Effect of Gender Inequality on Economic Growth (Case of Pakistan)

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Abstract

This paper has been discussed the differences in education and labor force participation rate between male and female in Pakistan. The importance of education and employment opportunities for women in Pakistan is briefly explained. Four independent variables are used, i.e. LFPM (labor force participation rate of male age 15+), LFPF (labor force participation rate of female age 15+), GPI (gender parity index) and OP (openness of trade, exports and imports). The dependent variable is GDP growth and for the Relationship between Gender Inequality and Economic Growth time series secondary data from period 1980-2009 is used. The affect of gender inequality in education and employment on economic growth is found through multiple linear regression. All the results and estimations are analyzed in chapter four, which shows a positive relationship between economic growth and gender equality in education and employment. All the independent variables has a positive impact on GDP growth which means that if the gender inequality is reduced than there will be increase in GDP growth of Pakistan in long run.

Keywords: Gender Inequality, Labor Force Participation, Education, GDP.

1 Introduction

Women has some privileges in the point of view of Islam and also in traditions. Islam strongly emphsizes on women rights in Quran and Hadith but in the present age women are negelcted in every field.

Ali (2011) concluded that female are the most affected party in the developing states. They are ignored from the basic education, jobs participation, their freedom of expression and their role in choice making. Regarding 854 million adults are uneducated in developing countries where 60% of them are women. Women are the neglected group of the society with no freedom of expression. They are mot treated as they deserve to be treated. They can not join the formal jobs, credit markets without the permission of their husbands and even the formal legislation in some countries disallow them from signing contracts without their guardians and husbands authorizations.

Organization of Economic Corporation and Development in 2011 stated that gender equality is not only important for the economic impowerment but it is also obligatory on the moral basis too. It is all about the rights of the women which should be provided to them and it includes many cultural, supporting and social extents. Through gender equality we can bring happiness and welfare across the world.

1.1 Education

Sen (1989) a noble prize winner says that education can help and increase the production in the economy, in income and the most needed sources of life can be achieved through education. But with if the person has income he can get benefits from education in many other ways like in speaking, disagreeing and evaluation. Being an educated will add more to your personality that is an educated will be well informed, well civilized and will make his or her own decision and many other will follow him and will take his decisions seriously.

The most recent survey conducted by Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) IN 2088-2009), according to this survey the overall literacy rate above 10 years of age is 75 percent in which 54 percent for female and 69 percent for male compared to 56 percent in which 44 percent for female and 69 percent for male in 2007-2008. Regarding this study/survey the literacy was much higher in urban areas as compare to rural areas; the estimated literacy rate in urban areas was 74 percent compare to the rural areas which was 48 percent and more prevailing for male over female 69 percent to 45 percent.

Pervaiz et al (2011) concluded that gender inequality in education generate negative associations with economic growth. This negative association indicates that we are falling the standard level, sum of skills and human resources through the exclusion of brilliant women and girls from the educational chances, though women could be more productive and can perform better than men and boys.

1.2 Employment and Labor Force Participation Rate

Over the last six decades a series of policies have been made and many of them have been implemented to deal with the problem of unemployment. Through the support of labor supportive techniques and many other policies have been prepared to encourage small and medium term industries to tackle this severe problem of unemployment but the government is fail still to resolve this problem of unemployment.

In the outlook of such policies prepared by the Pakistani government, it did not resolve the gender

issues and employment has never been free from severe issue of gender discrimination.

As the primary goal of these policies were to solve this problem with obvious aim of removing the gender inequality in labor market and jobs opportunities. But in a country like Pakistan the other issues should be kept in mind like social, economic and cultural constraint which confines female labor force to utilize their skills.

According to the Human Development Report, women are not treated as they deserve and are neglected in every society usually paid with low wage and their work reward in term of promotion and money is very low as compare to men. Women usually work longer hours, with their full energy and passion but still they are not getting any kind of reward or encouragement, their work is always underestimated, unrewarding and unrecognized. (Human Development Report 1991).

The country's economy is concern with the gender disparity on the basis of force involvement and wage rate too and it can affect the progress and Economic growth of the country.

Gender discrimination in employment and labor force involvement creates problems in the form of reduction average potential of the work force by decreasing that pool of skills and ability from which company can illustrate and choose. This decreasing and minimization in skills, talent and capability of work force is one of the key and remarkable factors in reduction of economic growth. Also the wage gap between the male and female is one of the primary providers to economic growth and development. E.g. as the female work more than the male but if they are not getting any reward or any promotion then they will not utilize their capability of work and the productivity level of the company or firm will be low.

1.3 Problem Statement

The main aim of this paper is to study the condition of women in Pakistan and their part in the economic growth, development and success of the country. This study will provide evidence on the fundamental of women in the developing progression of Pakistan.

Jehan (2000) According to constitute of Islamic Republic of Pakistan (1973) "women *shall be given all basic rights and Gender Based discrimination and differences on the basis of sex should not be prevail"*

Article 25(1) *"every Pakistani will be treated equally before law and are permitted of equal protection of law. (2) Discrimination alone on the basis of sex and Gender is unjustified. (3) Nothing prevents from making any special provision to state for the protection of women and children"*

Article 34 in constitution demonstrates that *"in all national spheres the full participation of women will be encouraged and for this very purpose any step shall be taken. And constitutionally it is difficult to discriminate against women"*.

1.4 Objective of the Study

The main goal of this study is to examine the gender in equality generally education sector, employment and labor force involvement rate and its effects on the economic and development growth of the country. The role of women in a society, household and also in the improvement of economy. The main objective of this study is to check the relationship between gender inequality and economic growth.

1.5 Hypothesis

The further investigation of the study is based on the following hypothesis.

H_0: There is no relationship between Gender Inequality and Economic growth.

H_1: There is a relationship between Gender Inequality and Economic Growth.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This paper is organized with a specific format; the study is divided in 5 chapters. In first chapter there is introduction to the study, in the second chapter there is a theoretical framework and literature review related to this study, in the third chapter is the research methodology and data collection and in this chapter there is brief explanation about the data, model and variables. In the next part is chapter four which included research methodology and design, there are some estimation are done in chapter four, the analysis and interpretation of the output after estimation also included in chapter four. And chapter five has conclusion and policy recommendations in which this study suggested some policies to reduce the gap between male and female in education and employment opportunities in our country.

2 Theoretical Framework and Literature Review
### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

Bhandari & F.J. (1997) an American economist Gary Becker has done very much for the family money-making or new home economics of Neo –classical beliefs suggest very significant point of view about the involvement of men and women in the social order and family. This article stated that family circle has a differential and very significance role in the child care, household activities and even in the social activities. Becker stated that

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because of sex differences men and women cannot be substituted for each other in the working fields but they can be used as a complement of each other. Both men and women are required to participate in the household activities for more efficient and successful life, both gender have to work cooperatively for the sake of their survival and for the sack of their children. Their participation as a lobar are required to be allocated efficiently in terms of investment and time. There will be sustainable and efficient economic growth where the women will use their expertise associated with housekeeping and look after their children and at the other hand the men will use their skills and experiences related to market activities. Due to this work the great economist Becker was given a Nobel Prize and his theory was accepted.

Blumberg, (2005) has quoted about the A.C Pigou, in which it is stated that Pigou is said to be the founder of neo-classical and welfare economics theories. Pigou theories suggested that women should be given a free choice in making their own decisions and women must be allow taking part in every social activity and should be free to take part in all types of jobs to compete their opposite sex (men). But emphasizing on the women potential level he also stated in his theory that there are some work in which the women cannot compete men and cannot produce as compare to men, so women should not be engaged in such activities in which they cannot perform efficiently and they are given the chance to take part in such activities then it will negatively affect the economic growth of the country.

Ronald et al; (2000) in their book Modern Labor Economics: Theory and Public Policy. 7th eddition Ronald and Robert discussed a theory regarding human capital. This theory is based upon the investment in human capital: education and training. Investment in human capital will result in long run. Many people learning and getting education so that their future earnings are more and income increases. But the theory of Investment in Human Capital stated that there are some costs and benefits analysis that should be keep in mind. There are three type of costs when not working getting education, i.e. direct cost on books and tuition fees and other costs, second one is opportunity cost when a person is getting education he/she might work instead of being educated this is opportunity cost which is incured but it is ussually not possible to work during the study period. The third cost is the energy loses because learning is very difficult and a person loses lots of energy. All the three costs are incured while a person is learning but theory says that the long term output of education and training is more than not getting education and training. The cost and benefit analysis has been explained through a figure which is given below.

Fig 1
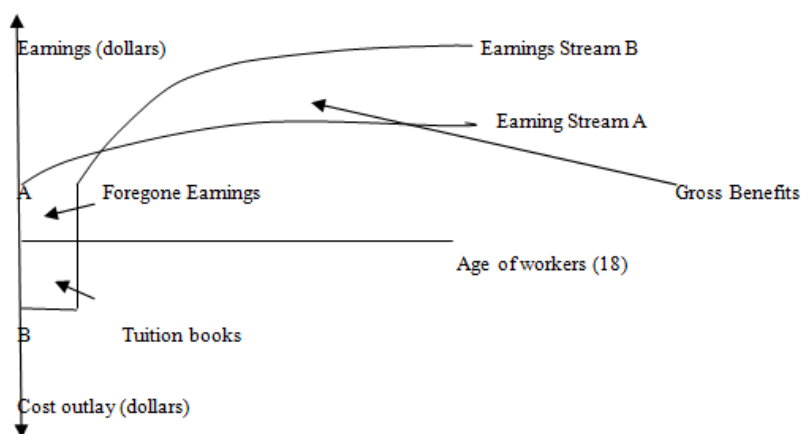
The age for workers is set as 18 years which is a straight line, the curve A shows the earnings of those who are not busy in leaning and curve B shows the earnings of educated people. At first those who are busy in education cannot work so there is a portion of foregone earnings which the educated one is not earning, this is the opportunity cost of education. The uneducated started work from point A but their earnings are far more less than of those who are educated. In the lower box the direct cost is included in the form of tuition books; this is the direct cost on education but the benefits are more than the costs as shown as earning streams B in the figure. The main theme of this theory is that when investment in human capital is done the benefits will be more than the costs and future outcomes will be increased as a result the country's economic growth will go up.

2.2 Literature Review

John Bauer (1992) according to their study in China the women participation in labor market is very low as compare to male. Most of the women are not getting primary education because of un acces to the schools and colleges and also some can acces but their parents are uneducated so they are not getting the basic education. Nearly 10% of urbon women in China has no acces to the labor market because they are uneducated. The gao between male and female in education and employment in China was very big in past but now this gap has

narrowed in the last few years and the women participation in labor force in China has now increased and one of the heighest in world.

Almquist (2013) in this study the work has been done to and found the big differences between male and female in minority groups in US. It has reported that the minority groups have low acces to education and labor market and they do not utilize the resources of the coumtry as free as the mejority groups does. The men from minority groups cannot work in the labor market and even cannot get the basic education due to which the minority women are suffered in the form of low fertility rate and low income. The women from minority goups cannot look after their children because they are uneducated and due to which the problem of mulnutrition many other health problems arises in their children.

Jacobs (1996) this study showed a strong relationship between role of women and society. The role of women must be studied in sociology point of view this study suggested. The women in US has no power as faculty member but this study reported that female are always side by side to men in study level like as a student the women of US made their image in the society. It has been suggested that more research should be done on the gender inequality in higher education, so that the gap between male and female higher education can be reduced.

Bhandari (1997) a female researcher from India has done a study on Rural Women in India and she found in her study that in rural India women were interviewed and many of them were able do to simple addition and subtraction. It shows that the education opportunities for women in rural India are very low and women are not given the chance to use their skills and knowledge which is important for the activity of their income making as many of rural Indian women are concerned with small trades like crafts selling.

Shapiro (1987) according to his study, the past studies have been found that when the women are younger so their work has a great impact on their income and on their ongoing profession. When the women get responsibilities, means that they become housewives, having children and then they will leave their jobs but if they started work at early ages means that before getting married then they must saved some money and after leaving their jobs they can invest their savings in their related field and can live an efficient and sustainable life. They can get good jobs by trying for many jobs and for good salary but their further grooming and occupation will be affected by this job. They may select a job in which they can use their skills and in which their skills will not be fall if they want to leave the jobs. It is obvious that the women having work experience and also have some skills who aim for the stable jobs will earn more than who stop and want to leave their jobs. Face to face questions were asked in the Labor Market of Young Women the relationship between the women income and their jobs or career. And it has been originated that those women who considered being work at mid-thirty were positively got good jobs according to their arrangement and expectations. On the other hand those women who did plan for further and future working were getting high wages than those who did not plan for future work. And also it has found that those women who has good skills and also has jobs related to their skills were paid high wages than those of with low skills.

Jehan (2000) according to Jehan the notion development is the mean towards the growth in socio-economic and political specialty of the country. Development is combined of all these factors through which we can get the country's richness and advancement. In optimistic wisdom advancement means perfection in substantial situation existing in the society. For better growth and development a country should have some purposes and ambitions to be allocated.

The Economic Adviser's wing 2010-2011 stated that Pakistan's economic condition suffered very much from different unstitch and severe macroeconomic differences. Every politician and still every democratic government and dictatorship tried to overcome and to solve these crucial problems and presented different policies to overcome with problems of education i.e. there will be rise in education and will control the down flow of literacy rate. But they are still facing these problems. Pakistan in which the literacy rate is not rising as rapid as it should be, the overall literacy rate in Pakistan is round about 57.7 percent which is more in urban areas 73.2 percent as compare to rural areas which is 49.2 percent. The overall male literacy rate is 69.5 percent and the overall for female is 45.2 percent.

The education sector of Pakistan is foully underinvested from last several years of independence and more importantly the female education is nearly neglected. From the last many years the education budget is only 1 percent of GDP and in such a competitive and developing world our education sector is still in lack of funds and facing resort constraints due to which there is no advancement happen in female talent and capability. Population wise the male population is 51 percent and the female population is 49 percent in Pakistan but there is a huge difference in education distribution. Out of overall literacy rate 57.07 percent of the country the female literacy ratio is 45.2 percent and the male literacy ratio is 69.5 percent and more over the gap is increasing day by day.

Blumberg (2005) according to his study in Pakistan the ratio of female labor force is very low as compare to male labor force. In his research he mentioned that the economic gains from women labor force are very obvious, the overall labor force is strongly related to the women employment, if the women work more it

will increase the overall labor force rate so the country's output will be more and more over female jobs involvement is a an essential provider to the family income. According to recent reports the family consumption has an important and noticeable contact with the male and female control of income. Women always tries to spent the family income more on nutrition, family health and on education of their children and tries to spent less at the margin on cigarettes and alcohol. Whenever the women take power on family income then the output and results will be affirmative and there will be positive effect on their children education, manners and health. In fact women invest the family income in long term on the development human capital of their children the results will be positive on long term movement and development.

According to the Labor Force Survey in Pakistan the male work force rate is nearly equivalent to international rate compare to female work force participation which is the lowest female contribution in employment throughout the world. Pakistan is a bit better in female labor force participation than Bangladesh in overall South Asia and second lowest in the region. Bulk of female worker are involved in those sectors from which they are paid very low wages, 72 percent of female workers are busy in agriculture-sector, 13 percent in business sector and very low amount is engaged in the services sector which is 11 percent. In non agriculture-sector the female work force have diverse model than the men, some of them are busy in community which is 39 percent, social services and combined account 87 percent and remaining are engaged in different skill related jobs like building, transportation, industries and finance.

Lagerlöf (2003) the gender equality has a positive impact on long run economic growth as this study reported that men and women has same right in every field of life. When the women are working more in labor market it results in increasing the per capita income. At the same time when the human capital become same and both couple work in the market there will be fall in the fertility rate results in the reduction of population and there will be increase in family income and growth rate will be more at long run.

3   Research Methodology

3.1 Data and Data Collection

To see the impact of gender inequality on economic growth and development a secondary time series annual data is used. The sample size is 30 from year 1980 to 2009 in this study. The data for variables has been collected from different sources i.e.

- ❖ Pakistan Census (1991 and 1998)
- ❖   Labor force Survey of Pakistan (Several Editions)
- ❖ Pakistan Economic Survey: Ministry of Finance.
- ❖ World Development Indicators (World Bank)
- ❖ United Nation Development Program (UNDP).

3.2 Model

This study have 4 independent variables and 1 dependent variable, the model that is used in this study for the relationship between independent variables and dependent variable is a multiple linear regression model as given below:

$$Y = \beta_o + \beta_1 LFPM + \beta_2 LFPF + \beta_3 GPI + \beta_4 OP + \varepsilon_i$$
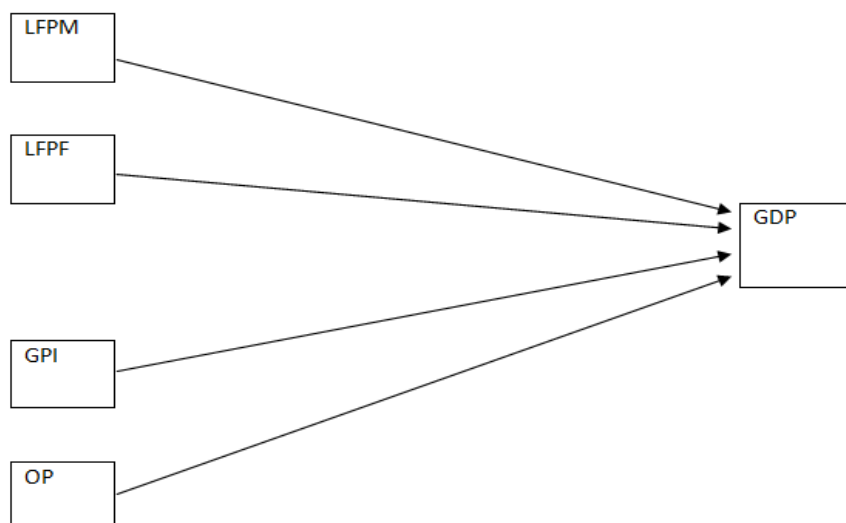
3.3 Variables
3.3.1   GDP Growth (Y)
In the model Y (Dependent variable) stands for GDP. GDP is the yearly percentage of economic expansion which is based on the country's home exchange at marketplace prices. Through GDP we can measure the country economic growth. GPD is defined as the value of all finished goods and services produced in a country in one year.
3.3.2   Labor Force Participation Rate of Male age 15+ (LFPM)
LFPM is stands for the work force participation rate of male as a fraction of adult (of age 15+) of men's population. Labor force participation rate of male (LFPM) means that male of age 15 or above who are working in the labor market in the production process of goods and services and busy in any economic activity.
3.3.3   Labor Force Participation Rate of Female age 15+ (LFPF)
Similarly LFPF stands for the labor force participation rate of female as a fraction of adult (of age 15+) of female population. Labor force participation rate of female (LFPF) means that female of age 15 or above who are working in the labor market in the production process of goods and services and busy in any economic activity.
3.3.4   Gender Parity Index (GPI)
GPI stands for the gender parity index means the ratio of female to male in education (primary or secondary). Gender differences can be calculated through other methods too but the most used one is gender parity index (GPI). It is measured as the overall literacy rate of female divided by overall literacy rate of male. The word overall refers to the higher education, technical education and primary education. The value of GPI is between 0 and 1, by 1 we mean gender sameness.
3.3.5   Openness of Trade (OP)
OP is stands for the trade openness means that the sum of exports and imports of goods and services relative to GDP. OP is used as a control variable in the above model to get the good results.

ε_i is the error term in the above regression model. It means that if there is no change occur in dependent variable due to independent variables then there are some other factors which causes the change in dependent variable which we take as an error term in our regression model.

4   Research Methodology and Design
For the purpose of checking the relation between gender inequality and economic growth and development a secondary data is used in this paper and the sample size is 30 (1980-2009). For the simplicity and for better understanding Gretl is used as econometric and statistical tool. Before going further it is first checked that whether the data of the variable is stationary or not. For this purpose the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) unit root test is used. In this study the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) for multiple linear regression model has been used.

4.1 Empirical Results and Estimation
As mention above that OLS cannot be run before checking the stationarity of data. Stationary data signify that the mean and variance of any time series data is independent of time. That is the time series data is not affected by time. For checking the stationarity of data ADF test is used through Gretl.

4.1.1   ADF test Table

Variables	Test	Stationary on	Sig (0.05)	Tau statistics
Y	ADF	With constant	0.009272	-3.71078
LFPM	ADF	With constant	0.02558	-3.27541
LFPF	ADF	With constant	0.00521	-4.02124
GPI	ADF	With constant	0.03651	-2.99218
OP	ADF	With constant	0.01981	-3.70235

4.1.2   ADF test Interpretation
The hypotheses for the ADF test are:
H_o: The series is unit root (non stationary).
H_1: The series is stationary.
In the above estimated table it can be seen that whether the data is stationary or non stationary on the basis of significance level (P value) or tau statistics. When the P value is less than 0.05 or when the tau statistics (tau calculated) absolute is greater than the tau tabulated then H_o is rejected.
   ❖ The above results shows that Y (GDP) is stationary with constant because the P value which is 0.009272 less than 0.05 and also the tau calculated absolute which is 3.71078 greater than tau tabulated absolute 2.93. Also it's inverse as, so when the tau calculated is -3.71078 less than tau tabulated -2.93 so rejected the null hypothesis.

- ❖ The LFPM is also stationary with constant as the P value which is 0.025558 less than 0.05 and also the tau calculated absolute (3.27541) is greater than tau calculated absolute (2.93), therefore reject the null hypothesis and accepted that the series is stationary.
- ❖ The next variable is LFPF is also stationary with constant, here the P value is 0.00521 which is less than 0.05 and the tau calculated absolute will be 4.02124 is greater than the tau tabulated 2.93, so reject the null hypothesis and hence the data is stationary.
- ❖ The null hypothesis for series GPI is also rejected as the P value 0.030651 is less than 0.05 and also the tau calculated absolute 2.9921 is greater than tau tabulated absolute 2.93.
- ❖ For the series OP the null hypothesis is again rejected as the P value 0.01981 is less than 0.05 and the tau calculated absolute 3.70235 is also greater than the tau tabulated absolute, which shows that the series is stationary.

The above results show that the data of all the variables (Y, LFPM, LFPF, GPI and OP) is stationary as interpreted. Now in this study further estimation can be done.

4.1.3   Ordinary Least Square (OLS) Estimation

Model 1: OLS, using observations 1980-2009 (T = 30)

Dependent variable: Y

	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-ratio	p-value	
Const	2.96188	39.2149	3.0670	0.00012	***
LFPM	0.018764	0.526267	4.3517	0.04321	**
LFPF	0.048598	0.311189	6.4094	0.00293	***
GPI	0.040837	0.0521004	3.7839	0.00148	**
OP	0.143809	0.211359	7.6804	0.08125	*

Mean dependent var	5160.169	S.D. dependent var	2203.981
Sum squared resid	22471.36	S.E. of regression	22.06451
R-squared	0.777198	Adjusted R-squared	0.770587
F(4, 25)	13926.51	P-value(F)	3.52e-42
Log-likelihood	-142.5789	Akaike criterion	237.1498
Schwarz criterion	288.1558	Hannan-Quinn	239.3911
Rho	0.416135	Durbin-Watson	1.173983

4.2 Analysis and Interpretation

- ❖ From the above model the t ratio (t statistics) and P value clearly shows that the null hypothesis is rejected because the t ratio value for all the variable is greater than 2 and also the P value for all the variables is less than 5% or 0.05, so here it shows that there is a strongly relation in endogenous (Y) and exogenous (LFPM, LFPF, GPI and OP) variables.
- ❖ The overall model is significance as it is shown from the above F value 13926.51, which is greater than F tabulated 2.7587 so it is accepted that the model is fit.
- ❖ The result shows the R-squared value as 0.777198, which means that 77% change occurring in the dependent variable Y (GDP growth) due to the independent variables LFPM (labor force participation male of age 15+), LFPF (labor force participation female of age 15+), GPI (gender parity index) and OP (openness of trade). It also says that 77% deviation in GDP growth is due to independent variables.
- ❖ The constant value is 2.96188, which shows that if there is no change occur in the dependent variable due to independent variable but still 2.96188 much change will occur in dependent variable Y or GDP and this is a positive change.
- ❖ The coefficient of LFPM is 0.018764 and this is positive which means that if we increase the LFPM (labor force participation male of age 15+) by 1 unit then it will bring 0.018764 or 1% positive change in Y or GDP growth.
- ❖ The coefficient of LFPF will also bring positive change in GDP growth because the value of LFPF coefficient is 0.048598 means that if the LFPF is increased by 1 unit then due to this there will be 0.048598 or 4% positive change in GDP growth.
- ❖ The GPI coefficient value is 0.040837 and it is also positive, so it means that if we bring 1 unit positive change in GPI due to this the GDP will increase by 0.040837 or 4%.
- ❖ The coefficient of OP is 0.143809 means that if we increase the amount of exports and imports (trade) by 1 unit, due to this the GDP growth will increase by 0.143809 or 14%.

5   Conclusion

Both education and employment are the main pillar of the state and as a developing country like Pakistan it is very important to increase the level of education and employment. As we studied that the country's GDP is dependent on education and employment of both male and female. But in Pakistan the main problem is gender inequality in every field especially in education and employment opportunities. As the male and female population are same in Pakistan but still there is difference in the labor force participation and education enrollment between men and women. The female rate of education and labor force participation is far more less than the male rate of education and labor force participation.

The economic growth can be increased if government allocates the resources efficiently in the form of same level of education and employment opportunities for both male and female. If the female are given the same education and employment opportunities as male are enjoying then we can utilize the talent and skills of female too. If a country need a good and better economic growth as it is shown in the above model then it has to give the basic privileges to the female population. The concluding remarks of this paper are that government is not giving the basic rights to the female population in our country. The main factors are the culture, unawareness, our government policies and preferences to the male.

5.1   Policy Recommendations

According to the study the following recommendations and policies are suggested to overcome with the problem of gender inequality in education and employment. To achieve the gender correspondence and equality the following recommendations are strongly suggested.

5.1.1   Budget for Education

As in this research it is found that from last several years the education budget is very low as compare to other budgets. The education budget should be 4% as it is always insisted by HEC. The female should be provided free opportunities in education to be encouraged.

5.1.2   Construction of New Schools and Colleges

The number of female student in schools and colleges is very low because of less number of girl's schools and colleges. Many of rural areas yet have no school for girls and being a conventional and traditional thinker parents do not allow their girls to go away for the education. There should be co-education in schools and colleges so that the female will not suffer in future.

5.1.3   Scholarship Opportunities

Many parents want their children both male and female to be educated but they cannot afford the educational expenses of their children due to which they cannot send their children to schools. This study recommends that there should be scholarships and free education for girls so that the female population will be encouraged and will be educated.

5.1.4   Awareness Campaign

Besides government it is society duty too to aware the people from the importance of education of female. There should be an awareness campaign on social media and mass media so that the cruelness with the women in education and employment opportunities can be reduced and the role of women should be highlighted in every field.

5.1.5   Jobs Opportunities

Women are needed to be given their own rights in every sector and there should be specific seats in both private and public sector for women so that they can get to every job opportunity in every sector. The non-governmental organizations can play a very important role in the empowerment of women.

5.1.6   Professional and Scientific Opportunities

It is the duty of every citizen to work for his/her nation. It is very important to provide professional and scientific opportunities for women. Proper training and techniques should be given to women so that they can be stimulated to use their skills and talent in day to day work. There should be no differences in providing the professional and scientific opportunities between men and women.

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