



GENDER INEQUALITY AND COVID-19 PANDEMIC, DIRECTIONS ABOUT PRACTICE IMPLICATIONS: A CASE STUDY OF BALOCHISTAN

Dr. Shahida.Habib Alizai
Assistant Professor
Gender Development Studies Department
University of Baluchistan, Quetta
shahidadostain@gmail.com

Dr. Abdullah Dostain
Senior Veterinary Officer
Embryo Transfer Technology Centre Livestock and Dairy Development Department Balochistan
Quetta Pakistan,
drabdullahdostain20005961@gmail.com

Dr. Faqir Muhammad Baloch
Deputy Director /Senior Veterinary Officer
Embryo Transfer Technology Centre Livestock and Dairy Development Department Balochistan
Quetta Pakistan
faqirbaloch71@gmail.com

Abstract

This study determines the gender inequality in and COVID-19 pandemic in practice implications in Quetta Balochistan. Cross-sectional research design was applied in it. The 300 respondents were taken as sample size by using the random sampling. Raw information was analyzed by using SPSS. ANOVA, the Scheffe (Post Hoc Multiple Comparisons) test was used and alpha level was set at 0.001 level. Null hypothesis was used. Results reveal that more than half (52%) of the participants were 31 to 40 years' age. Half (50%) of the participants were uneducated. ANOVA test observed that the highly significant difference was found in 2 out of six categories about gender inequality due to COVID-19. Thus, due to the COVID-19 pandemic the gender gaps widen at a considerable rate. It was therefore concluded that gender equality remains a major problem due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, it should be recommended that female economic security aspects and employment benefits be kept on a



mandatory basis so as to reduce the gender wage gap and get rid of females from economic crises because of COVID-19.

Keyword: Balochistan, gender inequality, COVID-19 pandemic, practice implications

Introduction

Within terms of livelihood options and socio-economic acceleration inexplicably of gender equality are faced with the handicaps that reflect the negative impacts around the world (Assassi, 2009). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and their frequent occurrence, the female socio-economic condition remains worse (Ewing, 2020). The pandemic is shocking the gender equality as a result the female faced the economic crunches (Gill et al., 2011; and Langer et al., 2015).

On the other hand, it was observed that female employment has a more vulnerable edge within regard of economic crunches as compared to male employment opportunity; these activities have made or developed negative effects on the female socio-economic condition more susceptible in recent pandemic periods (Alon et al., 2020).

In fact, it has also been observed that the majority of females have lost their careers and work because of the prevalence of COVID-19. Therefore, the COVID-19 has reflected the negative impact of the gender equality aspects (Institute for Women's Policy Research, 2020). Mostly in advanced countries like Canada, the females having the age of twenty-five to fifty-five have lost their jobs, this fraction and proportion were constituting the five (5%) of female demographic population at county level. On the other hand, only two percent of male within the same age have lost their occupations owing to COVID-19 (Johnson, 2020).

Females always gained the lower wages as compared to male who had always laid off and enjoyed sophisticated and smart wages rates. Besides that, females have also foregoing their occupations as well as due to the improved childcare responsibilities and duties.

Females even now do far additional honorary exertion and effort not only for their kids but also for their adults at household level (Mattingly & Bianchi, 2003; and Sayer, 2005). Therefore, in this regard female have faced various problems as compared to their counterparts that is male so as to enhanced their need and socio-economic acceleration at a greater extent (Bettio et al., 2006; Esquivel et al., 2008; Budlender, 2010; Schoonbroodt, 2018; and Alon et al., 2020).



Females have played caregiver roles within our social order (Floro et al., 2009). In least developed countries the female has played the social fabrication role (Signorelli et al., 2012). On the other hand, the female has been victimized due to coronavirus (Wenham et al., 2020). However, the female tasks have to increase her economies.

In these prospects, the female has a major role in the developmental social sector (Antonopoulos, 2008; Dejardin et al., 2009). But due to the coronavirus the gender equality themes suffered and females faced the lower-income efforts as well as less secure jobs at all. (Kim, 2000; Truong, 2000; and Carr & Alter, 2002) these trends reflected the negative impact on the socio-economic dynamics of females (Boniol et al, 2019; and Johnson, 2020). Due to the COVID-19 the demographic population were encountered and suffered the various problems such as the low-wage jobs, lack of job opportunities and so forth.

The most susceptible individuals at community or group level at the edge of jeopardy and higher risk of vulnerability. The gender equality aspect is suffering from the COVID-19 either in a formal setting or informal setting (Tsai & Wilson, 2020).

The gender equity gap is increasing due to the COVID-19, however, the rift is also widening whenever the unpaid care work aspect is increasing. Thus, directly and indirectly females facing the handicaps due to the COVID-19. In this regard, female detrimental effects on psychological welfare part and parcel for female mental development (Gore et al.,1983). These trends might be reducing the female vulnerability (Lowe and Northcott 1988; and Nelson & Burke, 2002).

Caregiving duties at household level are the fundamental aspects for female development (Anthony et al., 1988; George et al., 1986; and Hoyert et al., 1992). in this regard, reflecting the positive impacts in female psychological dynamics (Schulz et al., 1991; Strawbridge et al., 1997; and Pinquart et al., 2003). Alternatively, the female was faced with various psychological distress as compared to male (Miller et al., 1992; and Yee et al., 2000).

Females who leave her paid-labor marketplace to suffer from financial constraints, therefore she made to develop or effort so as to come across or escalate her responsibilities and improved her economic safety (Nordenmark & Strandh 1999; and Giuntoli et al., 2011).



Naturally, joblessness, poorer mental conditions as well as economic pressure are major limiting factors for females that depict the stress, uncertainty or social exclusion for females in social setup (Giuntoli et al., 2015; and Hiswåls et al., 2017).

However, because of the COVID-19, gender equality is being destroyed at all levels (Duxbury & Higgins, 2001). However, the female socio-economic aspect is strappingly simultaneous with female mutilation (Burke, 2002; and Verkuyten, 2008).

By and large, gender equity is the prime aspect for any social and economic development (Gehring, 2013; and Ovaska & Takashima, 2006). However, female livelihood options improvement are the major aspects (Verme, 2009; Welzel & Inglehart, 2010 and Lambert et al., 2020).

Furthermore, quarantine or isolation measures in this regard especially stayed at household level reflecting the negative impacts and everlasting effects for females due to the coronavirus. The female socio-economic condition is unprecedentedly damaging as a result the gender equality dynamics are widened (Boserup, et al., 2020; Van et al., 2020; and Usher et al., 2020).

Cross-sectional research design was applied at field level so as to detect the respondent perception about gender equality. In this regard Quetta, capital city of Balochistan province was selected. 300 respondents were taken as sample size from the two tehsil of Quetta district by using random sampling. In this regard, a questionnaire was developed. The data was collected at field level about the socio-economic characteristics of respondents. The raw information was analyzed by using SPSS. ANOVA, the Scheffe (Post Hoc Multiple Comparisons) test was used and alpha level was set on 0.001 level with 99% confidence interval for mean score by using SPSS.

In the study the following objectives were developed: To explore the socio-economic characteristics of respondents. To evaluate the respondent perceptions about gender inequality effects due to the COVID-19. To develop recommendations about reduction of gender inequality for future policy directions and upcoming practical implications, and its null hypothesis is; there is no substantial change in the actuality of respondents regarding gender inequality effects due to the COVID-19.

COVID-19 Condition at Province (Balochistan) Level

At provincial level the Balochistan government was set up the fourteen-member committee in order to fight the challenge of coronavirus outburst in late January. In this



regard, all institutes from primary to higher level were closed till 31 March. Student educational activities have been vulnerable and higher level examinations or tests were adjourned (Junaidi and Nagri, 2020; The Geo News, 2020a; and The Daily times, 2020). On the other hand, the provincial government has also requested the Arm force to be deployed at the entire province so as to encounter the COVID-19 outbreak. In this regard the provincial government enforced a wide-ranging lockdown from 24 March to seven April (The Gulf News, 2020).

In addition, the entire public gathering, social, political and religious activities either public or private were banned. In this connection, entire government and private workplaces were closed by the order of Balochistan government. On the other hand, the clinics services or hospital, medical stores and other important places were open and exempt, in this connection, the Section 144 by the Balochistan government was enforced. However, the emergency was imposed (Anadolu Agency, 2020; and The Express Tribune, 2020).

Pre-emptive measures and procedures were taken in all public places, hospital, government officers and so forth at province level (DSR, 2020). Furthermore, quarantine centers and isolation places were developed and progressed in the entire region of Balochistan province with the fund of 500 million (The Geo News, 2020b). Nevertheless, as per federal government directions, the provincial government has extended the lockdown period from 14 April to 21 April vice versa (The Wayback Machine, 2020; and The Pakistan Today, 2020).

These sorts of restricted applications and initiatives reflect the negative impact and erodes female effort and gender equality at a greater extent not only at the local level but also at the national level.

Gender inequality remains as the major global concern. Females are faced with various social and economical snags in this regard. Due to the COVID-19 prevalence the female faced more problems. The COVID-19 is related to an animal species, afterward this virus spread into the human being. In this connection, the Individual to individual virus diversity is different to observed. Various measures are adopted to control the various transmissions like home staying, wearing masks, washing hands 20 second, using the sanitizer frequently, regular self-isolation, social distancing, avoiding human handshaking and so on. In Balochistan 24,823 confirmed cases among them a,1049 active cases 273 deaths and 23,501 people recovered were reported (GoP, 2020). But another aspect, the female faced the various problems due to the coronavirus like joblessness, lack of employment chances and the like. In this regard, the gender gap is extending and



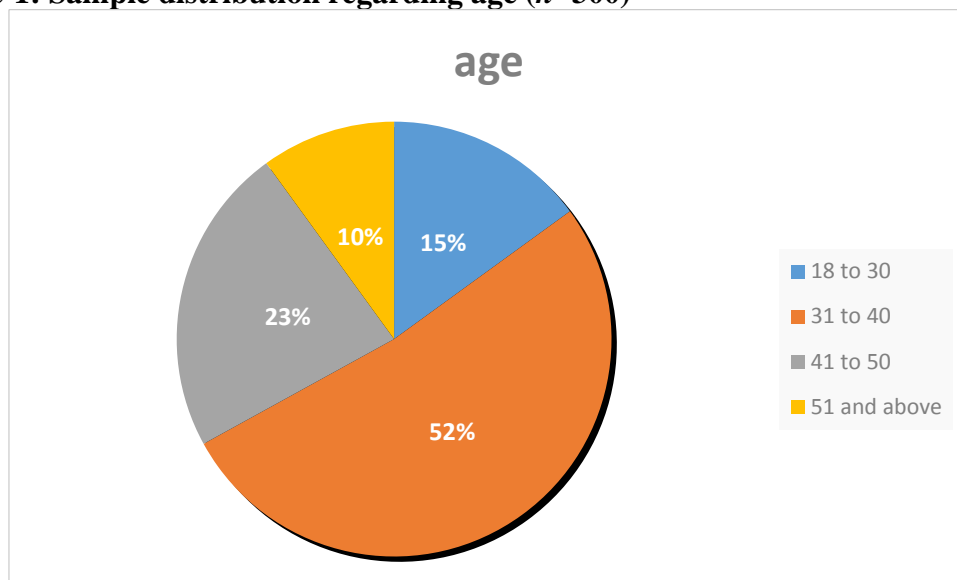
gender inequality remains as the vital snag. Therefore, this study was conducted so as to determine the gender inequality within terms of COVID-19 pandemic cases in Quetta Balochistan.

RESULTS OF STUDY

Socio-Economic Characteristics Of Respondents

Socio-economic characteristic of respondent's imperative dynamics in this regard the Likert five scale was used.

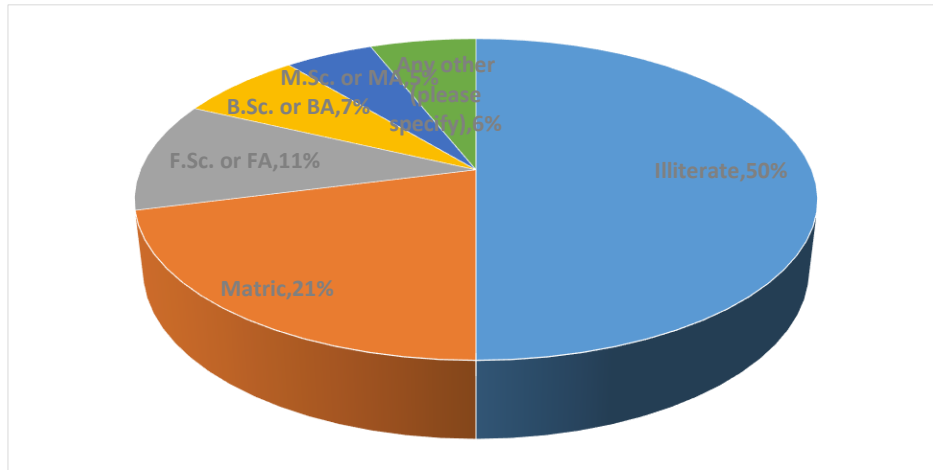
Figure-1: Sample distribution regarding age ($n=300$)



Age is the important socio-economic characteristic of the respondents. In this regard the data actually was gathered at field level as shown in figure-1. More than half (52%) of the participants were 31 to 40 years' age. While, (23%) of the participants were 41 to 50 years' age.



Figure-2: Sample distribution regarding educational level (n=300)



Educational level is the significant demographic characteristic as shown in figure-2. Half (50%) of the participants were uneducated followed by (21%) of the participants were matriculation. Whereas (11%) of the participants have the certificate of F.Sc and FA respectively.

Table-1: Scheffe test regarding gender inequality effects due to the COVID-19

Variables	30 to 40		41 to 50		51 and above		Sum of Squares	P-value*
	MS	SD	MS	SD	MS	SD		
Gender-based disparities	3.020	1.1368	2.650	1.0384	3.140	.9430	13.047	.003*
Gender-based inequalities	2.330	1.3637	3.450	1.0671	3.190	1.1164	68.720	.000**
Gender-based discriminations	2.870	1.1947	1.890	.3144	3.300	1.2268	104.447	.000**
Gender-based biases	2.630	1.4540	3.170	1.4428	3.080	1.0018	16.740	.009*
Gender-based differences	2.700	1.3142	2.410	1.1899	2.730	1.5364	6.247	.184NS
Gender-based gaps	3.90	1.2018	3.390	1.2940	3.390	1.2300	17.340	.004*



In this study present ANOVA, the Scheffe test was carried out by using SPSS, version 25 software as shown in table-1. Nevertheless, ANOVA test was observed to be highly significant based on alpha level (0.001) in 2 out of six categories. Whereas gender-based inequalities (Scheffe test $p < 0.01$; Sum of Squares Value = 68.720); and gender-based discriminations (Scheffe test $p < 0.01$; Sum of Squares Value = 104.447) were found highly significant based on $p < 0.01$. On the other hand, variables like gender-based disparities (Scheffe test $p < 0.01$; Sum of Squares Value = 13.047); gender-based biases (Scheffe test $p < 0.01$; Sum of Squares Value = 16.740); and gender-based gaps (Scheffe test $p < 0.01$; Sum of Squares Value = 17.340) were only significant based on $p < 0.01$. While gender-based differences variable (Scheffe test $p < 0.01$; Sum of Squares Value = 6.247) was non-significant based on $p < 0.01$. Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no substantial change in the actuality of respondents regarding gender inequality effects due to the COVID-19 was rejected and an alternate hypothesis was accepted. It was concluded that perception variations were observed and gender equality remains as the major problems. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the gender gaps widened at a considerable rate.

Table-2: Scheffe test about gender equality because of the COVID-19

Variables	30 to 40		41 to 50		51 and above		Sum of Squares	P-value*
	MS	SD	MS	SD	MS	SD		
Equal treatment for women	3.780	.9700	3.600	.9744	3.140	1.1283	21.787	.000**
Equal opportunities for women	2.950	1.5333	4.1400	.4927	4.280	.4512	106.820	.000**
Equal chances for women	3.690	.8841	4.000	.0000	4.040	.1969	7.340	.000**
Equal civil rights for women	3.810	.9067	4.000	.0000	3.480	1.0681	13.847	.000*
Equal social status for women	2.150	.9885	3.180	1.2743	2.930	1.3651	57.727	.000**

The Scheffe test about gender equality because of the COVID-19 was applied in order to measure the comparison within groups among variables based on 0.001 confidence interval or statistical significance. ANOVA test within Scheffe Post Hoc showed that highly significant five out of five categories based on alpha level (0.001) were found.



Equal treatment for women (Scheffe test $p < 0.01$; Sum of Squares Value = 21.787); equal opportunities for women (Scheffe test $p < 0.01$; Sum of Squares Value = 106.820); equal chances for women (Scheffe test $p < 0.01$; Sum of Squares Value = 7.340); equal civil rights for women (Scheffe test $p < 0.01$; Sum of Squares Value = 13.847); and equal social status for women (Scheffe test $p < 0.01$; Sum of Squares Value = 57.727) were found highly significant based on $p < 0.01$. It was therefore concluded that perception variations were observed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and gender equality remains a major problem.

Conclusion

Globally, females are extremely affected by coronavirus that affect the female socio-economic condition to a greater extent. The COVID-19 also affects the female livelihood options, this social and economic snag is a discriminating problem. In order to address the female socio-economic conditions that are affected by the coronavirus this research was conducted. In order to develop the long-term as well as short-term policies following recommendations and practice implications were developed about the gender inequality aspect. In order to improve the socio-economic condition of females, the formal labor market should be promoted so that the female receives welfare benefits. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic a greater number of females were victimized, therefore it should be recommended that female economic security aspects and employment benefits keep on mandatory basis so as to reduce the gender wage gap and get rid of females from economic crises because of COVID-19.



Reference

- Alon, T. M., Doepke, M., Olmstead-Rumsey, J., & Tertilt, M. (2020). The Impact of COVID-19 on Gender Equality. National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper 26947, 1-37.
- Anadolu Agency, (25 March 2020). COVID-19. Pakistani hospitals suspend outpatient clinics. Anadolu Agency. 25 March 2020. Archived from the original on 25 March 2020. Retrieved 25 March 2020.
- Anthony, Bergstone, C. R., Zarit, S. H., & Gatz, M. (1988). Symptoms of psychological distress among caregivers of dementia patients. *Psychology and Aging*, 3(3), 245.
- Antonopoulos, R. (2008). The unpaid care workpaid work connection, working paper, no. 541. Annandale-onHudson, USA: Levy Economics Institute of Bard College.
- Assassi, L. (2009). *The Gendering of Global Finance*. Basingstoke, UK: Palgrave Macmillian.
- Bettio F., Simonazzi A. & Villa P. (2006). Change in care regimes and female migration: The care drain in the Mediterranean. *Journal of European Social Policy*, 16(3), 271–285.
- Boniol M, McIsaac M, Xu L, Wuliji T, Diallo K, Campbell J. (2019). Gender equity in the health workforce: analysis of 104 countries. Working paper 1. Geneva, CH: World Health Organization.
- Boserup, B., McKenney, M. & Elkbuli, A. (2020). Alarming trends in US domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic. *American Journal of Emergency Medicine*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajem.2020.04.077>.
- Budlender, D. (2010). *Time use studies and unpaid care work*. New York, USA: Routledge.
- Burke, R. J. (2002). Work stress and women's health: Occupational status effects. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 91-102.
- Carr, M. & Alter, C., M. (2002). Globalization and the informal economy: How global trade and investment impact on the working poor, employment sector, working paper on the informal economy. Geneva, CH: International Labor Organization.
- Daily Situation Report, (2020). COVID-19 Daily Situation Report – NIH Pakistan" (PDF). nih.org.pk/. 30 March 2020. Archived (PDF) from the original on 7 April 2020. Retrieved 30 March 2020.



- Dejardin A.K. & Owens J. (2009). Asia in the global economic crisis: Impacts and responses from a gender perspective. Bangkok, TH: International Labour Organization Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.
- Duxbury, L., & Higgins, C. (2001). Work-life balance in the new millennium: Where are we? Where do we need to go? Discussion paper no. W/12. Ottawa, CA: Canadian Policy Research Networks.
- Esquivel, V., Budlender, D., Folbre, N. & Hirway, I. (2008). Explorations: Time-use surveys in the South. *Feminist Economics*, 14(3), 107–52.
- Ewing-Nelson, C. (2020, February). Part-time workers are paid less, have less access to benefits – and most are women. National Women’s Law Center. <https://nwlcw49tixgw5lbab.stackpathdns.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Part-Time-Workers-Factsheet- 2.26.20.pdf>.
- Floro, M. S., Tornqvist, A. & Tas, E.O. (2009). The impact of the economic crisis on women’s economic empowerment. Swedish International Development Agency Working Paper Series.
- Gehring, K. (2013). Who benefits from economic freedom? Unraveling the effect of economic freedom on subjective well-being. *World Development*, 50, 74-90.
- George, L. K., & Gwyther, L. P. (1986). Caregiver well-being: a multidimensional examination of family caregivers of demented adults. *The Gerontologist*, 26(3), 253-259.
- Gill, S. & Roberts, A. (2011). Macroeconomic governance, gendered inequality and global crises. In *Questioning financial governance from a feminist perspective*, (eds.) Young, B., Bakker, I. & Elson, D., 154–171. New York, USA: Routledge.
- Giuntoli G., Hughes S., Karban K., South J. (2015). Towards a middle-range theory of mental health and well-being effects of employment transitions: Findings from a qualitative study on unemployment during the 2009-2010 economic recession. *Health*, 19, 389-412.
- Giuntoli G., South J., Whilte J. (2011). The impact of involuntary unemployment on mental well-being at a time of economic recession and the role of community interventions to strengthen people’s resilience. Paper presented at the Social Policy Conference, July 4-6; Lincoln, UK.
- GoP, (2020). Pakistan Cases Details. COVID-19 Dashboard. National Information Technology Board in collaboration with ECOM PK (Pvt.) Ltd Official Portal: www.covid.gov.pk.
-



- Gore, S., & Mangione, T. W. (1983). Social roles, sex roles and psychological distress: Additive and interactive models of sex differences. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 300-312.
- Hiswåls, A. S., Marttila, A., Mälstam, E., & Macassa, G. (2017). Experiences of unemployment and wellbeing after job loss during economic recession: Results of a qualitative study in east central Sweden. *Journal of Public Health Research*, 6(3).
- Hoyert, D. L., & Seltzer, M. M. (1992). Factors related to the well-being and life activities of family caregivers. *Family Relations*, 74-81.
- Institute for Women's Policy Research (2020). Dramatic Decline in Employment Hits Women Even More Severely Than Men. IWPR# Q082. <https://iwpr.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/QF BreadwinnerMothers-by-Race-FINAL.p>.
- Johnson, K. (2020). Canadian youth, women hit hard by massive coronavirus-related job losses. Reuters. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-canada-economy-employment-youth/canadian-youth-womenhit-hard-by-massive-coronavirus-related-job-losses-idUSKCN21R3DE>.
- Johnson, K. (2020, April 9). Canadian youth, women hit hard by massive coronavirus-related job losses. Reuters. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-canada-economy-employment-youth/canadian-youth-womenhit-hard-by-massive-coronavirus-related-job-losses-idUSKCN21R3DE>.
- Junaidi, I, Nagri, J. (2020). Coronavirus fear: GB seeks delay in opening of border crossing. Dawn. Pakistan. Retrieved 4 March 2020.
- Kim, M. (2000). Women paid low wages: Who they are and where they work. *Monthly Labor Review* (September), 26–30.
- Lambert, L., Lomas, T., van de Weijer, M. P., Passmore, H. A., Joshanloo, M., Harter, J., Ishikawa, Y., Lai, A., Kitagawa, T., Chen, D., Kawakami, T., Miyata, H., & Diener, E. (2020). Towards a greater global understanding of wellbeing: A proposal for a more inclusive measure. *International Journal of Wellbeing*, 10(2), 1-18. doi:10.5502/ijw.v10i2.1037.
- Langer, A., Meleis, A., Knaul, F. M., Atun, R., Aran, M., Arreola-Ornelas, H., et al. (2015). Women and health: the key for sustainable development. *The Lancet*, 386, 1165-210.



- Lowe, G. S., & Northcott, H. C. (1988). The impact of working conditions, social roles, and personal characteristics on gender differences in distress. *Work and Occupations*, 15(1), 55-77.
- Mattingly, M.J. and Bianchi, S.M. (2003). Gender differences in the quantity and quality of free time. *Social Forces*, 81(3), 999–1030.
- Miller, B., & Cafasso, L. (1992). Gender differences in caregiving: fact or artifact? *The Gerontologist*, 32(4), 498-507.
- Nelson, D. L., & Burke, R. J. (2002). *Gender, work stress, and health* (pp. xii-260). American Psychological Association.
- Nordenmark M. & Strandh M. (1999). Towards a sociological understanding of mental well-being among the unemployed: The role of economic and psychosocial factors. *Sociology*, 33, 577- 97.
- Ovaska, T., & Takashima, R. (2006). Economic policy and the level of self-perceived well-being: An international comparison. *The Journal of Socio-Economics*, 35(2), 308-325.
- Pinquart, M., & Sörensen, S. (2003). Differences between caregivers and noncaregivers in psychological health and physical health: a meta-analysis. *Psychology and Aging*, 18(2), 250.
- Sayer, L.C. (2005). Gender, time, and inequality: Trends in women's and men's paid work, unpaid work, and free time. *Social Forces*, 84(1), 285–304.
- Schoonbroodt, A. (2018). Parental child care during and outside of typical work hours. *Review of the Economics of the Household*, 16, 453–476.
- Schulz, R., & Williamson, G. M. (1991). A 2-year longitudinal study of depression among Alzheimer's caregivers. *Psychology and Aging*, 6(4), 569.
- Signorelli, M., Choudhry, M. & Marelli, E. (2012). The impact of financial crises on female labor. *European Journal of Development Research*, 24(3), 413-433.
- Strawbridge, W. J., Wallhagen, M. I., Shema, S. J., & Kaplan, G. A. (1997). New burdens or more of the same? Comparing grandparent, spouse, and adult-child caregivers. *The Gerontologist*, 37(4), 505-510.
- The Daily times (13 March 2020). Schools, colleges and universities in Pakistan to remain closed till April 5 amid coronavirus outbreak". dailytimes.com. 13 March 2020. Archived from the original on 22 March 2020. Retrieved 22 March 2020.
- The Express Tribune, (25 March 2020). Balochistan goes into lockdown until [sic] April 7. *The Express Tribune*. 25 March 2020. Retrieved 25 March 2020.
-



- The Geo News, (27 February 2020a). Balochistan, Sindh education institutes to reopen in March as coronavirus cases confirmed. Geo News. 27 February 2020. Archived from the original on 27 February 2020. Retrieved 22 March 2020.
- The Geo News, (31 March 2020b). Coronavirus updates, March 31. Latest news on the coronavirus pandemic from Pakistan and around the world Archived 1 April 2020 at the Wayback Machine, Geo News, 31 March 2020
- The Gulf News, (22 March 2020). Coronavirus. Pakistan reports 4th death due to COVID-19 on Sunday as the country heads towards lockdown". Gulf News. 22 March 2020. Archived from the original on 22 March 2020. Retrieved 22 March 2020.
- The Pakistan Today, (7 April 2020). Pakistan to raise testing capacity as corona cases cross 4,000. Pakistan Today. 7 April 2020. Archived from the original on 7 April 2020. Retrieved 8 April 2020.
- The Wayback Machine, (8 April 2020). Coronavirus pandemic. Pakistan to extend lockdown for 2 more weeks as death toll reaches 31 Archived 8 April 2020 at the Wayback Machine, The Statesman, 2 April 2020
- Truong, T.A. (2000). A feminist perspective on the Asian miracle and crisis: enlarging the conceptual map of human development. *Journal of Human Development*, 1(1),159-64.
- Tsai, J. & Wilson, M. (2020). COVID-19: A potential public health problem for homeless populations. *The Lancet*. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667\(20\)30053-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(20)30053-0).
- Usher, K., Bhullar, N., Durkin, J., Gyamfi, N., & Jackson, D. (2020). Family violence and COVID-19: Increased vulnerability and reduced options for support. *International Journal of Mental Health Nursing*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/inm.12735>.
- Van, Gelder, N., Peterman, A., Potts, A., O'Donnell, M., Thompson, K., Shah, N. & Oertelt-Prigione, S. (2020). COVID-19: Reducing the risk of infection might increase the risk of intimate partner violence. *EClinicalMedicine*. doi: 10.1016/j.eclinm.2020.100348.
- Verkuyten, M. (2008). Life satisfaction among ethnic minorities: The role of discrimination and group identification. *Social Indicators Research*, 89(3), 391–404. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-008-9239>
- Verme, P. (2009). Happiness, freedom and control. *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, 71, 146- 161. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2009.04.008>.
-



- Welzel, C., & Inglehart, R. (2010). Agency, values, and well-being: A human development model. *Social Indicators Research*, 97, 43-63. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-009-9557-z>
- Wenham, C., Smith, J., Morgan, R. (2020) COVID-19: The gendered impacts of the outbreak. *The Lancet*, 395(10227), 846-848. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30526-2.
- Yee, J. L., & Schulz, R. (2000). Gender differences in psychiatric morbidity among family caregivers: A review and analysis. *The Gerontologist*, 40(2), 147-164.