Pakistan Journal of Gender Studies
Vol. 17, 2018, pp. 165-184, ISSN: 2072-0394

Educational Barriers For Females: A Case Study Of Karachi

Sadaf Mustafa
Department of Commerce
University of Karachi

M. Sadiq Ali Khan
Department of Computer Science
University of Karachi

Abstract

In the world, many under developing countries are continuously trying to improve their economic growth. Economic growth depends on the quality of education provided in the country throughout the different educational level. Without consideration of gender, it is important to provide equal standard of education for both. In many developed countries. Different genders are treated equally. Education is the important part for both genders of life. But in Pakistan, females are facing many difficulties in getting education. The females' Education play an important role in building the overall socio-cultural and the human Capital and also bring economic prosperity in the country. In this research paper, authors have examined the different barriers faced by females in education. Sample size of 125 has taken while 113 was respondent. To examine the hypothesis, survey based descriptive analysis technique was used to determine the relation between dependent and independent variables. Analysis showed that females' education was positively related with the financial status of parents. This Study also proved that parents' qualification and the Islamic culture are also the main causes in throwing back the females' education.

Keywords: Education, Early marriage, Illiterate Parents, Financial Crisis, Islamic culture, Gender Inequality, Female.

تلخیص

دنیا کے بہت سے ترقی پذیر ممالک اقتصادی ترقی کو بہتر بنانے کی کوششوں میں مصروف ہیں۔ اقتصادی ترقی کا دارومدار ملک میں فراہم کی جانے والی تعلیم کے معیار پر منحصر ہے۔ جنس کے بارے میں غور کئے بغیر دونوں کے لئے تعلیم کا یکساں معیار فراہم کرنا ناممکن ہے۔ تعلیم زندگی گزارنے کے لئے مرد و عورت دونوں کے لئے ناگزیر ہے۔ لیکن پاکستان میں خواتین کو تعلیم حاصل کرنے میں بہت مشکلات کا سامنا ہے۔ خواتین کی تعلیم مجموعی طور پر سماجی، ثقافتی اور انسانی سرمائے کی تشکیل میں اہم کردار ادا کرتی ہے اور ملک میں مالی خوشحالی بھی لاتی ہے۔ مصنفین نے اس تحقیق میں خواتین کی تعلیم میں حائل رکاوٹوں کی جانچ پڑتال کی ہے۔ ۱۲۵ کا نمونہ لیا گیا جبکہ ۱۱۳ جواب دہندگان نے تحقیق میں حصہ لیا۔ مفروضے کی جانچ پڑتال کرنے کے لئے سروے کی بنیاد پر وضاحتی تجزیے کے طریقہ کار کا استعمال کیا گیا۔ پابند اور آزاد متغیرہ کے درمیان تعلق کا تعین وضاحتی تجزیہ کیا گیا۔ تجزیے سے

ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ خواتین کی تعلیم والدین کی مالی حیثیت سے مثبت طور پر منسلک تھی یہ مطالعہ یہ بھی ثابت کرتا ہے کہ والدین کی اہلیت اور اسلامی ثقافت خواتین کی بنیادی اور اعلی تعلیم کی راہ میں بڑی رکاوٹ ہیں۔

کلیدی الفاظ: تعلیم، قبل از وقت شادی، ناخواندہ والدین، مالیاتی خسارہ، اسلامی ثقافت، صنفی غیر مساوات، خواتین۔

Introduction

Education creates the wealth of nation which contributes in different ways in the growth of country in near future. It helps in the achievement of goals of nation through the combine effort of peoples. Education acknowledges the fundamental and social right among the people to give their contribution towards the growth of country. Education for all level gives the mental growth to find the direction of right path towards sustainable growth. Where the education produce the wealth, it also decrease the poverty rate in the country and contribute toward the standardize life style. Education brings new prospect in the depressed sectors to create the positive changes. All of these prosperity, sustainable growth cannot comes in the country by only educated male. It is also necessary to bring the female also in the fold of education is all standard of level. In the 21st century, it is believed that female education increases the child schooling. In spite of this, female also contribute in the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of the country as well as the Individual's income. Khaliq et al.(2017),studied the importance of female in the economic Growth it shows us that the female force participation is important in the GDP. Abohamidi and Chidmi (2013),determined the Girl's education is challenge for the today's Education is important tool for every female .Education make the female independent and can support her family. Result is that female should get education. Female education's barriers are commonly seen in the less developed countries. In which, Pakistan is one on them. In Pakistan, different barriers create the issue in the females' education. Irum and Bhatti(2015), examined that the women problems related to the higher educational institutions in Sindh focus on Sindh because it is populated province. Furthermore, study discuss that the women status in the institutions which are at the higher level. At the end of study concluded that provide the educational facilities for female in the rural areas. Pakistan is one of them countries, which creates the inequality in the educational field between girls and boys. Different social, moral, ethical cultural or demographical factors are the main cause to place the girls behind the wall. The percentage as the education level increase it decline. The quick decline in the rate of literacy towards moving higher education. Khattak, Khattak, and Khan (2012), determined the impact of literate and illiterate father towards the female education in the rural areas. tested the hypothesis by using chi square .In conclusion that both illiterate and literate has significance changed and the majority of them want to get their female education because both literate and illiterate fathers knows the important of education.

Education is very important for everyone not only for female because education is only the tool which can make a personal character for every single individual.

Moreover, education is the right of every human being and specially female should get education if female are educated then the success of the economy cannot be prevent .female have different roles in their life such as mother, sister, daughter, wife .If women is not educated then the whole family is uneducated and on the other side if the women is educated then the whole family is educated .A educated men is only individual educated but not same for women.

Women are facing many problems in getting education in every field of life different reason such as poverty, rural and urban areas and so on. There is no proper schools, colleges and universities in the rural areas so that females are facing many problems due to the economy of Pakistan.

Women education is Asset for Pakistan if the women of the country are educated then the whole nation become educated.

Literature Review

Malik (2016), described the problem of female in the education in different aspects determined many constraints of lower literacy of female in Pakistan. These were the constraints such as, religious issues and socio-economic constraints. Femaleget married one day, Hence, Parents considered it financial loss. Moreover, many constraints had discussed in this paper related to female education such problems are family economic condition, poor security, decision making and domestic violence. In conclusion the impact of low financial income of the family is negatively on female education. Suggested Government provide scholarship and funds to the poor and needy students.co-education system is the main hindrance of female education provides separate educational institutions for females. Give importance to female. Female faces domestic violence at their homes. Give respect them.

Perrino and Lambert (2012), examined the obstacles of public school in Ghana faced by young female students while enrolled. Qualitative interview data and Quantitative survey was based for this research. These main obstacles faced female in education such as, poverty, Harassment and culture mindset. Task of this research is increase the female enrollment and achievement in school in Ghana. Time period for these changes improve. The role of NGOs presented in the research and with the cooperation and hands working of these NGOs. We provide the education enrollment in Ghana private schools. Nath (2008), studied the problem of female school teachers in Kerala. Problems of female employed workers in different sectors. Mostly teachers are female in our society this field

is considered a respectable field for female that is the reason that mostly females are connected with teaching field rather than the other sector like banking, and multinational organizations. In this study described the many problems faced by women in Pakistan are personal familial and professional .The research is based on descriptive research. Identified problems by using tool such as questionnaire. The result of this study shows that female workers not engaged in the teaching field behind it many factor there factors are health, 24 period of work load and so on.Parveen(2008) described the National development by female Education. Determine the importance of education in the National development. In the economic development of any nations is based on the female literacy. Moreover, In Pakistan female faced many problems for getting education. In the final conclusion of this study that the task is to improve the educational status of female in Pakistan.

Shaukat and Pell (2015), faced problems women in higher education in term of social and personal. Data collected from the Government colleges and universities using the 2188 students and teachers'-test, ANOVA and Multiple regression analysis is used for data analysis. Improve the Scio culture and improve educational standards of female education it would bring changing everywhere. Farrulsaqlain(2016),examine in the study that what step we should take for improving girl's education in Pakistan. Describe the strategies that improve girls' education in Pakistan. Changes in educational structure are possible when policies and tool have improved. This paper discussed the educational issues of girls related to management. In conclusion that environment of the economy needs improvement for the girl's education in Pakistan. Improve community participation, simple budget procedure, training for the managers incentives for the teachers and evaluation mechanism and effective monitoring. These all are the main constraints in the education of the female when these constraints have been removed education of female would improve.

Taib (2014), was studying the social factors which affect the female entrepreneur state that the females are the key factor in the development of economic growth in the country. Country cannot progress forward until it consider females part in it. Sonowal (2013),was studying that female belongs to village are not educated. They are not educated in economics science sociology etc. they are not getting the proper facilities of education and are unaware about basic communication skills. Dominic (2011) was studying the Kerala society and found that the education is the main determinant which brings the transformation in the society. She was considering the Indian culture under her investigation. Naeem and Dahar (2016), was consider the 120 females and find that the co-education is the factor which create the hurdles in females education. Irum, Bhatti and Munshi (2015),studying the barriers faced by females in province of Sindh. By help of chi square, they found that discouragement and harassment are the two hot burning factors which demotivate female in getting the high education. Penney, Brown and

Oliveria, (2007),were found that females in education provide the tools of information to get in their field wither students or professor. Maqsood, Maqsood, and Raza, (2012),during their study conclude that the gender inequality is the cause of low rate of females, education. They define the Islamic culture is the second barrier due to which females have to convince their parents for high education. Naz, Daraz, Khan and Sheikh (2013),examined the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and found that the infrastructure and the basic facilities are not provided to females, unfortunately which made cause in the low rate of female's education. U, R & V (2017),examined the determinants of female education. During the research they found that the domestic responsibilities and problems, skills and cultural factors are the main barriers in females' education.

Odomore(2015), studied that the challenges faced by men for education in the developing world and international effort .For obtaining education female faced many problems around the world and many studies show us the benefits of women education in the development of any economy. Furthermore discussed about the developing countries namely Pakistan, Nigeria, China, South Africa and Nepal these are the countries which shows us the cross section of developing countries. Moreover, different other problems are hurdle in the female education such as poverty, menstruation, child marriage and war conflicts etc. Welfare organizations are also working for the female education ratio increment. Karikari (2008), discussed that the female experience in the Higher education and study of female administrator and faculty of selected universities in Ghana and the next point which focus in this study is the im-balancement of gender inequality in the higher education and higher education enhanced the status of female. Research finding shows that the both Administrator and women faculty were underrepresented highly. The mostly women's faced many problems during their jobs at higher education level these problems are caring of child as a mother, interrupted careers and lack of mentoring.Murthly (2017), determined that the issue of contemplation and immense discussions over the last few decades world-wide due to the women empowerment. In government plans and programs women education is the top most issue. Moreover, in the economy of Pakistan women are also important as man .nation's overall progress is possible when the women performed better for economy. Political, economic and social progress of a country is not possible without the educated female progress of the country is stagnated without the educated women in any country success of every single individual house and the success of any country depends on the educated women. Furthermore, women's were not only for home chores and not only for caring of children. Thought of the people was that women can also perform home chores but if the women's get higher education then female can change this world and this study concluded that female education is very important in every field of life even for home chores.Kysilka and Burstyn (1973),Studied about the history related to women education and many articles had been published about the topic related to women education in our society. The main title of the different journals had been the women education and these issues of

the article were discussed about the problems of the women education and the source material assume the first problem solving for any education. Suleman, Hussain,Butt, and Ahmad (2012),determined that identification of problem faced by school teachers of secondary in Kohat Division. This study also focused all the male and female teachers of secondary school teachers because compared the problems of female by male in Kohat Division. Sample had been taken 120 Female and 160 male for this study which was randomly selected by using simple random sampling techniques. Data had been collected by personal visit. T-test was used for data analysis .Result of the study showed us that female secondary school teachers were faced many problem and such problems are lack of basic facilities, unattractive pay package and overcrowded classes. Omaruji and Omofonmwan(2005), studied about the problem, prospects and its Effects of Women. Education on National Development in Nigeria. It examined the real meaning of education .Bartman (2015), examined the issue and support strategies of Women education. However, Role of American and African Women in the Higher education. Okorie,(2013), studied about the education realize and claims the rights of men and Women. Education is the only way to lift people out of poverty. Nair(2010), examined that Women's access to education in India due to its issue of Women's. Different strategies used for the better level of education for women. Initiatives had been provided for the Women education. Improving policy used for education of Women in India. S and S(2007), examined the Indian Women Barriers to the leadership position in the dentistry of academic. Indian Women had been increased their progress during the last 50 years.

Now a day's world had been become a globalization when the Health care professions were occupied by male and Women had been used for homes chores and looked down upon as anomalies. Shetty and Hans (2015), this study had been started from the quotation of Nehru. If men are educated that men education is limited to individual but if both men and women are educated then the whole family is educated. Mothers are very important for every child and women contribution is necessary in the empowered human development is caused due to the input and output of education. Further women literacy rate in 2011 census which was female literacy rate is 65.46%while the male literacy rate is over 80%.Maqsood, Maqsood and Raza (2012), determined in the study that for getting higher education female faced many problems is it reality? Then they proved it in the study and the result showed us that Is it right Female had been faced many challenges for getting higher education. Shafique, Anwar and Akbar (2010), examined that the problems encountered by women in education sector .Developement of any economy education is crucial and the main purpose of this paper is to identify the problems faced byworking women in educational sector.This study discovered that the moslty families specially parents supports their daughters for their education . Married womens had been faced many problems as compared to the unmarried women for education it had been proved by survey.conclusion of this paper had been the women education of Bahawalpur is fairly good.Madara, and Cherotich (2016), studied that in the Engineering –Education problem

faced by Females it had been universal phenomenon that the gender-related challenges in learning techinical courses.for achieving fullest potential female students had been faced restrained challenges.The main purpose of this study was to identify the problems faced by Female in getting Engineering –Education.In this study Both Qualitative and Quantitative methods had been applied.20 questionnaire had been developed for undergraduate female student of SOE,MU.the result of this study had been concluded that there was many barriers for Female education getting their education related to SOE. Bowl (2001), experienced barriers for non-traditional students entering higher education.the keyword had been used access,higher education,participationand non-traditional students.

Research Objectives

The key objective for this study is to determine the main issues related to the females' education especially in Karachi. As the education has equal common importance for both male and female for high productivity and the growth of country. Following are the particulars,

i. To find out barriers for females in education field.
ii. To determine the parents perspective about females' education.
iii. To find out females interest towards education higher education.

Research Hypotheses

H_o : There is no relation between getting females' education and poverty.
H_1 : There is a positive relation between getting females' education and poverty.
H_2 : There is a positive relationship between females' education and parent's qualification.
H_3 : There is appositive relationship between females' education and Islamic culture.
H_4 : Females' education and the gender inequality are positively related.

Methodology

i. **Research Design:**
For the purpose of analyzing the hypothesis, Descriptive survey method is used to find out the barriers in females' education. The descriptive survey deals with systematic description of an event in a very factual and accurate manner.

ii. **The Study Area:**
This study is done in Karachi. It is one of the most important cities of Pakistan. Karachi has the population 16.051 million in which 47.41% are females. These females are belongs to different age groups. Karachi is one of the

biggest cities of Pakistan. Karachi is vital to Pakistan's economy, contributing 42% of GDP, 70% of income tax revenue and 62% of sales tax revenue.

iii. **Sampling Techniques and Sample Size:**
First, stratified sampling is applied. 6 Strata are formed on the basis of district. There are 6 districts in Karachi but, in this study we consider 5 districts. Central, East, West, North and South district. In these districts different demographic characteristics are present. Random sampling technique is applied to collect the desire data from the females in each district. The sample size is 25 from each district. Total sample size is 125. But 113 peoples respond.

iv. **Research Instrument:**
To collect the data for this research paper, questionnaire has developed. This questionnaire hasconsisted 10 questions which helps to collect the data for the paper.

v. **Method of Data Analysis**
For the pool data analysis, Descriptive statistical tool will be applied for analyzing the data. Frequency table and mean are used for descriptive statistics.

vi. **Research Instrument:**
In this research, females' education is the dependent variable and parents'' education, poverty, Islamic culture and gender inequality are independent variable. For this purpose, a questioner consists of 10 questions was developed and the data was collected from the females of each strata.

Result and Discussion

Sample size of 25 is drawn. But the magnitude of responded are different in different Strata (District). 100% response are getting from the central district.

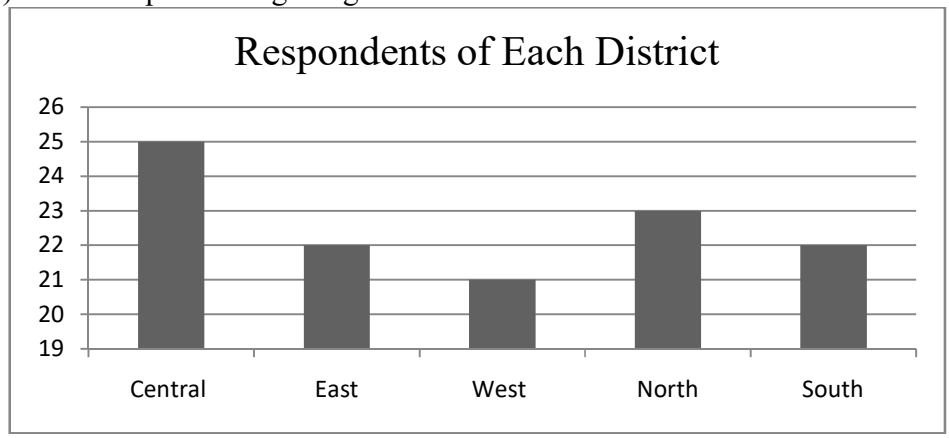


Figure 01: Chart of Responded from each District

In each district, qualifications of respondents are different which impacts on the result. The qualifications of respondent are shown by following chart.

Table: 01
Respondents Qualifications

Matric	31
Inter	46
Graduate	20
Master	15
Ph.D.	1
Total	113

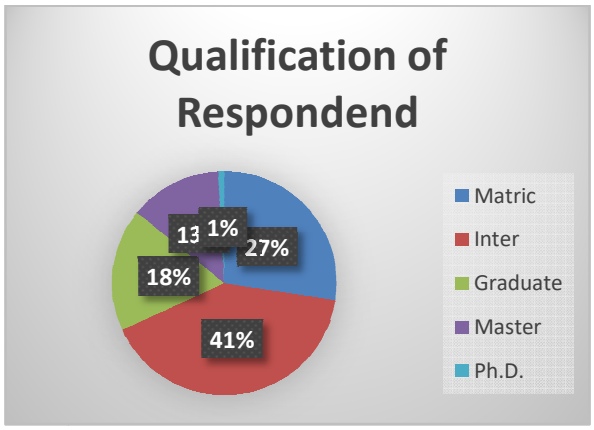


Figure 02: Respondents Qualifications

Out of 113 respondents, there are 67 females and 46 males.

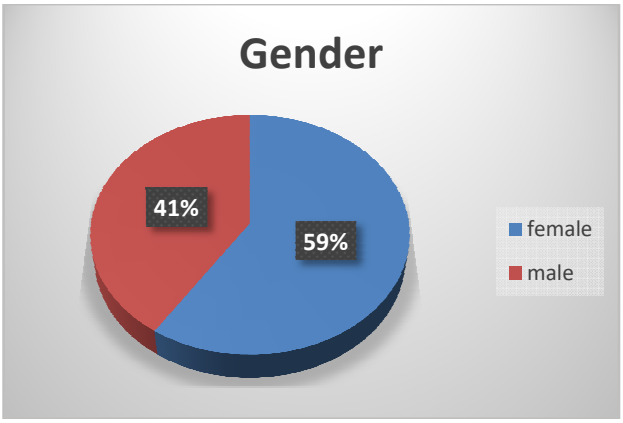


Figure 03: Percentage of Gender Respondent

Table 02: Filled Questionnaire

Questionnaire	strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	disagree	strongly disagree	Mean
Early marriage often means the end to a females formal education	35%	25%	11%	12%	17%	2.504425
Illiterate parents are the cause of blackness in female education	41%	30%	13%	7%	9%	2.132743
Female faced education problems due to their financial crisis	44%	27%	8%	18%	4%	2.097345
Islamic Culture do not allow Female to get co-educational environment	36%	22%	19%	16%	6%	2.336283
The main important reason of scarcity in female education is gender inequality	27%	28%	22%	11%	12%	2.539823
Mostly parents allow their son to get higher education as compare to daughter	36%	19%	17%	12%	16%	2.513274
The main constraints in the female education is expensive education in private institutions	22%	13%	27%	27%	12%	2.920354
Education is important for every female	73%	18%	4%	2%	3%	1.424779
The economic development of any country also depends on female education	18%	19%	27%	18%	18%	2.982301
Educational Environment in the Rural areas is better as compare to Urban areas for Female	45%	27%	19%	6%	3%	1.946903

Questioner was developed on Likert scale of five-point answers. The options for respondent are *i = strongly agree, ii. Agree iii. Neither agree nor disagree IV. Disagree v. Strongly disagree.*

Result of Question # 1

The first question is very important in relation to Pakistani culture. Where it is supposed to marriage a female very early in life when she was studies. It is commonly observed that females get married around the age of 18 to 25. This is the age when she got high studies but marriage dropped her education in mid-level. From the survey 35% respondent are agreed that early marriage is the main factor which make cause in low education in female. 25% are agreeing with this issue. While 17% are disagree.

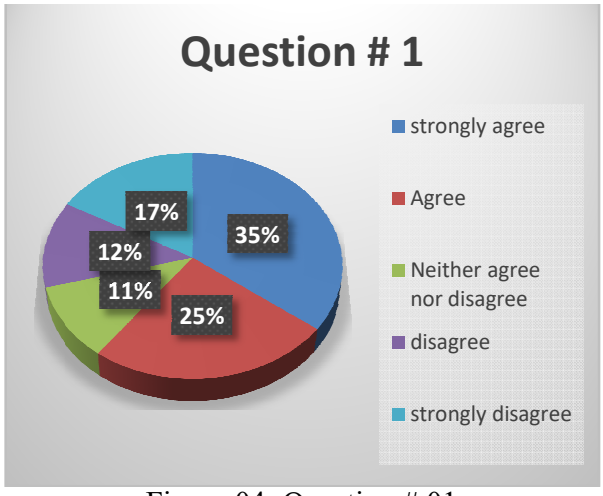


Figure 04: Question # 01

Result of Question # 2

Illiterate parents are also the main reason which creates the barrier in females' education. From the survey, 41% respondent are agree that the parents qualification is main constrain which create huddles in females education. Very low percentage of respondent is agreed that the parent's qualification is not depends on daughters or sisters education. Result accept the hypothesis number 2.

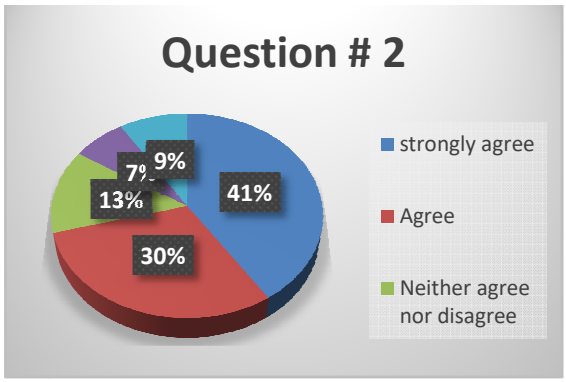


Figure 05: Question # 02

Result of Question # 3

Pakistan is the country where per capita income is Rs 1181.6. This capita income is below the average. This low capita income creates the problems for parents in providing the education especially for females. The 44% respondent agree with this phenomenon that financial crisis is also a main constrain in providing education to female. This result reject the null hypothesis and accept the hypothesis number 1. In which, females' education is positively related with financial position of parents.

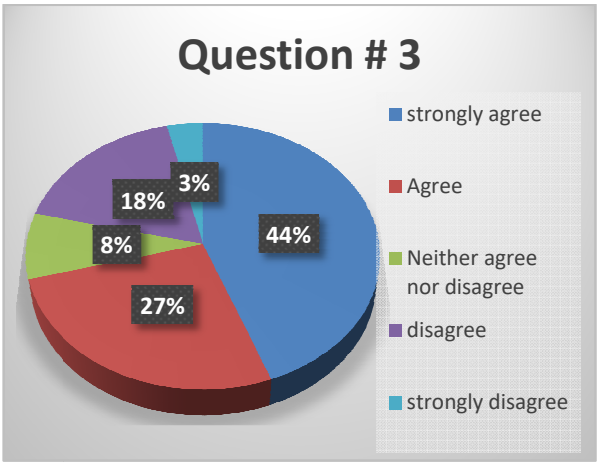


Figure 06: Question # 03

Result of Question # 4

Pakistan is an Islamic country. Where Islamic culture is promoted. Due to this culture, people assumed that the females' education is not mainly compulsory. Only very initial education is required. From the survey, 36% respondent agree that the Islamic culture is main barrier in educational field for females. Only 6% respondent strongly disagree from this phenomenon. Result accept the hypothesis number 3.

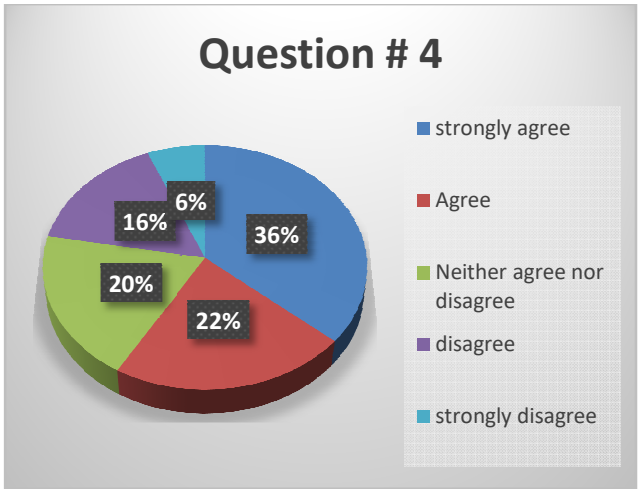


Figure 07: Question # 04

Result of Question # 5

27% are strongly agreed and 28% are agreeing that, there is an inequality between male and female. Parents preferred males to provide high education as compare to female. But 22% respondent are not agreeing either positive or negative relation of inequality. The result accept the hypothesis number 4.

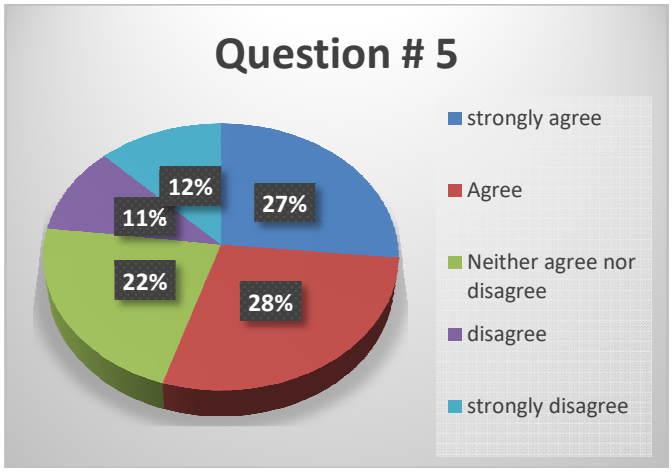


Figure 08: Question # 05

Result of Question # 6

This pie chart show that that 36% are strongly agree that the parents support their sons to get higher education as compare to the daughters.19% are agree,17% are neither agree

nor disagree and 16% are disagree. However, the mostly high percentage show us the result that the parents want to get their son higher education as compare to daughter.

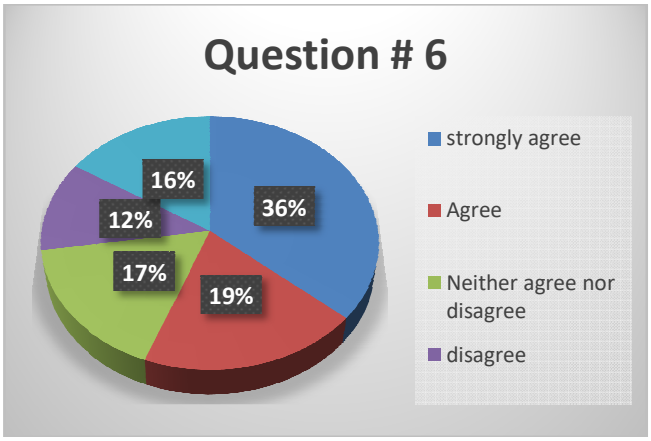


Figure 09: Question # 06

Result of Question # 7

As shown in the chart that expensive education is main constraints in female education. Hence, 22%are strongly agree ,13% are agree 27% are neither agree nor disagree and 27% are strongly disagree it means that it may be that the expensive education is caused of lackness in female education and it may not .Because it depends on income class level high income class family can effort and vice versa .

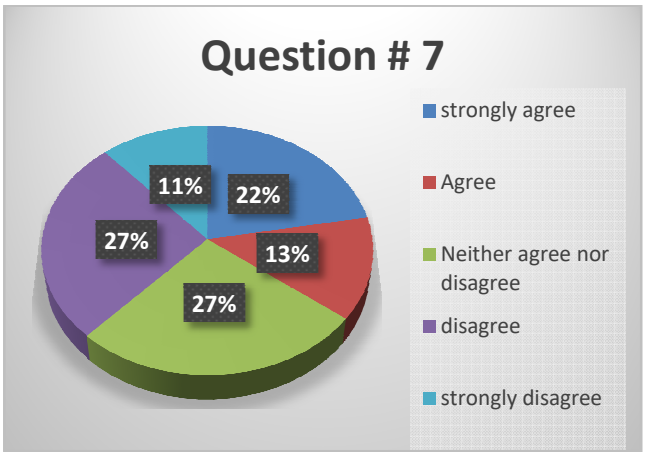


Figure 10: Question # 07

Result of Question # 8

This question is very important that education is very important for female and the respondents are 73% strongly agree that education is important for female and only 3%are disagree from this.

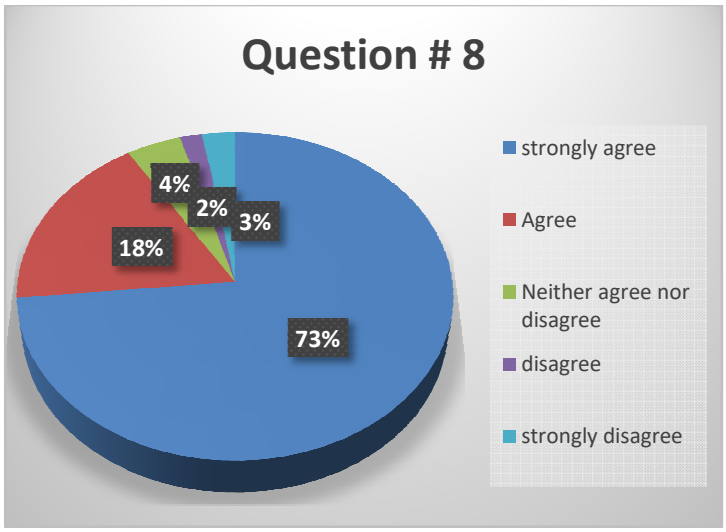


Figure 11: Question # 08

Result of Question # 9

Economic development of every country depends only different factors and the one factor is female education. It cannot said that the only the female education depends on economic development. The information shown in this pie chart is 18% are strongly agree from this and 18% are disagree from this but the greater percentage is 27% which is neither agree nor disagree so that answer has variation between agree and disagree.

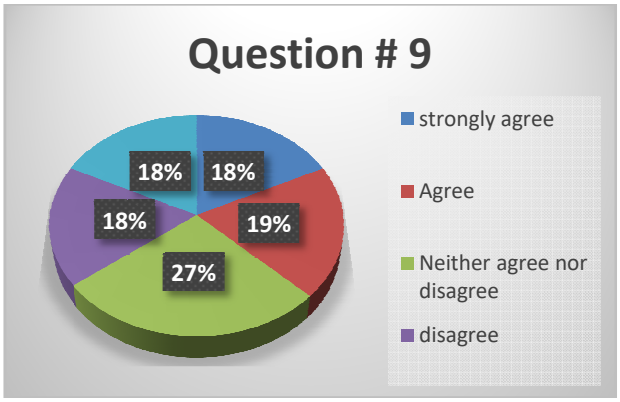


Figure 12: Question # 09

Result of Question # 10

The question is educational environment for female in rural and urban where the institutions are available and facilities are provided for female and this pie chart shown us that 24% are strongly agree that the educational environment in rural is better and only 18% are strongly disagree which means that the pie chart and the respondents support this question and strongly agree from this.

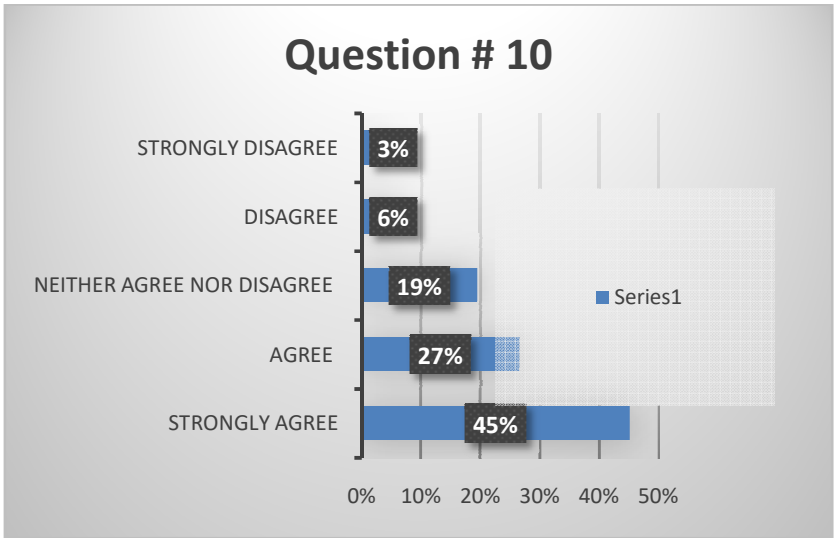


Figure 13: Question # 10

Conclusions

This study examined the different aspect in getting the education of females. Result showed that five major factors were there which created the barriers for females' education. These five main constrain were financial crisis, early marriages of females, gender inequality, Islamic culture and povertyin this study, It was concluded that the economic growth bring fertility in the country. For this economic growth, it is necessary to provide high quality of education to each gender (male and female). It is only possible when to resolve the barriers in getting education for females and consider them equal to men. It is necessary to increase the enrollment of females in different standard of education and gives equal chance in every walk of life. This opportunity increases the stability in growth of country. Form the study it was also concluded that basically the education is the basic right of every Women. As it was observed that the individual conclusion that the ratio of female education for getting is low with respect to different factors. Descriptive statistics had been used for this study and with the help of the pie-chart analysis had been presented and each pie-chart represented each question.

Questionnaire had been developed for the research with 10 Likert scale questions. All five constraints had been discussed in the questionnaire.

Recommendation

The following points were identified as recommendations for improve the situation of Female education.

1. Awareness programs for the developing of local community could religious leaders of all the religion and Rural areas specially focused.
2. Social movement and other rally or activities should be arrange for early marriage and stopped by social awareness. Administrator and local government could focus on early marriages. Different programs should be arranged with the local representative and educational institutions.
3. Financial supportsfor internship and for technical courses should be increased for girls it can reduce economic crisis in school and also in family which could decrease social obstacles and also decrease girl's dropout rate.

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Dr. Sadaf Mustafa is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Commerce, University of Karachi.

Dr. M. Sadiq Ali Khan is Chairman and Associate Professor in the Department of Computer Science, University of Karachi.