

SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FULFILMENT REGARDING BASIC NEEDS OF FEMALES AT HOME WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO QUETTA (BALOCHISTAN)

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Abstract

Woman in 3rd world countries faces difficulties all her life. She is considered a useless part of patriarchal society. The male's supremacy keeps her a step behind of man. Cultural practices support men in treating women unequally at every stage of life. Gender roles describe the duties of male and female, stereotypical roles do not allow the woman to take part in social, political, and cultural activities. In male-dominant societies, males have power of decision making, but the situation is worst in the tribal system. In tribal system, males are considered the strength and honor of tribes, that's the reason the sons are preferred over daughters. Researcher was interested in highlighting the problems of females at home. The survival of human being is based on basic needs. In tribal system, males are believed to be more valuable than females. The women of tribal system do not have access to proper basic needs of life. They are not aware about their fundamental rights. Researcher conducted survey to find out the effects of gender discrimination regarding the fulfillment of basic needs of women at home. The study was quantitative. For this purpose, the universe was Government Girl's Degree College of Quetta. 200 students were selected through simple random sampling. The tool of data collection was structured questionnaire. The collected data was examined by SPSS.

Keywords: *Gender discrimination, basic needs and fulfillment*

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INTRODUCTION

Being an individual and part of any society, people perform their duties which are assigned to them according to their status. The responsibilities of human beings differ from each other being a man and a woman. The roles of men and women are based on their social, cultural, and religious values. The socially constructed roles are labeled by biological differences of man and woman. Gender roles do not define the biological differences between men and women, but assign the social tributes to man and woman. Gender roles can be changed from society to society, culture to culture and religion to religion. The gender roles provide social, economic, and political opportunities to man and woman at different steps of life

(Maltz & Broker, 1982). As a part of any society, every individual plays their roles at different phases. The man and women learned assigned roles through primary and secondary groups, which are agencies of socialization. The agencies of socialization induct men and women to fulfill all expectations of societal standards. The role of gender described in the light of social, cultural, and religious values, these standards of human society make the social system run smoothly (Wilson, et al, 2001). The behavior of injustice with women is prejudiced due to the cultural and traditional values of different societies. Women of many societies are not treated equally as man. Inequality with women is based on biological variances; this biological difference affects the role of women. Men's supremacy keeps women a step behind man. Inferiority of woman in any society provides base to strong positions of man (Shastri, A, 2014). In Pakistan, women face brutal behavior of men at home, are not treated as human beings, and suffer in all aspects of life. Gender disparity developed unequal approach to all type of natural and human resources. Deprivation from all basic needs increased lack of self-esteem in women and discouraged them to have equal positions as men in society (Iqbal, et al, 2012). The societies where man has control on woman's life and holds all social, political, and traditional favors,

are known as patriarchal societies. The power of decision making of man affects the woman's life badly. There is a well-known sentence said by Jewish prayer that ***"I am thankful to God that I was not born a woman"***. Inequalities increased insecure environment for women to go forward and have entitled equal rights to every individual without any discrimination. Pakistan is a male-dominated society where the woman does not have facilities of health, education, and good food. In such conditions, how can she participate in political and economic sectors? Discriminatory behavior of man exists in every society where woman cannot enjoy her life. Lack of basic needs such as food, health, shelter, education creates difficulties for survival of human beings. According to new terminologies, clean water, sanitation, and self-confidence are included in basic needs too. Pakistan has patriarchy system; man has authority and is considered all in all. The birth of a girl is never welcome in patriarchy system. The women of Pakistan are neglected in proper health care, nutrition, education, self-confidence and education (Pokharel, S, 2008). The ratio of disabled children is approximately 4-8% in India because of lack of proper food provision to woman. Lack of well managed nutrition affects the health of women, and on the other hand, the health facilities are also far away from women. A woman is not respectable compared to a man, because the lineage of family continues through males in patriarchal society. Males are the earners of family and in tribal system; men are the strength of tribes. Men are more valuable than women, and that the reason why males receive all the good services at family level and outdoors. Lack of basic needs affects woman's health and reproductive ability, as well as increases infant mortality, breast cancer, and the rate of maternal mortality. The behavior of injustice practices due to cultural value and societal standards are great obstacles in giving equal status to women as men (Janardhana, N, 2015).

JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

The societies where males dominate and females are considered the useless part of society, they are not treated equal to man at every part of life. Females do not have those basic rights as human beings which are entitled to every individual without any discrimination. The purpose of the study is to get information about the fulfillment of basic needs (better food, health care, shelter, education, self-confidence, proper sanitation system) of females at family level. Family is the basic unit in providing all facilities of life to every member of family.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

The objectives of the study clarify the to get information about research title. The objective of the study is

- To find out the effect of gender discrimination on fulfillment of basic needs of women at home by their families.

HYPOTHESIS

- Gender discrimination has significant negative effects in the fulfillment of basic needs of woman.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In patriarchal societies, the bread earners are males; this affects the basic needs of females at home. Education, health care, well managed food is not available to women at family level (Basu, M, A, 1989). The women who are bound within the walls of home do not know about their fundamental rights, that is, the right of life, having equal opportunities of self-development, getting education, proper health care, and the right of decision making. The women consider following steps of male family members (Hassan, 1995). In many countries the families never want to have a baby girl because of worst economic conditions. Families prefer to have baby boy who will earn for them.

The sex selective abortions are common in eastern countries. Parents abort female child, women face gender disparity from the time of their birth. In eastern countries parents, do not want to invest on daughters because after marriage the daughters will serve their in-laws. Daughters are not welcomed because of dowry as well (Patel, T, 2007). Sex selective abortions are crimination against woman from their birth. It is a common practice to abort the female child due to the preference for male child (Good, 1996). The males are more valuable and have strong positions at home compared to females. Females are not treated equally as males. Gender discrimination is based on sex differences (Miller, 1997). Lack of awareness regarding basic rights has led to women not being able to take part in economic, social, and political sectors. The traditional practices are the main reason of gender discrimination (Human rights,1992). The women of Pakistan and India face supremacy of men in their whole lives, families do not treat them equally as men. Women are deprived of all basic needs of life (Minault, 1981). In families, there is discrimination in food-providing between boys and girl. Girls are less valuable than boys. Proper food, health care and educational facilities are provided to sons of family rather than daughters (Hazarika, 2000). The cause of gender discrimination is poverty. In Pakistan, 60% of the population lives under the poverty line; they are deprived of all basic needs of life. The roles of gender reflect the societal expectations. Mostly the role of woman is to stay at home to do domestic work for family members; on the other hand, males are responsible for completion of economic needs of family. Participation of males in economic sector keeps them superior to females in society. In educational field, female's ratio is just 29%, while the male's ratio is 55% (Alam, 2011). Women in under-developed countries are not important enough to ask about their choice in family matters, mate selection, and family planning. They are not allowed to take part in any social activities. The power of decision making remains in males' hand (Cohen, M,F, 2006). Gender roles are described by society, which are assigned to man and women to perform at different stages of life. The assigned

duties of male and female develop a perfect society. Responsibilities are given on the basis of biological appearance. Agencies of socialization induct the person according to the societal demands. The given roles of female display that woman is not as strong as man physically and mentally (Blackstone, A, M, 2003). The poor families cannot afford the expenses of education resulting in low enrolment of girls in schools. The ratio of girl's enrolment is 48% whereas the boy's ratio is 60% (Jamal, A, 2016).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To collect systematic information regarding social issues faced by society the research methodology gives proper way to researchers. The study was conducted in all government girl's degree colleges of Quetta city (Balochistan). The study was quantitative in nature. 200 students were selected through simple random sampling from arts faculty to fill structured questionnaire respectively. Data was examined by SPSS and coefficient test was applied to test the hypothesis. The P value was (P value = .000).

FINDINGS/ RESULTS

Gender discrimination negatively significantly affects fulfillment of basic needs

(In view of students)

Coefficients

Model	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	R Square	Durbin-Watson
Basic needs	-274**	-4.013	.000	.075	1.712

Woman should be given all basic rights of human being. There should not be inequality. The male and female both are performing important roles in society. The capabilities of woman should not be underestimated. The societies where males are all in all females are treated brutally. The cultural values of living society empowered the men as compared to women; women in these communities faced the situation of prejudice. Gender discrimination exists in every society. The male's attitude towards woman remains unequal (Miller, 1997). From the selected respondents, 51% of the study strongly confirmed that they faced gender discrimination at home and 28% agreed. In families, females bear bad behavior of male family members. The males are having proper attention at home because they support their families economically. Males are bread winners and take part in all economic activities (Patel, T, 2007), so the results showed that 53.5% respondents strongly agreed with this statement. In poor countries, families prefer sons over daughters, parents think about their old age because sons will look after them (Hazarika, 2000). 79% defendants agreed that females are discriminated from the time of their birth. 69.5% students said they do not have same respect and values as boys at home. In Pakistan violence against woman is common in daily practices. Males of family do not provide better nutrition to females at home. Lack of good food affects women's health. The socialization of family trained the males to keep woman under their subjugation. The conducted study showed that 74% students said that they are deprived of good nourishment. The life of a human being can be survived on the fulfilment of basic needs. Good food, health facilities, shelter, education, proper sanitation system and self-confidence are included in the category of basic needs. In families there is discrimination in food provision between boys and girl. Girls are thought to be less valuable than boys. Proper food, health care and educational facilities are provided to sons as compare to daughters. 58% respondents disagreed that families do not provide them proper health facilitations. The results showed that the regression coefficient has significant association between gender discrimination and basic

needs. ($B = -247$, $t = -4.013$, $P = .000$).

CONCLUSION

Women in patriarchal communities are always treated unequally as men. The man holds all economic, political, and social advantages. At home and out of door, woman does not enjoy fundamental rights. Females are considered weak physically and mentally as compared to man. The image of women reflects the traditional values of society. The gender roles are based on societal expectations. The behavior of injustice does not support the woman in taking part in all aspects of life as compared to man. The study was conducted from all government girl's degree colleges to get information about the effects of gender discrimination on fulfilment of basic needs. 200 respondents agreed that they are not treated equally at home as men. Girls are not allowed to take decision about their lives, the educational and health opportunities are far away from them.

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