances can be viewed as a major aspect of the status of working class. However, David et al. (1994) inside and out investigation of family procedures required in picking auxiliary schools, found while choices were frequently observed as the duty of moms, that fathers were regularly required to fluctuating degrees. This was connected to race or potentially gender of the child, however not especially to class. With respect to their material, social and passionate substances, moms share a typical view that tending to kids and their training is a need. Not to care implies not to love, and given that there are no options inside talks of care, not to love would be practically unimaginable and profoundly unethical for a mother (Brien, 2007).

Most people experience an arrangement of clashing feelings, intentions, and needs as they travel through life. Since women are particularly subject to auxiliary uncertainty in which they should pick between contrary objectives. Among the group of passionate women encounter from “fear of accomplishment" to "dread of disappointment" or from the "need to sustain" to the “need to accomplish" nobody feeling decides conduct. Or maybe, as women battle with clashing feelings, they
will conquer a few and follow up on others. Their decisions are in this manner more inclined to mirror the blend of basic requirements and openings accessible to them when basic life choices are made than to speak to the destined unfurling of their “woman like identities” or the declaration of a uniform and unmistakably female voice (Gerson, 1985). In the greater part of the world in many times of history, women have made an essential, guide commitment to the financial support of the family. This commitment has quite often incorporated the handling of nourishment and fiber, and the cleaning and requesting of utensils, garments and abiding (Hoffman, 1975).

Until the point when present day times, lawful furthermore, social practices, solidified with the dormancy of longstanding religious and informational conventions, restricted women’s passageway and enthusiasm for the workforce. Money related dependence upon men, and accordingly the poor monetary status of women, has had a comparable impact, particularly as occupations have pushed toward getting to be professionalized over the nineteenth and twentieth century (Attanayake).

Also, more settled family who deal with more energetic kinfolk set aside a few minutes and space for mothers to return to the work drive (Birch, 2005). Then again, having at least three kids can make more noteworthy disturbance moms' work directions than having two kids. The previous gathering of moms leave their pre-maternity employments more circumstances spend longer out of the workforce and are additionally more prone to have bring down pre-maternity engagement with the formal workforce (Karin & Rindfuss, 2000). Domestic work incorporates: (a) housework, for example, cooking, doing clothing, and cleaning the house; (b) child care; and, all the more as of late scientists have widened the definition to coordinate (c) passionate work. Enthusiastic work or feeling work was to get the work normally done by women to share by and by with associates, regulate conflicts, and keep up the relationship. To the extent that working mothers join paid work with family responsibilities, and in addition have critical commitment in regards to nearby work, juggling different parts may well incite work-family battle, part finished weight, and stress. Late research demonstrates stress is most noteworthy among working moms when requests are high at both work and home. ‘When part over-burden happens, the constructive outcomes of work for working moms are alleviated. Working moms offer recedence to their family characters when work-family clashes emerge, while fathers have a tendency to be more work focused in their personality.

The topic of work-life adjust is generally viewed as being less demanding for expert and administrative women. Beyond any doubt women and men in expert and administrative occupations improve work life privileges from their bosses. All the more especially, profoundly taught (administrative and proficient)
women work longer hours than women in the lower word related groupings. Working hours have been exhibited to be the central point related with levels of work life weight. Administrative and proficient women work longer hours than women in the lower word related groupings. Administrative and proficient women, notwithstanding when they work all day more often than not assume liability for the larger part of childcare and local work in their family unit (Scott et al., 2008).

Despite the fact that both men and women are members in the work showcase their relationship to the foundation of home has contrasts in its effect and impact and subsequently in the level of flexibility of work cooperation also (Mangas & Marcos, 2008).

Parenthood may have a long reach for the duration of women' lives, yet this examination has demonstrated that its effect on women’s’ vocations lessens over the life course. Kids lessen work compel cooperation, yet this impact is most grounded when women are more youthful, in their 30s, when their kids are more youthful as well. Sometime down the road, as kids age, there might be counter weights for moms to build their work supply to meet the monetary needs of more established kids. Though earlier research has by and largely overlooked choice into the work constraint and essentially evaluated wage punishments among working women, we particularly tried for a parenthood crevice in business. The prizes of moms' vocations, both regarding compensation and work related status, likewise seem to recover ground as women age into their 50s, however with a few contracts by equality. Though moms with at least three youngsters keep on suffering huge wage punishments of no less than 4% for each child ways into their 50s, bring down equality moms have by and large limited the wage crevice with childless women by their 40s. Actually, comes about propose that having just a single child never fundamentally harms a mother's wages (Kahn et al., 2014).

**Working Women in Pakistan**

Women in the workforce earning wages or a compensation are a piece of a cutting edge wonder, one that created in the meantime as the development of paid work for men, yet women have been tested by disparity in the workforce. Until the point that cutting edge times, legitimate and social practices, consolidated with the dormancy of longstanding religious and instructive traditions, limited women’ entrance and interest in the workforce. Monetary reliance upon men, and thusly the poor financial status of women, has had a similar effect, especially as occupations have progressed toward becoming professionalized over the nineteenth and twentieth hundreds of years (Attanayake).

In Pakistan a new culture is developing swiftly. Women have been seen making improvement in each division of life. Pakistan's female populace is evaluated to
be 48.65 percent of the aggregate, the dominant part of which lives in the nation's country regions. In rural Pakistan open doors for women are still lower than those the restricted ones for their sisters in the urban focuses. As per Labor Force Statistics (LFS) 2012-2013, of the assessed 180 million individuals, just 12.51 million Pakistani females of different ages are in work or the like (Mirza, 2014).

Karachi

Karachi is main financial hub of Pakistan. The cosmopolitan city is providing financial assistance to every citizen. In Karachi women are leading a prominent working role. The trend of mothers’ employment is increasing day by day.

In this regard mothers said that increasing inflation had made it compulsory for the mothers to get a suitable employment. The expenses of daily routine cannot be met easily without the job of mothers. Moreover, mothers do job for the sake of better education and training of their children. Students and teachers mutually expressed that working of mother and father jointly has become very essential for the family expenses (Almani, et al., 2012) however women who are doing multiple tasks with a little support from their husbands or families are burdened more than mothers stayed at home.

Objectives

- To find out strategy and behaviour patterns of professional mothers towards their children.
- To find out satisfaction of professional mothers and their children towards each other
- To find out does communication gap between mother-child relationships exists.

Questions

The study of role of a mother in upbring a child in today’s times is very important because the number of married working women is increasing day by day. It’s difficult to fulfil both roles a full professional and a good mother also. Therefore the proposed study aims to find out issues of professional mothers in fulfilling their roles. Professional mothers have to do much in their short time because they don’t have enough time to spend with their children. This sometimes creates dissatisfaction among mothers and children and develops communication gap in mother-child relationship. Furthermore, professional mother faces more burdens in maintaining balance between her professional and personal life. This research study examines does professional mother remains successful in fulfilling her multiple roles especially concerned to her children.
Hypothesis
1. Professional mothers play better role in upbringing their children because of their active role in society.
2. Professional mothers usually have less communication gap.
3. Professional mothers bear and face a lot of difficulties in life including playing a role in upbringing their children.
4. Methodology

The study has used quantitative and qualitative data collection tools; which help identifying the research problem in a particular social, cultural and historical background. The methods used in this study are based on structured interviews. Interviews are taken from professional mothers at executive posts. Sixty professional mothers are interviewed from various professions like teachers, doctors, engineers, managerial posts, principals and media person’s. 10 women are selected from each profession mentioned. A purposive sampling strategy has used for research; a snowball strategy emerges subsequently.

Results and Discussion

Table: 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To some extent</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

78% of respondents said that they are satisfied with their children’s education and training. Usually it is perceived that women’s double role may become a hindrance (Mangas & Marcos, 2008) in giving attention to her children. The study confirms the finding (Sayer et al., 2004) that mothers doing paid job are more concerned with the education and training of their children. During research respondents showed that because they are aware of issues children are facing these days they focus on their children accordingly. Hence, 20% women were satisfied to some extent because work needs their attention therefore they have less time for their children. Although contemporary moms, pay little attention to their work status, really invest more energy with their children than moms did in previous twenty years when they were more averse to be utilized. In addition, moms' paid work may build the monetary assets that families can commit to their kids' effective advancement.
Table: 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To provide good education to children</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For family</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal interest</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above all</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 2 shows that 43% moms were doing job to earn extra income to provide good education to their children. People have realized the importance of quality education for the children. In Pakistan, high quality education is quite expensive and unaffordable for majority of people. Therefore, these mothers are also playing a significant role in providing better educational facility to the children. 37% on the other hand showed interest in satisfying their own interest for jobs. They wanted to get professional experience and advance their career goals.

Table: 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Time</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two hours</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three hours</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four hours</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although it’s very difficult to measure women’s time they spent towards their reproductive responsibilities however, researcher tried to do measurement and according to table no. 3, 50% respondents said that they spent almost four hours with their children. After job their all time is reserved for their children, 33% of respondents said that they have 3 hours to give to their children. The respondents also said that children are well aware of good and bad and positive environment and education is essential for child personality development. The study confirms that earlier studies on parental sentiments of not investing enough time with kids were far reaching and higher for fathers who spent more hours from home in the paid workforce than moms (Milkie et al., 2004). Sentiments of time shortages with youngsters were all the more contrarily associated with measures of prosperity among moms than fathers (Nomaguchi et al, 2005). Families longed for excellent "family time" that was longed for astounding "family time" that was hard to accomplish practically speaking (Daly, 2001), hard to accomplish (Schneider, 2006). Although the work and family field was ruled by the presumption that "excessively" work was the real issue in adjusting the requirement of family life, there was expanded regard for the way that "too little" work was additionally a noteworthy work-family issue (Jacobs & Gerson, 2004).
Majority of children of professional mothers felt proud of them showing a shift of perceptions about female employment. Earlier studies showed that family and children were not happy with female's job. Changing economic conditions, government efforts for women and development have been able to change societal attitude towards female employment. Therefore it is more important now to provide her facilities which help her to fulfil her responsibilities effectively for example taking care of children, maternity leave flexible working hours and so on.

Table: 5
Distribution according to communication with mothers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share full day activities</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share friends matters</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future plans</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above all</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The result shows that 63% respondents share their full day activities with their mothers which prove that children are close to their mothers. Children usually share their daily routine, friends matters and future plans with mothers.

Table: 6
Distribution of respondents according to management of issues between professional life and household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can’t have time for family</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children personality development is affected</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t have time for husband</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above all</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage both work and family</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take timeout to myself</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
32% of respondents said that they can easily manage both work and family, whether 27% respondents said that due to their professional responsibilities they cannot have time for their families. Another interesting answer by 18% respondents is that they are successful in taking time out for themselves to enjoy. The results show that working mothers are disturbed due to their professional responsibilities which affect their family life.

Conclusions

The study measured the level of satisfaction of working women of formal sector towards their responsibilities of home and children. It was observed that gender inequality, care of children and socialization of children are the major challenges faced by professional mothers, on the other hand good salary and facilities, encouragement from the family and support of husband are the major factors to decrease their problems. To fulfil her role effectively, a mother needs stress free environment which can be created by provided by institutions as day-care facilities at work place so that she can focus on her work and it will lead to increase her productivity.

Recommendations

- Government and private sector should provide day-care centre facilities for professional mothers.
- Flexible working hour’s policy may be adopted in private sector.
- Attitude and behavior of society needs to be changed especially regarding the nurturing and socialization of children.
- Media can play an important role by featuring the real issues of working mothers despite projecting her as a super woman.

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A Comparative Study of Marital, Social And Economic Barriers Faced By The Married Couples With And Without Disabilities

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Abstract

This research study was carried out to compare the marital, social and economic barriers faced by the married couples with and without disabilities. Women and men with disabilities have different life experiences due to biological, psychological, economic, social, political and cultural attributes. These gender differences are reflected in the life experiences of men and women with disabilities. Causal comparative method was used to explore and compare the marital problems of persons with and without disabilities. All the special need and normal parents of special students in special education centres in six districts in Gujranwala Division were the population for this study. Stratified sampling technique was used to select a sample of 252 persons, who were placed equally (126 persons) in two groups; persons with disabilities and persons without disabilities. A questionnaire containing 31 items into three sections (i) Marital Problem Questionnaire (MPQ), (ii) Social Problem Questionnaire (SPQ) & (iii) Economic Problem Questionnaire (EPQ) was developed to collect the data. The questionnaire yielded a reliability value of .80. T-test, ANOVA and regression were applied to draw the results. The comparative analysis showed significant difference between social problems of disable and non-disable males but there is no distinction of ability and disability in social problems of women. The study concludes that couples with and without disabilities have great difference in their life style and disability creates hurdles in their way to live a better life. Social and economic barriers increase the problems of marital life of couples with special needs.

Keywords: Marital Problems, Marital, Social and Economic Barriers, Persons With & Without Special Needs, Life Experiences.
Introduction

Allah says, “Say (O Muhammad): Who has forbidden the beauties of life as adornment from Allah which He has brought forth for those who submit to Him, and blessed them with provisions of life pure and agreeable” (Al Quran-7:32).

Marriage is a social institution and everyone wants to seek comfort in life. Soul mate is a source of comfort and relaxation but it is the hard reality of the world that persons are categorized as disabled and non disabled. It is a bitter reality that these disabled persons has to struggle hard to get acceptance in social, marital and economic zones of life. Marriage is a social institution and necessary for the continuity of mankind. Every person has right to marry with his own will and choice. Islam allows every person, who can shoulder the responsibilities of a family, to marry. There is no difference of ability and disability.

As cited in Quran ul Hakim:

“And one of His signs is that He created mates for you from yourselves that you may find rest in them, and He put between you love and compassion; most surely there are signs in this for a people who reflect.” (30:21)

All the religions in the universe consider marriage a sacred act and there is no exception of ability and disability. All the persons are treated equally because it is a natural desire to marry and have offspring (Sharma, et al., 2013). As Sheikh,
et al. (2006) concluded their work in the words that persons with disabilities (PWDs) are the most marginalized because they are ‘unseen, unheard and uncounted. That’s the reason that we don’t have clear planning and policies for their well being.

But unfortunately the people with disabilities, not one or two but many, perhaps even in the million are finding it difficult to get married and lead a family life. The issues could be many, but it is adding one more hurdle to persons with disabilities and their families making it illusive and impossible. Married couples with and without special needs face a lot of problems i.e. communication, adjustment, economic, social status, satisfaction of personal desires, expectations from one another etc. This study is not intended to collect the number of these marginalized people but to explore their problems faced in marital, social and economic spheres of life. The main purpose of this study is to explore and analyze these problems as they are affecting person’s daily life. The study was carried out with the following objectives:

1. To explore the nature of marital, social and economic problems of persons with & without special needs.
2. To compare gender based marital problems of persons with & without special needs.
3. To analyze the social and economic barriers & its effects on the life of couples with & without special needs.

It was hypothesized that:

Ho1. There is no difference between marital problems of males and females with and without disabilities.
H1. There is difference between marital problems of males and females with and without disabilities.

Ho2. There is no significant difference between social and economic problems of couples with and without disabilities.
H2. There is significant difference between social and economic problems of couples with and without disabilities.

Ho3. There is no significant effect of social and economic barriers on marital life of couples with and without special needs.
H3. There is significant effect of social and economic barriers on marital life of couples with and without special needs.

This study answered the following research questions:

1. Are there any gender based problems faced by married couples in our society?
2. Are there any effects of social and economic barriers on the marital life of couples with & without special needs?
Review of Literature

In married life, couples with and without special needs face a lot of problems i.e. communication, adjustment, economic pressure, social status, satisfaction of personal desires, expectations from one another, violence etc. Problems after marriage remained a burning issue among social scientists. Levinger (1966) was of the opinion that women face more marital problems than men. Kittson (1992) concluded that these marital problems are because of their (man and woman) different roles in life and perhaps in the nature of marriage itself. Hosain, et al. (2002) conducted a study to examine the impact of disability on the quality of life of disabled people in rural Bangladesh. This study revealed that disability had a distressing effect on the quality of life of the disabled people with a particularly negative effect on their marriage.

Different researchers worked about the marital issues. Long time back Levinger (1966) completed up his study and went to the result that women stand up to more matrimonial issues than men. Kittson (1992) contemplated that these issues are an after effect of their (women) differing parts in life and perhaps in the method for marriage itself.

Hosain, et al. (2002) guided a study to take a gender at the impact of failure on the individual fulfilment of impeded people in Bangladesh. The study revealed that insufficiency devastatingly influenced the individual fulfilment of the injured people with a particularly opposite effect on story accomplices. Debilitated people are significantly more slanted to live in nether marriage, informational accomplishment, work, family and social life. Weakened women and young woman kids experienced more negative perspectives than their mate moodiness; women with impairments are at risk to be poorer than men with ineptitudes (Hosain, et al., 2002).

Poor communication is a big marriage dissolver. Communication is one of the main needs of marriage. Poor communication can lead to marital problems (Morendaira, 2013). Communication plays dual function in development of marital identity, firstly, it creates marital identity, (who you are as a couple), through face-to-face communication and secondly it sustains the marital identity by working out, clarifying or repairing conflicting or ambiguous meanings perceived by each partner. Effective communication is an integral component of marriage relationship because marital identity is established through it. Without appropriate and meaningful communication, this identity is compromised so the relationship cannot thrive and survive. Couples with poor communication experience increased anger, frustration, insecurity, paranoia, instability, nervousness, tension, anxiety, irritability, discontentment, depression, social
Blaming had been a common practice among family members. People blame one another for their own mistakes and same is the case in married life. People tend to blame external rather than internal causes. This leads to the fact that wives report more marital problems caused by their partners than by themselves (Fiske & Taylor, 1992). Lack of appreciation is another common problem in marriage. This is often the root cause of infidelity and so many other problems. When appreciation is low, conflict is high. When two people feel appreciation from one another, they can face and solve every problem. According to Harris (2013) the 90% issues in marriage are symptoms of an individual’s unwillingness to forgive their partner.

In laws connections are not basic and don't sound warm or quiet. Spouse or wife feels astounded in satisfying in-laws (Swihart, 2006). According to Terri (2009) findings Joint family system prevents the couple to talk freely. Thus natural love between them is prevented from blossoming. These rare opportunities of sharing of love, desires, feelings and emotions cause anger and frustration, which badly affects their marital life. Unnecessary interference of in laws leads to disharmony, clashes and conflicts in marital life of couple. Women are mostly exposed to different kinds of violence. These are physical, psychological, emotional and economic. In physical violence violent actions i.e. hitting, beating, pushing and kicking are very common and in many cases physical abuse becomes frequent and severe.

According to Smith, et al. (1992) concluded as, husbands’ behaviour increases the intensity of problems in marriage.

Money issue is another big marriage dissolver. It causes disagreements that can turn into loud arguments, fights and resentment (Jenny & Rufus, 2012). Conger (1990) drew results from his study that unemployment is a major problem that creates many other problems. Economic pressure leads to financial problems that disturb family life. Vinokur, et al. (1996) concludes that husband’s unemployment invites the increased hostility, which in turn affects marital satisfaction and stability. This may lead to the financial problems.

A diagram reported by SDPI (2014) states that 40% people are living under the line of poverty. This shows a genuine picture of financial state of individuals. This questionable monetary state of regular man keeps him far from schools and they invest their energy in procuring every day bread and margarine. Along these lines, destitution expands the incapacity. So reality comes to us that the vast majority of the guardians of PWDs are not keen on their instruction, therefore they exchange...
destitution to their people to come. The record of the World Bank expresses that PWDs are not intrigued by school training and this adds to their financial issues. They experience the ill effects of an intense social shame and remain unable to choose any job for their living in private or government sections.

Souter (2013) conducted a survey and asked the married women about the biggest issues in their marriages. They placed the money problems at number one position and gave last position to least chances of enjoyment, after that husband’s relatives, kids, lack of communication, lack of emotions, unfulfilled expectations, romance, excitement and are the main problems that they face in their daily routine.

The reflection demonstrates that in the course of the most recent decade, the unemployment rate for impaired ladies have remained for all intents and purposes unaltered (8.3%) in spite of noteworthy abatements in the unemployment rates for crippled men. Ladies with handicaps are influenced by the absence of moderate lodging, because of the significant gap in general financial security over the life-cycle and to their experience of sexual orientation based viciousness which prompts lodging helplessness, including vagrancy.

Research Methodology

The research was quantitative that involves a survey to collect data in order to test hypotheses. The population of the study comprised of disable and non disable couples living in Gujranwala division. The stratified sampling technique was used to choose a sample of 126 couples (252 persons) and divided into two groups; with disability and without disability containing 63 couple (126 persons) in each group.

Instrumentation

A questionnaire containing 31 items was developed to collect the data. It is divided into three sections (i) Marital Problem Questionnaire (MPQ), (ii) Social Problem Questionnaire (SPQ) & (iii) Economic Problem Questionnaire (EPQ). Experts in the fields of sociology, economics and education were approached for their expert opinions during questionnaire development and translated into Urdu language. The questionnaire was validated professionally by applying on a small group of 20 persons to test its reliability; yielded a value of .80. This value suggests good internal consistency.

Results

The analysis of data collected from the disabled and non-disabled participants on marital, social and economic issues was analysed by applying both descriptive and inferential statistics and is placed in tabular form as below.
Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>Participants with Special Needs</th>
<th>Participants without Special Needs</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>2.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>3.03</td>
<td>2.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that the overall mean value of marital problems is 2.92, which shows that sometimes the life partner trust in him or her and give respect and sometimes not. Sometimes they blame each other. Similarly the amount of love and affection is not up to the mark; sometimes it has been felt and sometimes not. To some extent there exist the communication gap between the partners, criticism on partner’s personality and lack of passion or spark in marriage life. It was also found that sometimes there is the usage of abusive language among them. The participants are uncertain about the in-laws being the source of tension.

The table also depicts the overall mean value of social problems is 2.49, which shows that the participants are not fully satisfied with their family setup. They and their life partners are sharing the family’s workload almost equally. Whereas the majority of the participants disagree about the statement that they are enjoying all the basic facilities of life. Majority of the participants do not agree with their partner’s decisions. Majority of the participants are of the view that their life partner is not a source of problem for them but they agree that partner’s family is not supportive toward them. Majority of the participants participate in family functions. There is neither the physical violence among the majority of the participants’ relationship nor they have to deal with the aggressive behaviour of their partners. Majority of the participants go in same directions as their spouse want to go.

The table also depicts the overall mean value of social problems is 2.93, which shows that the majority of the participants sometimes become stressed about finances and sometimes nobody help them and they have to manage the financial matters alone. Similarly sometimes majority of the participants partner become materialistic and they found it difficult to go with his/her views. Majority of the participants differ from their spouse about spending money to fulfil the basic needs of their children. Sometimes they have sufficient resources to enjoy health facilities. Majority of the participants also feel that sometimes the economic stability affect their marriage life. Similarly majority of them can easily manage the expenses of your disabled children’s education.
The data collected was analyzed statistically regarding the comparison by applying t-test and one way ANOVA. The results are shown as follows:

**Table: 2**  
Comparison analysis of marital problems of males and females with and without special needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.E</th>
<th>t-Value</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males with special needs</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2.7879</td>
<td>.18479</td>
<td>-2.413</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>.017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males without special needs</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>3.2082</td>
<td>.08060</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females with special needs</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2.6774</td>
<td>.19957</td>
<td>-3.190</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females without special needs</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>3.2354</td>
<td>.07604</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table with t value -2.413 with df 124 and p value 0.017 indicates that there is significant difference between marital problems of disable and non-disable males (p<0.05), results show that disable males have more marital problem as compare to non-disable. As disable males are agreed regarding marital problems as compare to nondisabled males.

t value -3.190 with df 124 and p value 0.002 indicates that there is significant difference between marital problems of disable and non-disable females (p<0.05), results show that disable females have more marital problem as compare to non-disable. As disable females are agreed regarding marital problems as compare to nondisabled females. In the light of this result hypothesis “There is difference between marital problems of males and females with and without disabilities” is accepted.

**Table: 3**  
Effects of social barriers on the marital life of couples with special needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predictors</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Barrier</td>
<td>9.337</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9.337</td>
<td>6.362*</td>
<td>.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>89.520</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>1.468</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>98.857</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *= significant at 5%
The above table with F value 6.362, p value 0.014 and df 1 reflects that hypothesis, H2 is accepted. So we conclude that social barriers increase the problems of marital life of couples with special needs.

### Table: 4
**Effects of social barriers on the marital life of couples without special needs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predictors</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Barrier</td>
<td>.054</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.054</td>
<td>.023*</td>
<td>.880ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>144.930</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>2.376</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>144.984</strong></td>
<td><strong>62</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *= significant at 5% l.s

The above table with F value 0.23, p value 0.880 and df 1 reflects that null hypothesis H2 is accepted. So we conclude that social barriers do not affect the marital life of couples without special needs.

### Table: 5
**Effects of economic barriers on the marital life of couples with special needs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predictors</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Barrier</td>
<td>16.043</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16.043</td>
<td>11.817*</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>82.814</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>1.358</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>98.857</strong></td>
<td><strong>62</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *= significant at 5% l.s

The above table with F value 11.817*, p value 0.001 and df 1 reflects that hypothesis H2 is accepted. So we conclude that economic barriers affect the marital life of couples with special needs.

### Table: 6
**Effects of economic barriers on the marital life of couples without special needs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predictors</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Barrier</td>
<td>.054</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.054</td>
<td>.023*</td>
<td>.880ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>144.930</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>2.376</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>144.984</strong></td>
<td><strong>62</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *= significant at 5% l.s
The above table with F value .023*, p value .880 ns and df 1 reflects that null hypothesis Ho2 is accepted. So we conclude that economic barriers do not affect the marital life of couples without special needs.

Discussion

The primary aim of this research was to compare the problems of married couples with and without special needs. Three problems marital, social and economic were taken under discussion. This study is carried out (i) to compare gender based marital problems of persons with & without special needs, (ii) to analyze the effects of social barriers on the marital life of couples with & without special needs and (iii) to analyze the economic barriers & its effects on the life of couples with & without special needs. The findings of the study are discussed below with the support of previous results.

Males and females with and without disabilities have differences in their marital life. Spouse’s disability decreases the charm and spark of marriage. Whereas majority of males without disability, live a marital life full of happiness. Conclusions drawn by Levinger (1966), Kittson (1992) supports the results of this study. Disability creates hurdles in the social life of males. Results indicate that males with disability have poor communication with their spouses and their social circle is very limited. Males with or without disability lead different kinds of social life. Disability of males is exposed to crime. British Crime Survey (2009) also shows that men are abused because of their disability.

Results show that social life of females is almost same without any distinction of ability and disability. It can be concluded that social problems of females are same. Females are facing same types of problems whether they are in the home or out in the field. Kittson (1992) concluded that women face social problems because of their different roles in life and perhaps in the nature of marriage itself. Social barriers greatly affect the marital life of disable couples. Disability makes the persons passive and introvert. Lack of communication greatly affects the quality of marriage. Couples without special needs enjoy their social life and participate in social events. They have social problems but they can tackle those problems.

In comparison analysis of economic problems of disable and non disable males, results indicate that there is significant difference between economic problems of disable and non-disabled males. Non disable males get good opportunities to earn while disable males have fewer ways to earn living or they want to take advantage of their disadvantage. Females with and without disabilities have differences in their economic life. Spouse’s disability increases their economic problems. Their own disability also gives edge to their economic instability. They rarely
participate in increasing their income. They are dependent upon their husbands whereas non disable females support their husbands in financial matters. Money issues increases the problems of couples as Erika (2013) supports the results that most of the problems in marriages stem from money problems and disability of spouse make these problems intense. Economic barriers greatly affect the marital life of disable couples. Economic instability enhances their marital problems. Economic barriers affect the marital life of non disable couples to some extent. These couples are more stable economically than disable couples. Vinokur et al. (1996) support the results that low economic status of husbands increase the hostility, which in turn affects marital satisfaction and stability.

**Conclusions**

On the basis of results it can be concluded that disability affects the quality of life. Couples with and without disabilities have great difference in their life style and disability creates hurdles in their way to live a better life. Marriage is not the cause of problems but marital, social and economic issues make marriages hard to live.

It is further concluded that marital problems of males and females are same but males face more economic problems than females and females face more social problems than males. But the social problems of disable and non disable females are same. Disable female face same social issues as non disable female are facing. More than 90% females among the participants were housewives (nonworking) and dependent on their husbands’ income so their economic problems are not as much as prominent as those of males. In respect of gender based economic problems show the low economic condition of disable males make their life harder than non disable males. Comparison analysis of social problems of couples shows that there is a great difference between the social life of disable and nondisabled couples. Disable couples face more societal issues than nondisabled couples. Comparison analysis of economic problems of couples shows that there is a great difference between the economic life of disable and nondisabled couples. Disable couples face more economic issues than nondisabled couples.

**Recommendations**

On the basis of findings and conclusions following recommendations were given; Enrolment of special children in special schools should be retained to make them socially and economically stable. Govt. and NGOs should step forward and provide technological assistance to disabled. Policies should be made to provide medical facilities to PWDs at low cost. Media campaign should be launched so that the attitude of society towards disability changes. In government sector 2% quota is fixed for disabled but it should be increased so that maximum qualified disable persons can come in mainstream. The access of disabled people
should be made easier to the law, the police and the judiciary to fight against marital, social and economic violence. Things should be easy for disabled people to use i.e. shops, hospitals, banks, parks etc.

References

Al Quran-7:32

Al Quran-30:21


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Gender Difference In Cognitive Style And Career Decision Making Difficulties Of College Students

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Abstract

Career decision making difficulties are one of the pivotal concerns of the students as well as the educational counsellors. Decision making is effected by the cognitive styles. The present study aimed to investigate the gender difference in cognitive style and career decision making difficulties of college students. For this purpose, students (N=541) including both female (N=236) and male (N=305) from twelve different colleges of Rawalpindi and Islamabad were approached, and they filled the Cognitive Style Indicator (Cools & Van den Broeck, 2007) and Career Decision-making Difficulties Questionnaire (Gati & Saka, 2001). The results of present study revealed that male students scored significantly high as compared to female students on Planning, sub-scale of cognitive style. Moreover, female students scored significantly high as compared to male students on Readiness, sub-scale of career decision-making difficulties questionnaire and male students scored significantly high as compared to female students on Inconsistent information, sub-scale of career decision-making difficulties questionnaire. This indicates that female students have significantly less difficulties as compared to male students on inconsistent information, this finding is unique in Pakistani context, as previous researches conducted in Pakistan reports that male students have less career decision making difficulties as compared to female students.

Keywords: Cognitive Style, Career Decision-Making Difficulties, Gender Difference
Career decision-making is one of the most important decisions for the personal and vocational satisfaction (Amir & Gati, 2006). Some people make this career-decision easily and others may have moderate difficulty, while still some others may face great difficulties associated with career decision making process (Gati et al., 1996). It was proposed by Gati (1990) and Gati et al. (1996) that career decision making difficulties may lead to helplessness, unhappiness and insecurity. If the students are unable to make their career decision adequately then they essentially suffer in term of low satisfaction with their career and life. So, there is a need to locate the difficulties of students related to career decision making process and provide them with sufficient help as a vocational counsellor.

As proposed by Feldman (2003) the cause of career decision making difficulties are the individual difference in cognitive style, vocational interest, personality, work experience, demographic status and family environment. Cognitive style has been researched with the career decision making. Results of the study conducted by Creed, et al. (2004) suggest that people with less optimistic cognitive style are more prone to have career indecision. In fact, cognitive style particularly optimism is considered as an important factor in career decision making and career development in adolescent at high school and university.

Moreover, Creed, et al. (2002) explored the optimistic and pessimistic cognitive style with the career decision-making, career maturity and career goal in high school students and found that optimistic cognitive style is related to career maturity more career goals and high satisfaction with the career decision making and pessimistic cognitive style is more related to less career goals and problems related to career decision-making. Alexander, et al. (2014) found that optimistic cognitive style correlated significantly with career certainty, i.e. if people show optimistic cognitive style then they can be more certain about their career as compared to people with less optimistic cognitive style. Lazarus (1991); Luzzo and Jenkins-Smith (1998); Powell and Luzzo (1998); found that optimistic cognitive style is more related to career maturity, career decision-making and career development.
The taxonomy of career decision making difficulties is based on decision making theory (Gati, et al., 2011). It postulates that any deviation of behaviour from the decision making behaviour of an ideal career decision maker will lead to the difficulty in the process of career decision-making. Career decision-making difficulties have major three categories i.e., lack of readiness, lack of information and inconsistent information. These three major categories are further sub-divided in the ten sub-categories i.e., lack of motivation, general indecisiveness, dysfunctional beliefs, career decision-making process, lack of information about self, lack of information about occupation, ways of obtaining data, unreliable information, internal conflicts and external conflicts (as shown in figure 1).

Career decision-making difficulties are the growing concerns of the college students as compared to other students at higher level, because they are on the verge of deciding about their university major subject and career consequently. University students have less career decision making difficulties as compared to students in the last year of high school and interns with on the job training (Di Fabio et al., 2015; Gati & Saka, 2001). High scores on career decision making difficulties are related to the low self-esteem and low environmental mastery (Ali & Shah, 2013).

Various studies includes research on career decision making difficulties from the perspective of exploring gender difference, results of some of these studies are conferred in the following lines. Perceptions of career barriers have gender differences as identified by Swanson and Toker (1991a, 1991 b), in Euro-American College Students. They found that males perceive financial issues as career barrier and females perceive that they have to sacrifies their career for their family. McWhirter (1997) also reported that Mexican-American and Euro-American female high school students perceive more career barriers as compared to male high school students. Albion (2000) conducted a research on career decision making difficulties of adolescent boys and girls. He found that there is no gender difference in the overall level of career decision making difficulties, moreover he found that boys had more information about career and girls were more interested in career yet show more flexible behavior regarding career. Turkish high school adolescent boys reported greater difficulties regarding lack of motivation and adolescent girls reported more difficulties in general indecisiveness and dysfunctional belief (Bakanli, 2008).
Studies focused on gender difference in career decision making difficulties in the context of Pakistan have reported that overall female students perceive greater difficulties as compared to male students. Results of few such researches are discoursed in the following paragraph.

Inam and Gillani (2006) reported that male face less difficulty as compared to female on inconsistent information, a sub-scale of CDDQ. Moreover there is non significant gender difference observed on the career decision-making difficulties questionnaire. Kiran and Anwar (2006) found that girls score more on career decision making difficulties questionnaire as compared to boys. She also reported that the girls score higher on the sub-scales of career decision-making difficulties questionnaire but the difference is significant for lack of readiness only and is non-significant for he other two sub-scales of CDDQ, i.e., lack of information and inconsistent information.

Hayes and Allinson (1994), have reported that cognitive style is related to learning, perception, problem solving and decision-making. Cools and Van den Broeck, (2007) have defined cognitive style is the way people perceive stimuli, gather information and apply this knowledge to solve a problem. Rayner and Cools (2011) demarcated cognitive styles as the steady individual variance in perceiving, organizing and processing information.
Cools and Van den Broeck (2007) have identified a three dimensional model for cognitive style, a cognitive style indicator (CoSI). CoSI consists of three individual unipolar cognitive styles, i.e. knowing style, planning style and creating style (as shown in figure 2). People with knowing style are more concerned for fact and data. They try to memorize facts and figure; and can solve the problem in a logical manner. People with planning style have more affinity for structured and well organized things. They prefer a work environment which is more structured and has proper instruction. People with creating style are more flexible and enjoy freedom of applying innovative solutions for problems, they prefer experimentation.

![Figure 2: Taxonomy of Cognitive Styles](image)

Most of the researches have found non-significant gender difference on cognitive styles but Riding and Agrell (1997), have found that males are more analytical as compared to females regarding their cognitive style. Petrone (2000) reported that males have more developed vocational identity as compared to females and have more optimistic approach regarding the future success of their career. Optimistic cognitive style is more positively and significantly related to career certainty among university students (Alexander, et al., 2014).

Previous research support this notion that gender difference is prevalent in career decision making difficulties of students at various levels, therefore the aim of the present research is explore the gender difference in career decision-making difficulties of college students. Cognitive style is influential in decision making, it was correlated with various career related variable i.e., internal and external career barriers, career choice etc (Creed, et al., 2004; Alexander, et al., 2014), but gender difference was not observed specifically. So the present study will explore the gender difference in cognitive styles of college students. The goal of the present study is to locate the career decision-making difficulties of the college students and to locate the gender difference in career decision making difficulties of the college students. Moreover, the present study will also explore the gender difference in cognitive styles of students, as cognitive style is related to career decision-making (Hayes & Allinson, 1994).

The objective of this study was to assess the gender difference in cognitive styles and career decision making difficulties of college students, moreover, following hypotheses were formulated for the present study:
Female students will score high on career decision making difficulties i.e., lack of readiness, lack of information and inconsistent information, as compared to male students.

There will be significant gender difference among the three domains of cognitive styles indicator i.e. knowing, planning and creating style.

Research Method

The sample size of the present study was 541 college students of Rawalpindi (n=315) and Islamabad (n=226), including both girls (n=236) and boys (n=305) of 1st Year (n=359) and 2nd Year (n=182). The age range of the students was 14-25 years (M=17.03, SD.=1.06) (See Table 1). 563 college students were handed over the questionnaires of the present study based on purposive sampling technique, only 541 had returned the filled questionnaires, 22 students had given incomplete information either demographic information or information on the given scales. The incomplete questionnaires were excluded from the collected data and were not considered for statistical analysis.

Instruments

Following instruments were used in the study.

Cognitive Style Indicator (CoSI)
It was developed by Cools and Van den Broeck (2007). It is a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1- totally disagree to 5- totally agree. It comprise of 18-item. Item and factor analyses confirm the three-dimensional cognitive style model, with Cronbach alpha co-efficient in this study were 0.78, 0.83, and 0.77 for the knowing, planning, and creating style respectively.

Career Decision Making Difficulties Questionnaire (CDDQ)
The abridged, 34-item version of the CDDQ developed by Gati and Saka (2001) was used. It is a 9-point Likert scale ranging between 1-does not describe me and 9-describes me well. Each item of CDDQ describes a decision-making situation and the participants must rate it. Three major dimensions of the CDDQ are lack of readiness, lack of information and inconsistent information, which are further divide in ten categories. Gati et al. (1996) reported internal consistency reliability coefficients of .71, .91, and .93 for the three major clusters.

Procedure

Researcher herself approached the principals and concerned personals of twenty-three colleges of Rawalpindi and Islamabad, out of which twelve colleges approved the data collection from their respective students. Researcher gathered information from the respective class of the students and gave them instructions
verbally to the respective class of students and handed them the questionnaires. Students filled the questionnaires and returned to the researcher in forty-five minutes. Five colleges didn’t give the permission to the researcher to interact with the students; therefore the researcher handed over the questionnaire to the concerned personnel and explains him/her the procedure. The researcher collected the filled questionnaire from the same personnel on the next day by hand.

Results

| Frequencies and percentages of demographic variables | Male | | Female | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | n=305 | | N=236 | | | |
| Age | f | % | f | % | Mean | SD |
| Age 56.4% | 17.03 | 1.16 |
| Class | | | | | | |
| 1st year | 226 | 63.0% | 133 | 37.0% | |
| 2nd year | 79 | 43.4% | 103 | 56.6% | |
| City | | | | | | |
| Rawalpindi | 207 | 65.7% | 108 | 34.3% | |
| Islamabad | 98 | 43.4% | 128 | 56.6% | |

The sample consisted of 541 college students including girls (n=236) and boys (n=305). The age range of the students was 14-25 years (M= 17.03, SD=.106).

Table 2 indicated that there was a significant difference in the score of planning and total COSI between male (M=15.35, SD=4.39) and female (M=14.34, SD=3.39). These results suggested that male were better on planning as compared to females.
Table 3
Gender difference in career decision-making difficulties questionnaire (CDDQ) and its sub-scales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-scales</th>
<th>Male (n=305)</th>
<th>Female (n=236)</th>
<th>t (539)</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>Cohen’s d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td></td>
<td>LL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Readiness</td>
<td>55.72</td>
<td>12.94</td>
<td>58.15</td>
<td>14.03</td>
<td>-2.09</td>
<td>.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Info</td>
<td>59.24</td>
<td>22.17</td>
<td>55.54</td>
<td>25.63</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inconsistent information</td>
<td>47.67</td>
<td>17.64</td>
<td>41.51</td>
<td>18.62</td>
<td>3.93</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total CDDQ</td>
<td>162.63</td>
<td>44.51</td>
<td>155.20</td>
<td>48.99</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: CI = Class Interval; LL = Lower Limit; UL = Upper Limit

Table 3 indicated significant difference on Readiness between males (M=55.72, SD=12.94) and females (M=58.15, SD=14.03). Females had high mean score on readiness as compared to male. Table 3 also indicated significant difference in the mean scores on inconsistent information subscale of CDDQ. Males had high scores on inconsistent information as compared to females.

Discussion

The present study aimed at finding the gender difference in career decision-making difficulties of college students. It was hypothesized that female students will have high score on career decision-making difficulties as compared to male students. The hypothesis was partially accepted as female students have significantly low mean score on readiness, a sub-scale of CDDQ, as compared to male students, and female students have significantly high mean score on inconsistent information, a sub-scale of CDDQ, as compared to male students.

This indicates that female students have less career decision making difficulties on readiness. The results are like research findings of Bacanli (2008), which indicate that boys have lack of motivation, a sub-category of lack of readiness. May be now a day’s girls are showing more concern for the career and motivated therefore they take more time in thinking about the relevant career choice as compared to male students. Moreover, this result was inconsistent with the research findings of Kiran and Anwar (2006), which shows that girls will have higher score on career decision making difficulties and its subscale; moreover, Inam and Gillani (2006) showed that female students have significantly high score on inconsistent information as compared to male students.

Female students have significantly low score and difficulty on inconsistent information as compared to male students, which indicates that male students have significantly higher difficulties on inconsistent information as compared to female students. This result is in contradiction with the previous research by
Kiran and Anwar (2006), Inam and Gillani (2006), Bacanli (2008), Gati and Saka (2001), as the research finding of the above studies indicate that girls will experience more difficulties on inconsistent information as compared to boys.

The t-test score of cognitive style indicator reveal that male students show significantly high score on planning style as compared to female students. This indicates that male students want more structured and detailed plan regarding decision making in general. The results are in congruence with the western culture where, Riding and Agridell (1997) have found that males are more analytical as compared to females regarding their cognitive style.

Implications of the present study are for the students, educational counsellors, education institutes in general. By finding the gender difference the educational institutes can modify their selection procedure of the students in colleges and universities. Moreover, educational counsellors can guide the students regarding career decision making accordingly.

Although the sample size of the present study is adequate but there can be some limitations i.e.

- For the present research sample was selected from the two cities of Pakistan, in the future research sample can be taken from more than two cities or even from other provinces to make the results more generalize.
- Furthermore, in the present study only college students were selected as the sample, in future research students from school and universities can also be taken as the sample.

Conclusions

Career decision making difficulties are the major issues to be addressed by the educational counsellors as the students are unable to decide about their career and need guidance. Additionally, cognitive style influences the decision-making process so it is also related to career decision making difficulties of students. The present study explored the gender difference of the career decision making difficulties and cognitive style. Finding of the current study revealed that female students have significantly higher difficulties on readiness and significantly less difficulties on inconsistent information as compared to male students. Besides that, male students have significantly higher score on planning style which indicates that male students have more structured cognitive style as compared to female students. The findings of the present study are beneficial for the students, career counsellors and educational institutes.
Recommendations

• Career guidance/counseling should be provided to the students at high school or college level.
• Career guidance/counseling strategies should be modified for male and female students respectively, as they encounter different difficulties in career decision-making process.
• Longitudinal studies can be conducted to find the impact of career guidance/counseling on the career success and satisfaction of the students.
• Qualitative data regarding career decision-making should be collected along with the quantitative data for further explanation of the phenomenon of decision-making in educational settings.

References


Gender Difference in Cognitive Style and Career Decision Making Difficulties of College Students


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Community Development Programs For Socio-Economic Development In Pakistan

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Abstract

Community development program is defined as the set of programs and policies designed to improve the socio-economic condition and also use the existing resources in better way. It is an organized process where member’s efforts of a community can be joined with the collaboration of government departments and non-governmental organizations to improve and evolve community socially, economically and culturally. In Pakistan, the first community development program was introduced in 1951 with the establishment of pilot project in Karachi, by the federal government. Since 1951 till today various community development programs have been implemented by government and non-government organizations (NGOs) to improve the living standard of people. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the impact and contribution of community development programs for socio-economic development in Pakistan. The research study endeavored to analyze the social and economical impacts of these programs on the communities where the programs were implemented. The study included interviews with government officials, NGOs staff and beneficiaries in the field. The findings of study shows that programs in general have positive impacts and appreciated but a lot of work are needed to be done for the welfare of whole society. The recommendations were made as to the best practices of community development programs for policy makers and NGOs to improve the living standard of people in the country.

Keywords: Community Development Programs, Socio-Economic Development, Pakistan.
Introduction

Community development is an approach to bring about changes in whole community. These changes are actually planned at development of the community. It involves all people, particularly of the areas in the development activities. Community development can provide opportunities to local people to improve the socio-economic condition and also use the existing resources in better way. Community development is defined as "a participatory people-centered process that involves bringing together, mobilizing or organizing people, keeping them together and enabling them to work together to address their need and issues and thus to facilitate their own, their communities' and society's comprehensive development as the social approach" (Pawar, 2014).

It stressed the process where members of the community set to make and take collective actions regarding their local issues. They recognize their local issues and felt needs and take initiatives collectively according to their available resources. They also request for external aids from government and donor agencies (UNO, 1975) The concept of community development is linked in words of community participation, community empowerment and community capacity (Rubin, H & Rubun, 1992) and thus, community development is a movement designed to improve better living for the whole community, with the active participation of people and if possible on the initiative of the community (Mukherji, 1961).

The aims of community development program is to develop self-help confidence in the individual and cohesion in the community so that the people are able to manage their affairs by themselves and make the local communities self-governing units to develop and sustain strategies and mechanisms for improving access to local services. According to Ferrinio (1980), it is the social movement, which occurs when somebody, representing the importance of human development and people's felt needs, encourages the local people as a part of
action. Likewise, Dunham (1970) says that community development is a process which facilitates the community to become aware of the factors and forces affecting their quality of life. It also tries to empower the people with the skills needed for improving their living condition. In this process, people get together, communicate and discuss their problems, prioritize their needs, plan accordingly and take actions to overcome the problems.

Community development as a voluntary participation of local community, individuals in a systematic process to bring some desirable improvements, especially health, education, housing, recreation in the targeted community. These efforts give a clear direction to strengthening community structure for human well-being. As Maimunah Ismail (2001) mentioned. Community development is a process of activities at community level that are planned and organized movements in a particular way so as to improve the standard of life the community as means of social, economy, culture and environment through initiatives and functioning participation and with minimum external help.

Pearce, J. (2000) recommended that community development approach have three main branches: collective empowerment, collective leadership and leading change through dialogue. It is need of time to use community development approach at rural areas as well as urban areas where local people should be involved in all stages such as need assessment, planning and implementing the programs. In this regard, we can say that community development process may be carrying out for various purposes:

- To improve the different sectors of community such as health, education, housing, recreation and so forth.
- To motivate community to prepare community based plans to solve their issues.
- To strengthen the capacities of local communities to identify their resources and interests
- To develop community leaders
- To build a understandable relationship and cooperation among community individuals
- To develop functioning community groups and organizations

However, community development has been considered as a method, a process and a program. It needs a number of planned interventions to achieve its purposed aims. These planned interventions may be taken for a single problem of the community or can focus on a number of issues of that community. For instead, these programs can be related to education, health, housing, nutrition, recreation, agriculture and the same.
The development proposes that the emerging nations move through a series of phases of evolution towards modernization is on the basis of social, political and economic stabilization. Nowadays in the world, every country considers community development as an important approach for public development, therefore; every country attempts to implement several programs of community development to improve the living standard of communities. Community development concept has been adopted rapidly by a variety of donor agencies as well as by many national governments in the world. A number of modest national community development programs were implemented primarily in British Africa around 1948. The first major community development program was initiated in India in 1952 with the support from Ford Foundation and the United States Foreign Economic Assistance Agencies (Anwer, 2008).

When Pakistan attained independence in 1947, the state faced a number of social and economic problems. In the beginning, there were the problems of poor infrastructure, illiteracy, rehabilitation of refugees, lack of funds and widespread poverty of masses. To resolved these issues, the government of Pakistan sought the assistance of the United Nations with the view to formulating community development programs. Community development as an approach was introduced in 1951 when first UN advisor came in March 1951; he analyzed the problems and needs and suggested the professional approach. Since 1951, various community development programs have been implemented by government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The main aim of various community development programs was to bring to plan socio-economic change in the country.

**Socio-Economic Situation in Pakistan**

Socially, people in Pakistan are divided into various tribes with various cultural and historical backgrounds. Pakistan’s people and traditions reflect a mixture of many varied cultural influences. People are living together as one society. The Urdu language is the national language. Economically, Pakistan is a developing country in Asian continent with the middle-income rate. The majority of the population is poor and live in extreme poverty. The present government of PML (N) tries hard to raise economic growth and improve the standard of living to the people. The economic growth of the country rises very slowly and with the years the economic situation continues to be poor. The most important economic activity in Pakistan is agriculture. The majority of the population is largely dependent on agriculture for their life. It estimated that sixty-seven percent of the population is living in rural areas and most of them depend on agriculture for their lives.

According to UNO (2014), Pakistan remains a developing country in the world with per capita of 3,149 US dollars ranking 144th in the world. The country was
more stricken by floods, terrorism, energy crisis, food shortage, unemployment, inequality and famine in the last three decades than any other country in the world. Of the deprived population, about three out of ten people are suffering from a shortage of health facilities in hospitals, five out of ten not have access to primary education and at least four out of ten have abysmal standards of living. More than 50% of population does not have access to safe drinking water and minimum nutrition. According to World Bank (2015), Pakistan recent economic growth rates are encouraging and the economy grew by 4.4% in 2015. Yet a number of the citizens are still living in poverty. The development of the food needs of the country does not equal the population annual growth rate of 1.6%. Meanwhile, drought and war has damaged the economy and placed the country in a desperate situation.

For many decades, Pakistan has gone through a range of social, economic and political crises. Furthermore, various planned have been implemented to attempt these issues. Since 2013, the current Govt. of Pakistan Muslim League (N) has pursued some positive steps to steady the economic and basic needs and ultimately get healthy and dynamic.

The Need of Community Development Programs in Pakistan

In the present era, each country aims to implement community development programs as a result of it is thought-about an essential approach for national development, therefore for this purpose, each country tries to implement variety of community development programs to enhance the living standard of individuals in their countries.

Community development approach in Pakistan is neither a new nor it is an as shocking concept. In last three decades, it has been considered as an approach for community development. Community development approach helps communities for collective power and strength. Community development is the key to bringing improvement in a community that is intensively felt.

Thousands of individuals in Pakistan and particularly in rural communities live in underdeveloped areas. They do not have access to basic facilities within the ordinal century.

Even today babies are born by traditional and undisciplined midwives, diseases like malaria, diarrhea, and infectious disease are rampant, kids tormented by a scarcity of proper nutrition, illiteracy, and infant mortality rate are terribly high, speedy growth, majority folks living under poverty level, violence against girls and vulnerable folks then forth.
However, all these issues need to be tackled for the human well-being in order to change this image; one has to implement a plan systematically and widely. Proper and desirable efforts should be made to reduce this situation and get minimum essential basic facilities to bring improvement in their lives. To bring a planned change, there is a need to carry community development programs at local levels. Attempts should be made to improve the socio-economic conditions of people by implementing programs on improving health facilities, providing educational facilities, developing industrial sector, improving agricultural sector, reducing infant and maternal mortality etc.

**Objectives of the Study**

The overall purpose of the research study was to know impacts and contribution of community development programs for social development. However, the specific objectives of the study are:

- To examine the impacts and challenges of community development programs
- To examine the role of community development programs in raising the living conditions of the people in the study area.
- To examine the level of awareness of community development programs for social development
- To examine the developing and establishing recommendations for public and private sectors regarding of implementation community development programs in systematic way.

**Review Literature**

**Community Development Programs by Government of Pakistan**

Community development as an approach officially was introduced in 1951, when first UN advisor came in March 1952, analyzed the problems and needs suggested professional approach. Since 1951 till today various community development programs were implemented by government and non-government organizations (NGOs). The main aims of various community development programs were to bring to planned socio-economic change in the country. Different federal ministries, provincial departments and autonomous bodies are responsible for implementing the community development programs in Pakistan. Since, 1951 till today the following main programs were implemented by government of Pakistan in country.

The Village Agriculture Industry Development (V-AID) was the first formal community development program in Pakistan with the financial support of the United State Agency for International Development and Ford Foundation and designed to solve the people problems especially vulnerable people though
mobilization of the government resources with the participation of the local community. The primary purpose of Village-AID Program was to build up rural capital through improved farming practices, cottage industries and animal husbandry as well as gives the effective connection between line Departments to reduce poverty (Abbas, et al., 2009).

Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) was launched in 1972 basing upon the results of an experimental project for integrated rural development called Shadab Pilot Project which was proposed to integrate activities of different departments by bringing them at one main point (called Markaz) amidst a group of 50 to 60 villages. The program was designed to achieve self-sufficiency in food and to improve the socio-economic conditions of the small and medium farmers living at gross-root level, to reduce poverty and to improve the standard of life of people (Chaudhry, 2002).

The People's Program was initiated by Pakistan People's Party government in April, 1989. The purpose of the program was to improve and develop the social and physical infrastructure, mobilize the local resources, encourage the people for productive efforts and investment in human capital and to give welfare services to deprived population such as women, youth, aged and disabled (mental or physical) and to provide equal jobs opportunities for them (Qureshi, 2001).

Social Action Program federal and provincial government launched multi-sectors program named 'Social Action Program' in 1993-96. The key aim of the program was to address the basic needs that were not covered by last development programs and started the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP) in November 2001 focusing attention on the key objective of alleviating poverty and re-developing economic growth (Aziz, 2009).

Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) was started in July 2008 by Pakistan People's party with the objective of consumption smoothening and cushioning the negative outcomes of slow economic growth, the food crisis and inflation on the poor, particularly women, through the provision of cash transfers of Rs. 1,000/month to eligible families (Shanza & Sara, 2010).

**Community Development Programs Models by NGOs**

Some of countrywide and international NGOs have launched a number of community development programs in Pakistan. Among these community development programs the most vital programs have become very well-known which were applied by the following NGOs: Orangi Pilot Project, Aga Khan Rural Support Program and National Rural Support Programs. The details of the following models are under:
The Orangi Pilot Project (OPP) is a non-public and non-political organization which was set up in 1980 to guide local groups to enhance their quality of existence in Karachi. By means of providing social and technical direction to inspire the mobilization of local management and financial assets, and the positioned into the practice of supportive act. The approach is to carry and improve community development programs and increase partnerships with the government and Organi based corporations for development primarily based on local resource. This is inspecting the troubles of the vicinity, people’s proposals, the constrained get within the proposals, then through a method of motion studies and extension education evolving viable answers promoting participatory movement. In brief growing low-fee package deal of suggestion, guiding and facilitating community organizations for self-assist and business enterprise with the government (Hasan, 2010).

The Aga Khan Rural Support Program (AKRSP) is a private, non-denominational development support agency established by the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) in 1982 to support local communities to improve their quality of life at Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral. The AKRSP method is based on the principle of self-controlled improvement through the three pillars of social, financial and human capital development, with physical capital comprised within the approach in the mid-Nineteen Nineties. The AKRSP evolved the approach of social mobilization via which village and intra-village level institutions are established and supported via the program (AKRSP, 1999). Since Village Organizations are ruled by men, women's Organizations (WOs) characteristic in much the same way, having a key micro-credit function, supplying a forum for dialogue and choice-making and providing a platform for sporting out diverse projects (Khan & Mahood, 1992).

National Rural Support Program (NRSP) is a non-earnings corporation which was established on November 1991 under the section 42 of companies Ordinance 1984. The conceptual foundation and purposes came from the experiences of the Aga Khan Rural Support Program. The primary project was carried out in some villages across the capital city of Islamabad with a monetary assist of Orange Project. NRSP's order is to relieve poverty by means of connecting people's ability and start development programs in Pakistan (NRSP, 2014).

**Related Studies on Community Development Programs**

The term community development has been practiced to explain programs to improve socio-economic condition at the grass root level since the early nineteenth century. Community development as a profession has deep roots, it has been concern of social workers, sociologists for more than two hundred years, however, the different events such as democratic political revolutions of France and Britain and social World wars play a very essential role in the standing of
Community development (Ife, 1999). In 1948 the term community development was first used officially at the British Colonial Office's Cambridge Conference on the development of African Initiative. Community development was proposed to help the British colonies in African prepare for independence by improving local government and developing their economics (Anwer, 2008a).

During the 1950s and 1960s, social change and collective action again garnered much attention due to the need to rectify dismal conditions within poverty-stricken rural areas and areas of urban decline. The civil rights and antipoverty movements led to the recognition of community development as a practice and emerging profession. (Lukkarnen, 2005). Newly independent nations implemented these methods in their attempts to develop the poorer rural regions after the wave of decolonization in the 1950s and 1960s: community development as a government-sponsored approach is mainly well known in the example of independent India. However, the popularity of community development with governments in developing countries was on the wane by the 1970s: it was considered to have had limited success and attention shifted to the search for immediate technical solutions to the problems of rural poverty (Gaik, 1981). The late 1970s onwards, as a reaction to the state-led approach to community development, that publications commenced to emerge whose focus was on encouraging peasant farmers and the poor to be the initiators of their own development—in this way the last would be put first (Chamber, 1983).

With the end of the Cold War, the growth of ‘neo-liberal’ approaches to state welfare provision and the reduction in the capacity and resources of the state in many countries, ‘collective self-help’ has been announced as the way to address the needs of poor communities (De Berry, 1999). International organizations and other national institutions have now come to see community development as a well-organized way of mobilizing labour and controlling resources as the state is rolled back. However, they emerge to want to take on this support of community organizations themselves, rather than leave engagement with the grassroots to the NGO sector, or newly emerging self-governance bodies. This can perhaps be seen as a response to the perceived failure of NGOs to solve problems of poverty in the developing world.

Community development in Pakistan has a long history; some aspects of community development can even be traced back to the colonial period, i.e. before partition. Significant are early efforts of the Christian Missions, which established rural reconstruction centers that motivated trained multi-purpose village workers. It also made health, educational and social welfare institutions in the targeted areas as part of their missionary work (Charles, 1958).
By the end of the Second World War and the formation of Pakistan thereafter, development theorist and practitioners had already a rooting of thought on community development which emerged from such experiences. In the early days basically four ideas framed the direction of thought on community development policies in Pakistan:

- the concept of rural reconstruction, i.e. the holistic approach of total village development; this concept went together with the broader development philosophy of developing rural areas, which in the early 50th was not commonplace because at that time the term development was more commonly associated with the industrial sector;
- the concept of Government initiated/guided integrated community development that would bring together all sectoral line departments at the local level to approach the various development problems simultaneously;
- the concept of involving the communities and the civil society at large in rural development efforts in the form of localized participatory organizations; and,
- the concept of self-help and community co-operation, i.e. the notion of self-reliance at the local level (Jameel, 1980).

Community development as an approach officially was introduced in 1951, when first UN advisor came in March 1952, analyzed the problems and needs suggested professional approach. Since 1951 till today various community development programs were implemented by government and non-government organizations (NGOs). The main aims of various community development programs were to bring to planned socio-economic change in the country. On the second of April 1953, sixty-five social workers trained in the first in-service Training Course, sponsored by the Government of Pakistan and United Nations Technical Administration (UNTAA), took the above Oath of Dedication at an impressive ceremony at Khalikdina Hall at Karachi presided over by the then Minister for Health, Labour and works, Dr. A.M Malik. This was a turning point in the history of community development in Pakistan as it give a new direction to community development and changed it from a charity oriented voluntary activity to a modern scientific profession (Shireen, 2002).

The idea behind community development programs was not only to meet the basic needs of the people and also to provide effective means for their social education, but also to integrate them into cohesive communities. As Anwar (2008) stated that these programs emphasized on basic education, health, i.e. hygiene and sanitation, organized collective efforts, development of cottage industries, and community development through self-help, social welfare and relief measures.
Research Methodology

In the methodological term, a population is the aggregate of all cases that confirm to some designated set of specification "people" and "residing in any area". Since the problem of the present study is community development programs for socio-economic development in Pakistan, the study was conducted in three provinces (Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan) and Gilgit-Baltistan. Each province was selected as the unit of study. From Sindh and Balochistan province two UCs and from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan one UC were selected as the universe from where structured questionnaires were executed for the purpose of data collection. These areas had been chosen where major community development programs have been implemented. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used to collect general and focused data and conclusion. The purposive and convenience techniques of non-probability sampling method were applied. For this study the sample size of two hundred twenty-five (225) was determined for functional statistical manipulations. It was also decided to divide equally among fifteen NGOs, i.e. fifteen addresses each. SPSS was used for the analysis of the data.

The main objective of this study relates the roles and contributions of community development programs in Pakistan, the respondents were asked to recognize, the impacts of programs in the socio-economic development of their communities. Secondly, the respondents were asked to comments about community development programs contribution towards enhancing their living standard as well as their expectations from such programs. A conscious effort was made to recognize the impacts and contributions of community development programs in Pakistan.

Results and Discussion

First of all, the involvement of the native communities is vital to the success of community development programs. In the absence of community participation, the programs are plagued with the political and bureaucratic mess and corruption at every level. We cannot deny the contribution of community development programs in Pakistan and that they have a positive impact on individual’s lives and up their socio-economic condition. The findings of study show that local community involvement in decision making process of community development programs is very low. The findings detail showed on Table No 1.
Table: 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participation of Local communities</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>43.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>56.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total No. of Respondents</strong></td>
<td><strong>225</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Findings

The study reveals that most of the respondents (56.88%) haven't been involved in any decision making process of community development programs. The second highest respondents who were 43.12% said that they have been involved in decision making process of community development programs.

The community development programs were enforced to improve the socio-economic condition and use the prevailing resources in a better way. According to the study findings, the foremost programs satisfied to fulfill the expectations of people, but in some extent programs have failed to improve the living conditions. However, programs created some job opportunities for the influential individuals and created some positive impact on financial gain distribution within the urban areas. The findings detail showed on Table No 2.

Table: 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Successful Rate</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Success</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>20.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>40.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not satisfied</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>39.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total No. of Respondents</strong></td>
<td><strong>225</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Findings

The table 2 indicates that majority of respondents, formed a percentage of 40.45% were satisfied with community development programs outcomes. The respondents who formed a percentage of 39.11% claimed non-satisfaction to the community development programs. Whereas only 20.44% respondents said that the programs are very successful at their communities.

The study showed that local culture and community heads have a great influence on community development programs and extreme favouritism and political manipulation as the both opponents tried their best to stain the development efforts initiated by their opponents. The lack of efficiency and low coverage of the
existing community development programs make them unsatisfied. Poor people have very less participation and low exposure. The findings detail showed on Table no 3 & 4.

### Table: 3
Local culture and community head influence on community development programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture and Community Head Influence</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total No. of Respondents</strong></td>
<td><strong>225</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Findings:** The table no 3 indicates that a majority of respondents 84% which is highest number of them think that local culture and community head have great influence on community development programs at their communities. The second highest and least number of respondents said that to some extent local culture and community head have influence on community development programs at their communities. They have formed a percentage of 16%.

### Table: 4
Challenges for effective local people participation in community development programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges/ Limitations</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political /key influencers interfere</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>30.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of collective effort</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>38.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of awareness</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>31.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total No. of Respondents</strong></td>
<td><strong>225</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Findings**

38% had the view that lack of collective effort is the key challenge for local people participation in community development programs at their communities. The second highest number of respondents said that lack of awareness is a challenge for local people participation in community development programs. They have formed a percentage of 31.11%. Whereas 30.22% of respondents who said that Political /key influencers interfere is a challenge for local people participation in community development programs at their communities.

It is obvious from the main findings of the study that contribution of NGOs towards the community development in general is very positive and appreciated but a lot of works are needed to be done by the growing number of NGOs in country, for the welfare of whole society. These they can do from side to side an
effective mutual programs and strategies with an effective and efficient leadership structure. The findings detail showed on Table no 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGOs Programs</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effective</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>51.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-effective</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>48.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total No. of Respondents</strong></td>
<td><strong>225</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Findings

The table no 5 indicates that highest number of respondents which had formed a percentage of 51.55% said that NGOs programs are improving local people lives at their communities. Whereas 48.45% of respondents said that NGOs programs are not improving local people lives at their communities.

*Overall community development programs have very positive impacts on people lives throughout country.* To be able to achieve community development programs objectives in Pakistan. It is very important to involve local communities in the process of development. *The findings of study showed on table no 6.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do you think the program have impacts on people lives</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>56.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>97</td>
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<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Findings

The table no 6 indicates that highest number of respondents which had formed a percentage of 56.88% said that community development programs have very positive impacts on people lives at their communities. Whereas 43.12% of respondents said that community development programs don't have impacts on people lives at their communities.

Community development programs like *Zakat, BISP,* and *Bait-ul-Mal,* lack of targeting are the major problem. These programs do not have any transparent and reliable method of targeting the justified people, which refuses common and un-source able people from these programs. According to World Bank report (2007), 37% beneficiaries receiving rehabilitation grants were not poor. The report also provided evidence of misuse and nepotism in the *Zakat* delivery system. The
selection of beneficiary’s criteria was not clear; either corrupt was taken from the people or some supporters were involved in influencing to get Zakat.

Recommendations

Based on the research findings and observations, the researcher would like to make the following recommendations,

- This study also recommends that the government departments and NGOs should organize different kinds of programs to educate and makes awareness to the people about community development programs because a large number of the people seem not understand/awarded about the programs and importance of community development. They must get awareness on their requirement in participating in the process of developing their communities.
- Communication gap was found between Government/NGOs and communities. Therefore, it is recommended that Government and NGOs should build up its relations with communities in terms of community development programs.
- The departments/organizations have very good and strong relations with the key influencers of the targeted communalities. However, the relations with common people especially with needy people are very week. Therefore, it is recommended that government departments and NGOs should focus on these issues and also make sure the grassroots institution more strong in the targeted areas before heading over the programs to the local communities.
- There is a great need for research and training for NGO staffs. Equally of huge importance is the vital need for NGOs to look inner, in sourcing funds for its community development programs internally, rather than waiting for the external support of international donors alone.
- The study showed that the community development programs are mostly reliant on external donors. There is no appropriate system that tries have been made to develop project funds locally. Thus, it is recommended that the NGOs should use its potential to mobilize local supporters to raise project funds locally.
- Credit policies to promote farm investment and rural micro enterprises Policies to promote human capital to expand the capabilities of the poor Development of rural financial markets.
- Self-Help Group Approach to be strengthened as it is a proven method of empowerment of the poor.
References


Ismail, Maimunah. (2001). Community Development: Distance Education Module: Institute for Distance Education. University Putra Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur.


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تاریخ کرایہ: نصف صدی کا قسط

عنوان کتاب: نصف صدی کا قسط

مصنف: شاہد اللہ شاہ بخش

تاریخ: 23 دسمبر 1300

قیمہ: 300 روپے

اشاعت: مارچ کا مہم

فیصل اللہ نوری کا کتب، تاریخ کرایہ کی نصف صدی کا قسط کا مطلب "شرح کرایہ" کی تاریخ کے ساتھ سے ایک بہت زیادہ تنقیدی کاوش کے۔ اس مہم کے مصنف اور عالمی شاہد اللہ شاہ بخش کے نشریہ شاہ بخش کی تاریخ "ارسال" میں شامل ہیں۔ یہ کتاب، کرایہ کی تاریخ اور مختلف اخبار کے جائزے اور اخبارات کی تاریخ کے لیے اہم ہے۔

تاریخ کے مختلف شاہی اور خاص اور عام کے حالات اور مسائل کے بارے میں، اس کتاب میں مختلف اخبارات اور اخبارات کے نام اور صفحات کے بارے میں مختلف درجات اور برجولات کے بارے میں معلومات اور تفصیلات میں شامل ہے۔

اس کتاب میں مختلف شاہی اور عام کے حالات اور مسائل کے بارے میں مختلف اخبارات اور اخبارات کے نام اور صفحات کے بارے میں معلومات اور تفصیلات میں شامل ہے۔

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اس کتاب میں مختلف شاہی اور عام کے حالات اور مسائل کے بارے میں مختلف اخبارات اور اخبارات کے نام اور صفحات کے بارے میں معلومات اور تفصیلات میں شامل ہے۔
یہ جملہ آپ کا کام پر مفت کر سکتی ہے۔ قومی کی صدا فکر کی مثال کے طور پر اس کا کام میں مزید کے ساتھ اور اس کا کام دیکھنے کے لئے اس میں جلد بھی لائیں۔

اس کبھی لئے جمہوریت کی نئی صرف آنے والی اور اس کو اسے بھی مثبت کیا ہے۔

یہ جملہ آپ کا کام پر مفت کر سکتی ہے۔ قومی کی صدا فکر کی مثال کے طور پر اس کا کام میں مزید کے ساتھ اور اس کا کام دیکھنے کے لئے اس میں جلد بھی لائیں۔
لئینے ملک کا مختلف جغرافیائی و آبادی مشاہدات کے طور پر اور ملک کے مختلف اقسام کے طور پر مطالعہ کیا جاتا ہے۔

باہری سطحاخبر کا مطالعہ اور ان کا آغاز کے لئے مختلف آئینیات کے شرطوں کے ذریعے ہوا ہوگا۔ اور اس کے بھی بنیاد سے پہلے کے طور پر کیا جا رہا ہے۔ اور یہ معاشرتی اور اجتماعی اور تاریخی مطالعہ کے ذریعے تحقیق کیا جاتا ہے۔

جیسے کہ ایہ ہے کہ جیسے کہ ایہ ہے۔ یہ کہ کہ جیسے کہ ایہ ہے۔ اور یہ کہ جیسے کہ ایہ ہے۔ اور یہ کہ جیسے کہ ایہ ہے۔ اور یہ کہ جیسے کہ ایہ ہے۔ اور یہ کہ جیسے کہ ایہ ہے۔ اور یہ کہ جیسے کہ ایہ ہے۔
حالات کیا کیا سہل نے میں کیا کیا میں دوں کیا کیا کیا کیا کیا میں 
ایمان صرف بچہ بچہ کر دیا گیا ہے چاہے وہ کرام ہو یا حالانکہ 
ہاں تم نیک ہیں تمکن پڑے آکر پڑے گیا ہے ایک معیشی
سلما ں نہیں صرف ہوں ہے

واگنرین ایک شام کھیت کی مہیا ہوتی ہے ایک فنمار اور ایک پر شہپہ ساغی کیہو تو ا جس کے ساتھ آ فار و خور
اہلہ بہر، جاہاں کرا ہوئے میں دو ہمماں رہیں ہے ٹیکرہ
کراچی کے لوگ عمر منتبہ ہیں اور ہم جانے چاہئے کراچی کے لوگ عمر منتبہ ہیں اور ہم جانے چاہئے

عوامی تعداد :
تین
مقدمہ  :
پہلے چار افراد سے اصل شاہد
ندی  :
بیان کرنا اور اس اپنے افرادوں اجلاس
 مختلف  :
فیصلہ کرنا چاہئے اور اسی اور اسی اجلاس
صفات  :
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تیار
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امکان

کتاب کے جعلی جائزہ اور نظریہ اور جعلی جائزہ

اوکھیظہ مسائل سے متعلق: چوہدری پریچلہ مورخہ فحاش کی خصوصیات کو نیا نظریہ نہیں تھا، لیکن اس کے متعلق عالمی پیشہ ور علماء کا نظریہ تھا کہ اگر کسی مسئلہ پر وہ خصوصیات کی بنیاد پر تحقیق کرتا ہے تو ان کی تحقیق کی خصوصیات کی بنیاد پر تحقیق کی ہے۔

عکسی طور پر رواج میں ایک اور سب سے بڑا اردوگرد رہی ہے جس سے معروف ہے کہ اس کی تحقیق کی خصوصیات کی بنیاد پر تحقیق کی ہے۔

حاصل کردہ معلومات سے متعلق اس مسئلہ کے لئے اور پہلے کا پیر کا جنگی طرح سپہی بنے اور یہ میں کوئی خواہش ہے کہ یہ مسئلہ کے لئے چھوڑ جدید جگہ کرتے رہے ہیں۔

چینا کا ایک کتاب کے تحقیقی جائزہ کے ساتھ ہاتھزداس سالوں سے متعلق مسائل کا تحقیق کیا جاتا ہے۔

مشکل مسائل اور تحقیق کے بھی پروپیل ہنے ممتنع تحقیق کے نظم میں تحقیق کیا جاتا ہے۔

سوال پر پر پر کہا جس کا تحقیق کے لئے چھوڑ جدید جگہ کرتا ہے۔

اور اگر کسی اس فوجو سے اتنا طرح تحقیق کا جائزہ کرتا ہے تو بہتر ہے کہ اس نے اپنی بھی تحقیق کو بہتر ہونے دیتا ہے۔

بلاہ بیٹھیں، چوہدری پریچلہ مورخہ کا خصوصیات کے لئے تحقیق کا ہدایہ کرتا ہے۔

پریچلہ مورخہ کے خصوصیات کو اور پہلے تحقیق کی بنیاد پر تحقیق کیا جاتا ہے۔

معلوم کیا کہ ہے کہ اس کی تحقیق کے لئے چھوڑ جدید جگہ کرتا ہے۔

یہ کہ کب کئی تحقیق یا اور تحقیق کے لئے تحقیق کو ہدایہ کرتا ہے۔

یہ کہ کب کئی تحقیق یا اور تحقیق کے لئے تحقیق کو ہدایہ کرتا ہے۔

یہ کہ کب کئی تحقیق یا اور تحقیق کے لئے تحقیق کو ہدایہ کرتا ہے۔
پاکستان ہائی کورٹ افسر نے مسلم سیاسی تنظیم کی علیحدگی کا اعلان کیا

شمارہ نمبر: ۲

مضامین

1. کالیٹر جن

کراچی کے لوگوں کی طرف سے حمایت کی جا رہی ہے۔

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