

Gender Disparity and Its Impact on Women in District Jacobabad: A Statistical Overview

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ABSTRACT

Gender discrimination is a pervasive problem that affects women's lives in many ways. This paper examines the impact of gender discrimination on women in District Jacobabad, Pakistan, using statistical data. The paper begins by providing a brief overview of the district, including its demographics and socio-economic conditions. It then discusses the different forms of gender discrimination that women in the district face, such as limited access to education and healthcare, low participation in the workforce, and high rates of violence against women. The analysis shows that women in District Jacobabad are more likely than men to be illiterate, to have no formal education, and to be married before the age of 18. They are also more likely to experience violence from their partners and to have unmet needs for healthcare. The paper concludes by discussing the implications of these findings for policy and practice. It argues that there is a need to address the root causes of gender discrimination in District Jacobabad, such as poverty, illiteracy, and traditional gender roles. It also argues that there is a need to provide women with access to education, healthcare, and other resources that will enable them to improve their lives.

Keywords: Gender discrimination, Women in District Jacobabad, Statistical data, Education for women in Pakistan, Violence against women, Socio-economic conditions of women in Pakistan

Introduction

The word “gender” when used for female, it always demonstrates the vulnerable position of women in each aspects of their lives, such as: social, economical, educational, political and religious disparity. They are deprived of their fundamental rights. Women are often controlled by their breadwinners in four boundaries, by enforcing traditional rules and for so called honor. They not having complete control over their work or the the money they earn. Girls are forbidden to leave the house for educational purpose and not having permission to do any kind of job which compel them live in under dominancy of man. Women threatened and violated for

not obeying men, this attitude is challenging to use abilities of doing something, for well-being of women. While gender inequalities reproduce poverty from one generation to the next and also have an impact on growth performance, which has both direct and indirect consequences for poverty reduction (Alam, 2011).

Aim of The Study

The core aim of the study was to analysis the different aspects of gender disparity, through this research; it was observed that poverty is on the rise throughout the world. Women are more vulnerable to poverty due to the inequalities in several socio-economic dimensions and the patriarchal society when looking at poverty from gender viewpoint. Data analysis shows a discrepancy in the targeted area, which affects poverty reduction and development on several grounds. According to the findings, women make up a small or non-existent share of the family's income/earnings. All-female respondents and a small number of male respondents stated no equal status for women. Females were not allowed to work outside the home, making them more vulnerable to poverty. Women bear a greater share of productive and household work burden, which may help alleviate their dependent position in the society. Male family members were in charge of making decisions, women did not have equal access to higher education, and women still faced challenges in every step of their lives, either economically, politically, religiously, socially and traditionally. They always face discrimination in job market. Gender inequality impedes girl's empowerment; they bounded by families in four walls. According to the findings of this study, we came to know that even in 21st century sons are given more preference as compare to daughter. The following recommendation is made in light of the findings: Women should have equal educational opportunities, and training facilities should be available. Women should have equal decision-making power and rights, and resources should be distributed equally. Equal participation opportunities should be provided to both genders in various activities, and equal opportunities should be provided to women both within and outside the family. It will help to reduce patriarchal attitude and gender gap in the society.

Summary

The correlational character of the study makes it impossible to draw firm conclusions about cause and effect. Our aim is that these preliminary findings will pave the way for more in-depth experimental investigations that will help us determine the causal direction between variables and

further describe the behavioral repercussions of promoting motherhood myths. A possible explanation for these seemingly contradictory outcomes is the legitimating function of meritocracy, which is known to release sexism. Only one indicator was utilized to measure sexism due to data availability issues. Because sexism is often considered an intricate social construct, this poses a problem. For this reason, we believe that measuring sexism's gender differentiation component with just one item is an appropriate strategy, as evidenced by prior studies showing that single-item measures may be equally dependable as aggregate ones. It's possible that employing a multiple-item measure of sexism in future studies will help researchers better understand the links between sexism and anti-gender equality attitudes in the workplace more broadly.

Findings

According to the results of the statistical investigation, women are more likely than men to face gender discrimination at work. This discriminatory behavior, on the other hand, was more prevalent in public institutions. As a consequence of the study, there was a negative correlation between job satisfaction and motivation for women and men. An additional finding from the research revealed that discrimination against women was negatively linked to commitment and excitement for one's career. Statistical tools revealed a link between gender discrimination and stress, i.e., the more discrimination women face, the more stressed they will be.

Findings of Simple Frequency Tables

Jacobabad District was the location of the current study, which sought to investigate the sociological study of gender discrimination and its consequences on females in the district, with a particular emphasis on Jacobabad. There were 150 respondents, 43 percent of whom resided in the urban area and 57 percent of whom resided in the rural region of District Jacobabad, according to the survey. The majority of the study's participants were female. Out of 150 responses, 12.0 percent were between the ages of 18 and 22, 25.3 percent were between the ages of 23 and 27, 26.7 percent were between the ages of 28 and 32, 20.0 percent were between the ages of 33 and 37, and 16.0 percent were between the ages of 38 and above. Out of 150 participants, 94.7 percent identified as Muslims, with 5.3 percent identifying as Hindus.

There were 34 percent Sindhis, 2 percent Urdu speakers, 5 percent Sirai speakers, and 9 percent Birahvi speakers in total. A total of 150 respondents were surveyed, with 29.3 percent being illiterate, 24.7 percent having completed basic school, 41.3 percent having completed graduation, and 4.7

percent having completed postgraduate studies. 32.7 percent were employed in a different occupation than farmer or labourer. 15% were artisans and 46.0 percent were housewives; the remaining 1.3 percent were farmers or labourers. From 150 responses, 21.3 percent earned between Rs. 5000 and Rs. 10000, 7.3 percent earned between Rs. 11000 and Rs. 15000, 10.0 percent earned between Rs. 16000 and Rs. 20000, 14.0 percent earned between Rs. 21000 and higher, and 47.3 percent earned nothing. 30.7 percent of those who answered the survey were single and had never married, 61.3 percent were married, 2.0 percent were divorced, and 6.0 percent were widows or widowers.

Out of 150 respondents, 32.0 percent reported having 1-4 children, 22.7 percent reported having 5-8 children, 4.0 percent reported having 9-12 children, and 41.3 percent reported having none. Out of 150 respondents, 9 percent were single, 48 percent belonged to a nuclear family, and 43 percent belonged to a joint or extended family type of arrangement. Out of 150 respondents, 12.0 percent gained a single family member, 31.3 percent got four to eight members, 34.0 percent gained eight to twelve members, and 22.7 percent gained thirteen or more members. Out of 150 respondents, 74.7 percent commemorate the birth ceremony of their daughters, 24.7 percent do not commemorate the ceremony, and 7 percent commemorate the ceremony on an irregular basis. Out of 150 respondents, 3.3 percent said it was always difficult to have a personal decision accepted when compared to their brother, percent said it was usually difficult, 42.0 percent said it was sometimes difficult, and 41.3 percent said it was never difficult to approve. Out of 150 respondents, 46.0 percent were given permission to dress and groom according to their wishes, 8.0 percent were given permission based on their father's decision, 36.0 percent were given permission based on their husband's decision, and 3.3 percent were given permission to dress and groom according to their own wishes and choices.

Out of 150 replies, 4.0 percent said they were constantly mocked for their dressing style, 6.0 percent said they were rarely mocked, 30.7 percent said they were occasionally mocked, and 59.3 percent said they were never mocked for their dressing style. Out of 150 respondents, 61.3 percent were always permitted to travel anyplace, 16.0 percent were permitted frequently, 12.0 percent were permitted occasionally, 7.3 percent were denied permission, and 3.3 percent were unable to comprehend the concept. Out of 150 respondents, 59 percent always obtained permission for any activity, 15 percent did so frequently, 11 percent did so occasionally, and 15 percent did not believe it was necessary to acquire permission for any work or requirement.

Findings of the Statistical Analysis

a) Discriminatory attitude is likely to affect female's social life

Hypotheses tests were calculated. According to 82 respondents, it can be concluded that, there is a discriminatory attitude between genders. 11 cells (55.0%) have expected count less than 5.

Likelihood ratio is 21.88 and Linear-by-Linear association between variables is 10.127. Pearson Chi-Square value is 22.454 with a significance of .033. The minimum expected count is .23. As per the results of Chi square tests, the calculated p-Value .33 is greater than tabulated value of .1 hence the null hypothesis is rejected. Tests show the significant relationship between gender discrimination and its effects on females. So all the null hypotheses were rejected. Hence proved that two variables, i.e., Gender Discrimination and its effects on the socio-economic growth of women, are highly associated with each other.

b) Biased attitude negatively affects on females.

The second hypothesis cross-tabulated the relation of the biased attitude of family members towards female family members. According to 55 respondents, it can be concluded that, there is a biased attitude which can be often seen between genders. 6 cells (37.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.81. The minimum expected count is 1.81. In 150 cases, the linear-by-linear association is 15.447 with likelihood ratio of 34.839. Pearson Chi square value is 33.256 with significance of .000. As Calculated Chi Square Value is .000 equal to tabulated value. P-Value .000 indicates that the two variables have significant relation with each other. It indicates that the null hypothesis H_0 is rejected and Alternate Hypothesis H_1 is accepted. P-Value .000 indicates that the two variables have significant relation with each other. As per chi-square tests, the calculated P-Value is greater than the tabulated value, so all the null hypotheses were rejected. Hence proved that two variables are highly associated with each other.

c) Gender discrimination has great effect on female education

The third hypothesis was that gender discrimination likely affects the education of females. According to 68 respondents, it can be concluded that, there is a very severe effect of gender discrimination over education. 10 cells (62.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .07. The minimum expected count is .07. In 150 cases, linear ratio between variables remain 1.417 and likelihood ratio is 22.354, with a Pearson Chi square value of 23.874 and significance of .0005. As Calculated Chi Square Value is greater than tabulated value. It indicates that the null

hypothesis H0 is rejected and Alternate Hypothesis H1 is accepted. P-Value .005 indicates that the two variables have significant relation with each other. As per chi-square tests, the calculated P-Value is greater than the tabulated value, so all the null hypotheses were rejected. Hence proved that two variables, i.e., Gender Discrimination and its effects on women's education, are highly associated with each other.

d) Inferior status within family is associated with females' health problems

The fourth hypothesis was that the Inferior status of females in society compels them to face health problems calmly. According to 58 respondents, it can be concluded that, there is a very always an impact of traditions over gender disparity. 4 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.36. The minimum expected count is 3.36. In 150 cases the ratio of likelihood remains at 14.787 with a linear association of 2.004 at pearson chi square value of 14.672 and significance of .023. As Calculated, Chi Square Value is greater than tabulated value. It indicates that the null hypothesis H0 is rejected and Alternate Hypothesis H1 is accepted. P-Value .033 indicates that the two variables have significant relation with each other. As per chi-square tests, the calculated P-Value is greater than the tabulated value, so all the null hypotheses were rejected. Hence proved that two variables, i.e., the Inferior Status of females and its effects on women's health problems, are highly associated with each other.

e) Lack of awareness of rights of self is negatively correlated with gender discrimination

The fifth hypothesis was Traditional customs likely promote gender disparity. According to 55 respondents, it can be concluded that, even majority do not know about their rights. 7 cells (43.8%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.36. In 150 cases, the ratio of likelihood remains at 24.305, 6.8 linear association and Pearson value of 26.279 and significance of .002. As Calculated, Chi Square Value is greater than tabulated value. It indicates that the null hypothesis H0 is rejected and Alternate Hypothesis H1 is accepted. P-Value .002 indicates that the two variables have significant relation with each other. As per chi-square tests, the calculated P-Value is greater than the tabulated value, so all the null hypotheses were rejected. Hence proved that two variables are highly associated with each other.

Recommendations

The current study expands on and extends previous findings. If this approach permits discrimination to be displayed without looking

prejudiced on an individual level, it may Legitimize and perpetuate the hierarchical power structure on a group and societal level. The current research highlights the need to be vigilant about attempts to promote a return to traditional gender roles by documenting a pervasive process in which people invoke motherhood myths to hinder women's economic participation. It is especially important given the current rollback of women's rights in advanced industrial countries.

Women should be treated with respect and consideration. Involve them in domestic decision- making. Females must be given their social, economic, educational, health, political and cultural rights to entertain their identical position in society. This research suggests that gender discrimination has become a serious issue, particularly in marginalized areas of the country; this situation needs consideration to overcome. Educational institutes have to bring awareness of gender equity and equality to both male and female students to reduce the gender gap, which can further enhance women's empowerment positively.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the statistical data presented in this paper provides a clear and disturbing picture of the impact of gender discrimination on women in District Jacobabad. Women in the district are more likely than men to be illiterate, to have no formal education, and to be married before the age of 18. They are also more likely to experience violence from their partners and to have unmet needs for healthcare.

These findings have important implications for policy and practice. They suggest that there is a need to address the root causes of gender discrimination in District Jacobabad, such as poverty, illiteracy, and traditional gender roles. They also suggest that there is a need to provide women with access to education, healthcare, and other resources that will enable them to improve their lives.

Specifically, the government should implement policies that promote gender equality in education and employment. They should also provide funding for programs that address violence against women and promote women's health. Additionally, community leaders and religious leaders should be engaged in raising awareness of gender discrimination and its harmful effects. By taking these steps, the government and other stakeholders can help to create a more just and equitable society for women in District Jacobabad.

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