

Female Youth Political Knowledge and Their Practices: A Case Study of Balochistan Province

BY

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Abstract:

Current study was carried out in Quetta Balochistan district so as to determine the female youth political knowledge and their practices as a case study on higher level education within Balochistan context. Quantitative research method was used in the present study. One hundred (100) respondents as the target population from the University of Balochistan were taken. ANOVA (Bonferroni) test also applied so as denote the perception variations between two groups. The results revealed that Most (47%) of the respondents having the age category of 26 to 35 years. Most (23%) of the respondents got the educational level on M.A or MSc level. Most (45.5%) of the male respondents were agreed that political direction and civic activities enhanced their leaderships quality. The non-significance variation between two groups was observed by using One-Way-ANOVA. Therefore, the null hypothesis was accepted and alternate hypothesis was rejected based on respondent's perceived perception. Based on achieved results following recommendation were suggested. Youth and female are the key development ingredients in our society in this regard, the political and educational program should be arranged so as to encourage the female and youth participation in development process. Further, these sort of research should be conducted at national level.

Keywords: Political knowledge, female, youth, education, Quetta Balochistan.

Introduction:

Youth regarded as the pre-emptive and key features of Human Resource Development for the future. Their profitability, social viewpoint and commitment demonstrate the result a nation needs to accomplish, and

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whatever the outcomes are they are the most vital recipients of national advancement. In Pakistan and Balochistan, youths were biggest adolescent groups and demographic populations. Keeping in the view importance of youth and female contribution in development process, the government of Balochistan have been developed and rendered the Youth Policy (BYP) 2015 so as to accelerate the dynamics and support for youth and female under the patronage and sponsorship of the 18th Amendment.

Youth Demography:

In Pakistan as per anticipated information accurate statistics revealed that, in of mid-year 2015, the youth somewhere in range of fifteen to twenty-nine (15 and 29 years old), however, in this regard, they were entirely consisted 30.6%. The data further, showed that adding up around sixty-one million among them (31.5 million young men; and 29.5 million young female). Pakistan is home to one of the biggest youth populaces, out of a populace of 180 million, 59% are underneath the age of 24 and 67% are under 30. As per different reviews held over the most recent couple of years, youngsters saw little theme in being politically dynamic since they see the political framework as being intrinsically degenerate and felt that Pakistan's capacity structures averted cooperation by the individuals who originated from outside the nepotistic and shut framework. All young people between 29 years old, that were constitutes the one hundred twenty-six million (64.9 million young men; and the 61.1 million young female) that were made 63.1% of the entire populace of the country (Pakistan).

However, on the other hand, in Balochistan, the total figure of the adolescence or youth were (15-29 years) that added up to 26.8 percent, while the figure of people between the 0-29 years old achieved 70.2%, as indicated by the source of 1998 statistics (census). This infers the following companions of youngsters going into youth classification (15-29 years) have really expanded in the two numbers and rates 29 percent (GoP, 2016). This is combined with information of the lodging review finished in 2011 that found an amazing increment in both populace and lodging in the area.

Position of Youth in Balochistan:

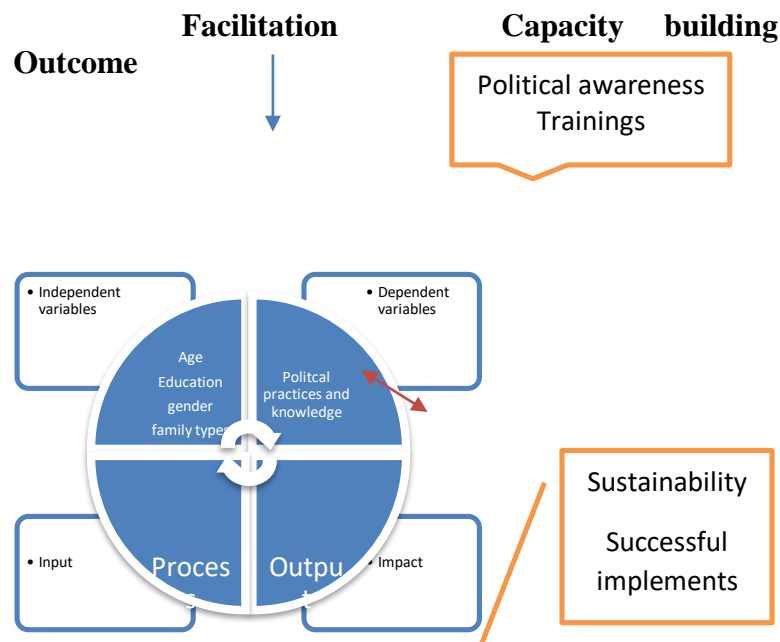
Balochistan region was consisted rough topography, hilly track, coastal belt, desert and plain areas and was obtained the status of province and converged in the year of 1970. In the later 1977, the government had purchase to seaside the enclave of Gwadar, which was bought from Oman in October 1958. Being the biggest territory of the county, it

represents and comprises the 44% of Pakistan's complete land mass and is spread more than 347,190 square kilometers (134,050 square miles). The region is advanced with common assets. 50 metallic and non-metallic minerals have been found in Balochistan, of which 41 are being mined. In spite of this, it is an immature region with foundation shortfall and reliance upon essential segment economy to the degree that a few investigators place Balochistan in the agricultural region whereby the livestock had been rear, however, where minor products and domesticated animals are the biggest portion that representing a fourth aspect of the province economy dynamics.

Further, the finance and manufacturing together account for and contributed the nine percent of the GDP. Human improvement and HRD section were considered as low in this regard, the water for drinking purposes has hardly inaccessible. In Balochistan the extreme poverty occurrence that were (48 percent). The assessment indicated that the 13.5 of poverty had increased in Pakistan. Urban destitution as poverty factors added up to 44 percent with a relative decline in the city of Quetta.

Political knowledge:

Political learning dynamic and knowledge as the imperative roadmap that influence the entire social sectors with in term of qualitative quantum. Political learning dynamic and knowledge has significant variable hat additionally been broadly examined in political theory inquire. For instance, scientists have exhibited the relationship between political learning and casting a ballot conduct, in spite fact relationship is here and there directed by different components, for example, media utilization (Richey, 2008; Moore, 1987; Lanoue, 1992; and Prior, 2005). Additionally, looking into political learning and knowledge crosswise over sub-gatherings, for example, male and female, is another famous line of research (Dow, 2009; Wolak and McDevitt, 2011; Ondercin and Jones-White, 2011; and Dolan, 2011). Given the fame and significance of political information, it is amazing to see that restricted consideration has been dedicated to the estimation of political knowledge quires, or information inquiries by and large.

Figure-1 Theoretical framework:

In present study the theoretical framework was used so as to determine the relationship between the dependent and independent variables.

Importance of Study:

The significance of present investigation shows up in managing the issue of female youth political knowledge and their practices. Present study was not only useful for the governmental organizations but also reflects the positive impact over on policy implication for future planning. Present study was pinpoint the youth perceived perceptions about political knowledge particularly the learning, astounding improvement and enhancing the political knowledge aspects.

Problem Statement:

Present research was attempts to shed light on the female youth political knowledge and their practices within term of higher education aspect in purposively Quetta district, Balochistan that is a hindrance to the progress and growth of the social order. The female youth political knowledge and their practices in our conservative society needs to be evaluated so as to deal with it utterly dynamics and in the exact and precise scientific ways, and should be through classifying its reasons and consequences so that to develop the suitable solutions for these anomalies and variances. Hence, the tangible and factual development of any society lies in its skill and capacity potentialities to utilize its human resources dimension as effective manner.

Objectives:

- To find out the independent variables as demographic information in study area.
- To find out political direction and civic activities female and youth.
- To determine the hampering factors for females' contribution in politics
- To suggest the need-based recommendations for policy-makers.

Hypothesis Tested:

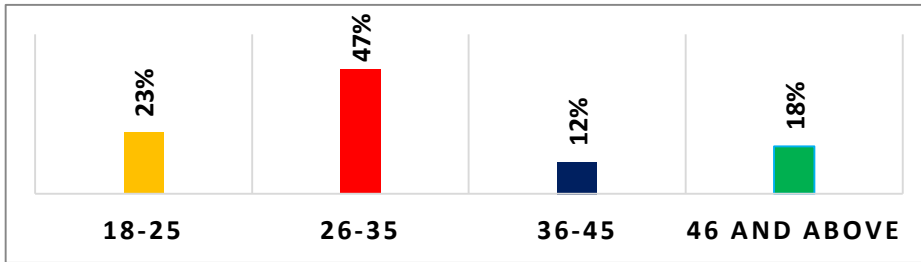
The null hypothesis was developed so as to detect the perceived perception of the respondents: the null hypothesis was: "There is no relationship between the perception of respondents regarding the political knowledge and political participation of the students at higher level education in Balochistan".

Research Methodology:

Practically, in applied sciences and educational circles the five (5) approaches were determined, such as archival analysis; history; experiment; survey; and case study (Yin, 2003). Further, Yin, 2003 recommended 3 standard benchmarks and norms for investigator about research strategy and who to conduct the research. Quantitative research method was used in the present study. In quantitative research method to obtain the perception based on questionnaires was used at field level (Creswell, 2003). Quetta district was purposively chosen because as this district entire educational and political affair was grooming (GoB, 2011). In present research the convenience sampling method was used for the respondents, Convenience sampling was applied in exploratory research whereby the investigator is fascinated in receiving a reasonable calculation of the fact. One hundred (100) respondents as the target population from the University of Balochistan in Political Science Department have been chosen by using the Wunsch, (1986) table of population. Cronbach alpha program was used so as to detect the inner consistency of the research instrument. However, .07 to .81 the Cronbach alpha was recorded which indicate that the inner consistency of research instrument was suitable. Thus the information, collected, tabulated and analysed by using SPSS 23. ANOVA (Bonferroni) test also applied so as denote the perception variation between two groups.

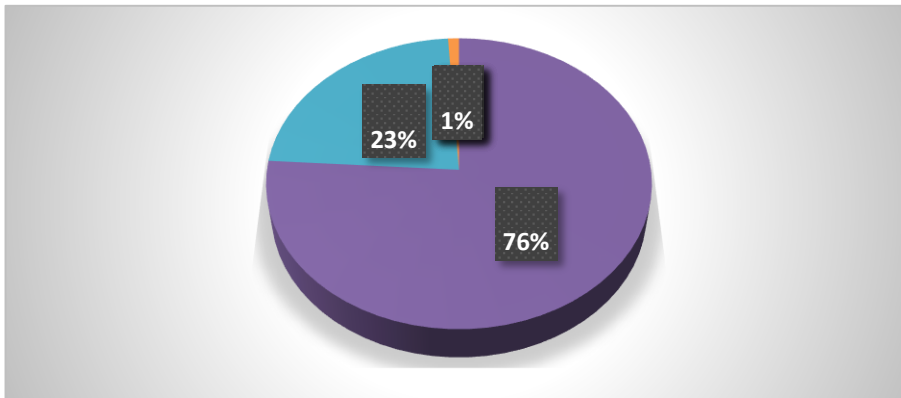
Results:

Figure.2. Age of the respondents



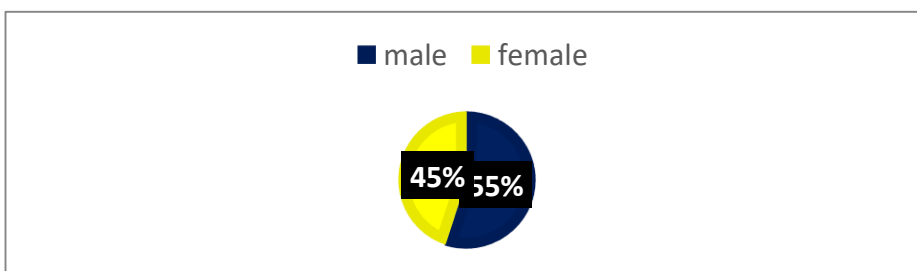
The results of the figure-2, show that most (47%) of the respondents having he age category of 26 to 35 years, followed by (23%) respondents were fall in age category between the 18 to 25. Whereas most 12-18% of the respondents were fell into the age categories of 36 to 45 and 46 above age categories respectively.

Figure.3. Education of the respondents:



The outcome shown in figure-3. Majority 76% respondents were received the educational level on B.A or B.Sc. level. Most (23%) of the respondents got the educational level on M.A or MSc level.

Figure.4. Gender of the respondents



The results of the figure-6 revealed that more than (55%) of the respondents by gender were female and 45% were male as shown in table-4.

Table.1. Distribution of sample about political direction and civic activities

Ser. NO.	Dependent variables	Male		Female	
		F.	%	F.	%
1.	Political party	27	13.5	3	1.5
2.	Manifesto of party	7	3.5	47	23.5
3.	Qualities of a candidate	74	37.0	126	63.0
4.	Leadership	91	45.5	17	8.5
5.	Religion of the candidate	1	.5	7	3.5

Source: Field data

The data on field level so as to determine the perception of the respondents as shown in table-1. The finding revealed that the most (45.5%) of the male respondents were agreed that political direction and civic activities enhanced their leaderships quality. However, on the other hand more than half (63%) female respondents were of the view that qualities of political candidates paved the ways for her political direction and civic activities.

Table.2. Distribution of sample about problems as by faced females in politics

Ser. NO.	Dependent variables	Male		Female	
		F.	%	F.	%
1.	No space for women in politics	1	.5	42	21.0
2.	Females participation is against Islamic rules	4	2.0	96	48.0
3.	Political parties do not give opportunity to female	23	11.5	16	8.0
4.	Lack of resources for females to participate in politics	10	5.0	37	18.5
5.	Because of sexual harassment the women did not participation in politics	162	81.0	9	4.5

Source: Field data

Present study was exploring the political problems as faced by the female as shown in table-2. Majority (81%) of the male respondents agreed that, because of sexual harassment the women did not take the participation in political activities. While most 48% of female respondents perceived that females did not participate according to the rule and regulation of Islamic.

Table, 3. Comparison score between two groups

Research Hypothesis	Male		Female		Mean Square	f-value	Si**
	Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D			
	2.92	.992	2.62	1.22	1.247	3.60	.059 ^{NA}

Note: ** = Significant at .01 level. * = Significant at .05 level.

Analysis of variance or ANOVA were in order to found the variations within groups. In this regard, the null hypothesis was tested to framed that “there is no relationship between the perception of respondents regarding the political knowledge and political participation of the students at higher level education in Balochistan”, at 0.05 alpha level. The non-significance variation between two groups was observed by

using One-Way-ANOVA. Therefore, the null hypothesis was accepted and alternate hypothesis was rejected based on respondent's perceived perception.

Conclusion:

The examination is of quantitative and subjective information shows that young female discernments, mentalities, thoughts and beliefs are a result of how they are mingled or socialized. It is obvious that young female idea origination of social conscience plus their discernment of their status as natives' changes as the settings change. Socialization aspects of female and the endeavors to advance a national awareness are having an effect. It doesn't appear to coordinate the truth of young female express a longing to be instructed about vote based system, human rights, political knowledge and political training. Such a methodology could make educating and adapting increasingly important and significant to youthful nationals, and could enable them to end up progressively mindful, learned, and dynamic in their networks and country. Based on findings following recommendation put forward. Youth and female are the key development ingredients in our society in this regard, the political and educational program should be arranged so as to encourage the female and youth participation in development process. Further, this sort of research should be conducted at national level.

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