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EFFECT OF EDUCATION AND PROPERTY RIGHTS ON FEMALE EMPOWERMENT IN DISTRICT FAISALABAD

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ABSTRACT

Women are facing several barriers concerned to socio economic empowerment like a little job opportunities, profitable skills, low-paid and low status jobs and sexual harassment. Education increases women's awareness of their surroundings and enables them to make rational decisions. The present study was aimed to assess the effects of education and property rights on of women empowerment in Faisalabad district. Multistage sampling technique was employed to select the sample; at first stage two tehsils from Faisalabad district were selected by using simple random sampling technique. At second stage four union councils (two from each tehsil) were selected randomly and at third stage 200 females (50 from each union council) were selected randomly for collection of data by using well structured interview schedule. Both descriptive and inferential statistics was used for data analysis. In univariate analysis such as frequency, percentage was used to describe the data. In bivariate analysis, relationship among different variables was examined through applying chi-square and gamma tests. The results of the study showed that majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 20-34 year. A major portion of the females had no power to perform their daily activities according to their own will. Majority of them thought that the main causes of their subordination were illiteracy, patriarchal system, cultural/religious values and lack of awareness of their rights. To improve the women empowerment situation

it is suggested that, the government should make the arrangements to empower the women through organized efforts within institutions where patriarchal values prevail.

INTRODUCTION

Empowerment defines as existing from imposed impotence to a situation of authority and command. Education is a vital source of authorizing women with the information, ability, talent and self-self-assurance obligatory to entirely contribute in the growth and progress practice. Tenable advancement is solely conceivable when men and women both get benefit and leisure of same fortune to get their possible. Education is significant for everybody, except it is a serious field of commission for females. Education not just access to every fact but is a passage to a new horizon for women to get accomplishment, which has powerful and beneficial influence on their family and ages.

Education is far above then just to read and to write. Nations consider education to be a great and profitable necessary asset that can built their future and a pivotal element for decreasing poverty and attaining endurable advancement. Education is the essential human right of each person. Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: “Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups”.

Further about the education of women is very important. “You educate a man; you educate a female; you educate a generation.” Brigham Young. An educated woman is further probably to be informed of her freedom, independence, and privilege and to select a paid occupation, that additional direct to enlarged empowerment.

The Government of Pakistan should assign top preference to the female education. This step will raise women status in society. Feminist’s movement and female politicians are doing key task in building female interdependence. A working woman is also responsible for raising her own status and her family position as compared to those who don’t have working status. Thus is this way working lady is contributing to her nation and country also. Pakistani society needs to take initiative steps for the growth and expansion of working women. So, our society must support and give confidence to working ladies and welcome women contribution in Pakistani politics.

Any condition in which female are consider less, low or inferior then male with respect to formal education, job, behavior or any other situation is known as “Discrimination”. This could be referred to modern situations as well as past chronological arrangement and development, and outlook chance. The explanation of empowerment obtains from the Convention of the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) as well as area ‘B’ of the Beijing Platform for Action. These manuscripts are innermost to EU policy on the way to

femininity parity. The transcript stress equitable admittance to education for male and female, together with acts to decrease drop-out rates between girls; equivalent way in to education of the similar eminence, which illustrates concentration to characteristics of studying, instruction, reviewing and supervising. Empowerment is as well linked with securing pride, decorum, self esteem and a consistent structure of civil rights and happiness with children in education. Empowerment indicates a link, it's an association with economic, communal, ethnical and political relation further than the education system, both as site for the recognition of education empowerment and the building of the imminent and characteristic linked with empowerment and education. Empowerment and education work together, equally stress on equivalence of chances and dealings with consequences of education tied with human rights, pride, nobility and welfare. The text on empowerment and education brings an extensive series of definitions which draw out dissimilar feature of the association.

Female empowerment and gender impartiality are central goals for (UN) and further compassionate institutions. The UNESCO names gender impartiality as the main universal priorities (UNESCO 2009). Major occurrences in the international dialogue concerning to women's empowerment and gender equality are the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the United Nations' Millennium Declaration (United Nations 2000) and the subsequently formulated Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), with targets for achieving specific levels of improvements by 2015 (United Nations 2001; UNDP 2008).

Rationale of the Study

The existing political setting unquestionably endorses female's educational chance, but civilizing outlooks to education of females stay behind strongly prejudiced and unfair so, this makes the system unaffected and unchanged. Even though succeeding governments have publicized diverse plans to support female education, they have been not capable to decode their terms into action for the reason of deep-seated political, cultural and social barriers. Thus, the educational rank of female in Pakistan is near to the ground and is in reality between the lowly on the globe.

Pakistani females do not make a uniform harmonized group, and their chances for education fluctuate greatly, depending on the social classification of which they are part (Khan, 2007;). In rural regions, male dominancy often merges with poverty to limit educational and property rights chances for girls (Farah & Bacchus). In contrast, females from upper and cities have more and more access to education and property rights opportunities (Khan 2007). Literacy too boosts women's wage structure, which as well take steps to empower women. Education raises and expand a woman's social status and helps in broadened her intellects. So more the education women have, more the women empowerment it is. Shahnaz & Kizilbash (2002) discover female who better educated have a better way to manage situation

OBJECTIVES;

- To highlight the socio-economic situation of the respondents.
- To review educational and property rights accomplishment of the respondents and its outcome on their empowerment.
- To give some suggestions to the policy makers to improve the status of female.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Unterhalter (2022) measured a little of the analysis that empowerment had turn into an unfilled and co-selected 'catchword' of plan and required to classify a figure of enter procedures related with literacy that could viewpoint the concept toward a politics of alteration of social unfairness. These entail structure an understanding in organization and amongst main actors of the way context shapes both real and possible chances rising from education, how female's agency, as a feature of empowerment, requires to be vigorously created in a course of unions, quite than self-interest by educational come across, and how appraisal of empowerment needs reflective democratic system and contributory procedures.

Yusuf (2020) stated in his research of "A Sociological investigation of Socio-cultural and economic obstacles in Female Empowerment in Rural regions of Dist. Faisalabad "that a huge number of women were of opinion that no education, customary tradition, sacred education, lack of guard and controlled education are the major feature forming women empowerment. He supplementary completed that female's acceptance to their family transit by their husband have fewer social and economic hurdles in empowerment as compared to the women go within the family which has other members as head of the family. Current research as well sets up that improvement in women's employment can be enhanced by their realistic and actual participation in politics. It was stainable that taking part in practical politics will bring constructive opportunities in female's views that can make possible to empower them.

Bandiera, et al. (2020) examine a multimodal policy intervention and found in an effort to jump-start teenage women's empowerment in Uganda by concurrently giving them vocational training and knowledge on sex, reproduction, and marriage, Adolescent females in communities that received treatment are more likely to be self-employed four years after the intervention, the researchers discover. Teenage pregnancy, early marriage/cohabitation, and the percentage of females reporting having sex against their will all experience significant declines. The findings show the possibility of a comprehensive programmed that offers skill transfers as a workable and affordable policy intervention to enhance teenage girls' economic and social empowerment over a four-year period.

Atake, E. H., & Gnakou Ali, P. (2019). said in their study cross all nations, women who are more powerful want a fewer children than their less empowered counterparts. Creating initiatives to increase the economic empowerment of women is the first step towards having fewer children. Education, the development of skills, the ability to make decisions, and control

over family resources were the specific aspects of women's empowerment that were significant for fertility choices. Additionally, in the FSSA nations included in the study, familial empowerment counts more than other aspects of empowerment in impacting women's capacity to have the desired number of children. The optimal number of children may be greatly decreased if variables like paid work, access to resources, and control over those resources were improved. Mass media may be utilized considerably more effectively to lower the optimal number of children in FSSA nations by taking the essential procedures. The desire for many kids may also be a result of their involvement in income-generating activities that raise the socioeconomic standing of the family.

Aslam (2018) said in her investigation "A Sociological investigation of Socio and Cultural obstacles in Female Empowerment in Rural district of Faisalabad" that only 34% females are allowed to get education with their own wishes, while just 21% had a right to engage in marriage linked stuff and only 21.5% had a permission to job of her own selection. Majority of them were of the view that women submission is due being deficient in of consciousness, cultural beliefs, attitudes, behaviors and men dominance.

Awan and Zertashia (2015) states that the ignorable empowerment with female's is a severe distress, particularly in developing states. Like in the case of Pakistan, the figures show that female's lag behind male's in almost every sphere of life such as educational field and labor force participation. A hypothesis proposes that effects in the type of education and service take action as resources of gaining intra-household negotiating supremacy; the study's core sketch was to decide the consequence of education and service on female's household empowerment in Pakistan. Accordingly, education empowers females in the case of decision making connected to family planning.

METHODOLOGY

Intention of present study was to determine effects of education on empowerment of women. This part talks about the major design of the study and scheme used in gathering and analysis of the data. As per Nachmias and Nachmias the scientific methodology is a method of clear rules and procedure upon which research is base and beside the argue for information is assess. The Present study is quantitative because of its nature. Women are facing huge of problems in professional, domestic, and financial life. This Present research carried out the people of Faisalabad. Multistage sampling was employed to select a representative sample of females. At first stage 2 tehsils from Faisalabad is selected randomly, then the 4 union councils (two from each tehsil) were finalized. The total sample size for data collection is 200 females, 50 from each Union Councils, Using the method of interview schedule. For Present Research related to the rights of women in education and Property. In the present research socio economic factors, i.e., age, educational level, residential area, wealth, profession, Family Background, Region, and women status. In univariate analysis, the frequency and percentage were used to describe the data, while in bivariate analysis; the relationship between different variables was examined using chi-square and gamma tests. The

results of the study indicate that the majority of the respondents belong to the age group of 20-34 years.

More the Age of the females, more will be their Empowerment

Relation among the age of females and empowerment

Age in years.	Empowerment			Total.
	To great extant	To some extant	Not at all.	
20- 34	06	10	48	64
	9.37%	15.63%	75.00%	100.00%
35-44	10	15	27	52
	19.23%	28.85%	51.92%	100.00%
45- above	15	19	10	44
	34.09%	43.18%	22.73%	100.00%
Total	31	44	85	160
	19.37%	27.50%	53.13%	100.00%

Chi square = 28.9 d. f= 4 p.value=0.05
gamma=0.31

Chi square value 35.25 illustrates a very remarkable relation among age of females and empowerment in their family activities and responsibilities. The younger females had less empowerment than the elderly females. Gamma value too indicates that there is a moderate association among females age and empowerment. In view of the above figures and results, the hypothesis "More the Age of Female More will be their Empowerment is accepted.

Higher the Education of females more will be their Empowerment.

Association among education and empowerment of the females

Education	Empowerment			Sum
	Not at all.	To some extant	To a great extant	
Illiterate	55	12	05	72
	76.39%	16.67%	06.94%	100%
Primary- Middle	12	09	07	28
	42.86%	32.14%	25.00%	100%
Matric- Intermediate	13	17	08	38
	34.21%	44.74%	21.05%	100%
Graduation and above	05	06	11	22
	22.73%	27.27%	50.00%	100%

Total	31	44	85	160
	19.37%	27.50%	53.13%	100.0%

Chi-square = 77.70 DF = 6 P.Value = 0.05
Gamma=0.57

Value of Chi –square displays highly significant connection among education and female empowerment. Table shows that highly educated females had more empowerment than less educated or illiterate females. Gamma value also support the findings that there is a powerful relationship among the education level of the female and their empowerment. Therefore, in view of the figures and results the hypotheses “More the education of the females more will be their empowerment” is recognized.

More property rights more will be empowerment of females

Relationship among the property rights and female empowerment.

Property rights	Empowerment			Total.
	To great extant	To some extant	Not at all.	
Yes	25	08	06	39
	64.10%	20.51%	15.39%	100%
No	15	27	104	146
	10.27%	18.49%	71.24%	100%
Total	40	35	110	185
	21.62%	18.92%	59.46%	100%

Chi-Square= 47.28 d.f = 2 P.Value=0.05
Gamma=0.85

Chi-square value shows that there is a significant connection among the female property rights and empowerment. Positive value of gamma indicates that the females having more property rights will have more empowerment as compare to the females having no property rights. Therefore, the hypothesis:” more the property rights more will be the empowerment of females is recognized

SUMMARY

Current study was planned to assess the education and property rights effects on women empowerment in Faisalabad districts. Females are facing numerous obstacles concerning to empowerment such as minute job chances, money-making skill, poorly paid and low social standing jobs and sexual harassment. The roles women are forced to play that of the emotional, sexual, and household servant which makes them mindless, dependent and depressed. In such cruel state of mind females are unable to perform their task properly in socialization of new generation and development of the country. Literacy enhanced female’s awareness of their environment and enables them to make rational decisions. Likewise, the more literate a female, the more probably she

is to have a superior career, which too acts as a way of empowerment. Enhancing the women empowerment in the conventional societies similar to Pakistan is the necessity of hour. Consequently, it is imperative for us to recognize why these paradoxes carry on and what can be done in order to trounce such condition.

To improve the women empowerment situation it is recommended that, the Govt.t should make the plan to empower the women through organized efforts within institutions where patriarchal values prevail. Education is the most effective tool to increase awareness to realize one's worth and capabilities and most importantly their civil rights being a member of the society. Gender inequality in education is very common in our country especially in slum areas therefore; government should take special interest in this area by focusing on female education.

FINDINGS

Majority of respondent's 40.00% belong to age grouping 20-34 years. The married sample ratio was 55%. Approximately 56% belongs to house wife status. And 58% were associated to nuclear family. The member of family was 6-9. And 96% people don't know regarding the bill of woman protection. Majority of the females was facing hurdles like poverty, transportation, socio-cultural and religious restrictions during their education. Main portion of female's 58.75% never received any pocket money from their husbands. Main portion of female's 53.13% had no power to perform their daily activities according to their will. Majority of the female thought that the main causes of their subordination was illiteracy, patriarchal system, cultural/religious values and lack of awareness of their rights.

CONCLUSION

Scrutiny of quantitative information gives essential results to understand the occurrence of education / property rights and their effect on the female's empowerment. Present research discovers that females belonging to nuclear families faced more hurdles like poverty, transportation, socio-cultural and religious restrictions during their education. Moreover, it was also founded that education played an important role in women empowerment.

It was furthermore established that major causes of female subordination were illiteracy, patriarchal system, cultural/religious values and lack of awareness of their rights. It was also noted that females are uninformed of their societal, religious and lawful human rights. Hence, hard work is desired to make proper arrangements in order to craft awareness among the females so that they may be able to take effective and collective action against their subordination. This target of their awareness and empowerment can only be achieved by giving them equal educational and job opportunities, compulsory share in parents' property and decision-making rights. In this way females will be able to actively participate in different social and development activities to make their own family and as well as the country as a whole more progressive and prosperous.

5.3 Suggestions to enhance the women empowerment

In view of the results of the study some suggestions are being given for implementing at various stages and to be formulated competent strategy for enhancing empowering women.

- Education is the most effective tool to increase awareness to realize one's worth and capabilities and most importantly their civil rights being a member of the society. Gender inequality in education is very common in our country especially in slum areas therefore; government should take special interest in this area by focusing on female education.
- Government should take essential steps to build a society in which each and every human being irrespective of caste and creed and gender have equivalent chance to understand their abilities.
- Government should bring changes in social place of females by political and official channels.
- Patriarchy is the major cause of women subordination therefore; it is need of the hour to bring changes in family structure and it is only possible by increasing individual awareness.
- Women should recognize their own power and worth, and it is only possible when they unite themselves irrespective of class and ethnicity and raise voice for their rights
- Television and practically social media should portrait positive image of females to promote their respect in the society

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