Disciplines of Study, Empathy and Ambivalent Sexism of University Students across Gender

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Abstract

The present study investigates the relationship between disciplines of study, empathy and ambivalent sexism among university students across gender. This research hypotheses, higher score on empathy in men and women correlates positively with benevolent sexism and low scores on empathy correlate positively with hostile sexism, men show high levels of hostile sexism compared to women and intensity of hostile sexism correlates negatively with benevolent sexism among men. Sociodemographic form, The Basic Empathy Scale in Adults (BES-A) by Jolliffe and Farrington [1] and Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (ASI) by Glick and Fiske [2]. Sample consisted of 80 university students including both men and women within age range of 17-25 years (M = 19.16, SD = 1.436). Results showed a larger difference in hostile sexism across gender then benevolent sexism. However, there was a significant negative correlation between age and hostile sexism. Results further showed significant difference in hostile sexism and benevolent sexism across people with leftist, rightist and apolitical political views and different socioeconomic classes.

Keywords: *Disciplines of Study; Empathy; Ambivalent Sexism; Hostile Sexism; Benevolent Sexism; University Students*

Ambivalent Sexism has been defined as a combination of "hostile sexism" and "benevolent sexism" which are the results of two basic factors of relationship between men and women: male dominance (patriarchy) and gender interdependence [2]. Hostile sexism is an antagonistic attitude toward women, they are viewed as trying to control men through feminist ideology or manipulation through intimate attention. Cultures across the globe are influenced by a male dominant aspect. Men control elite roles in business, government, religious institutions, and so forth. The dominant groups i.e. men is society craft hostile ideologies regarding the inferiority of the other gender through which hostile sexism arises [2].

Glick and Fiske [2] defined a magnanimous attitude towards women that disguises itself as being favorable towards women but uncovered in its entirety it is sexist because it conceptualizes women as fragile creatures who need men to protect them. Despite male dominance among our society, men are frequently dependent upon women in their roles as wives, mothers and partners. This dependence on women by men nurtures benevolent sexism which recognizes women as valuable and attractive. Studying ambivalent sexism in the eastern context, hostile sexism can be identified as the overt discrimination and sexism towards women. This form of sexism is done openly and plainly. It often comes out in the form of physical violence against women commonly domestic abuse, physical and sexual abuse, rape and murder. About 1000 honor killings occur every year in Pakistan [3]. In a recent global survey Pakistan ranked the 2nd worst country for gender equality falling in the categories of the worse country in the South Asian region [4] Women are considered inferior to men and are discriminated against in both personal and professional domains.

Benevolent sexism may appear to be innocuous, honorable, or even sentimental however its effects can be pulverizing. Benevolent sexism, similar to hostile sexism is a belief system and in some ways benevolent sexism can be considerably trickier. Benevolent sexism for separation (e.g. "women should forego a career because they excel at childcare") will probably be acknowledged than hostile sexism (e.g. "ladies ought to forego a profession since they lack ability"). While ladies are more probable than men to dismiss unfriendly sexism they regularly underwrite benevolent sexism particularly in nations high in threatening sexism where male assurance is generally engaging. Incidentally, it might be that abnormal amounts of threatening sexism among men prompt large amounts of benevolent sexism among ladies [5].

According to Thomas Reuters Foundation around 90% of the women of Pakistan confront household hostility while a great many women get murdered for the sake of respect every year as stated in the study led by Aware Girls to discover the state of mind of individuals towards brutality against women in Pakistan, 20.65% of the study members reacted that savagery against women isn't a vital issue for Pakistan. It mirrors the general man centric idea of the general public which sideline women, a similar demeanor is reflected in programing, basic leadership and peace building process where women are sidelined.

Akhter [6] has announced that women confront savagery at various stages throughout everyday life. This contrarily influences identity of women, harms mental and physical wellbeing and decimates innovativeness and profitability of their endeavors. Ayesha [7] has announced, low literacy rate of women, lack of medical facilities in different areas and no source of income for household women create problems for women. On the whole, male dominate on women in decision making regarding important decisions related to lives of women. All in all, male rule on women in decision making with respect to vital decisions identified with lives of women. Feeble specialist for decision-making and segregation amongst men and women is normal in Pakistan. No permission to work for earning and removal of property right by force makes life unpleasant for women. What's more, no security to move uninhibitedly in the public, performing obligations at home and additionally at work put no regard for divorced person, reliance on spouse after marriage, and no regard for women who raise voice for equity are key issues of women in Pakistan.

The developed world has seen women empowerment rise quickly but also struggles with sexist attitudes towards women. A recent research investigated whether hostile sexism, benevolent sexism, belief in a just world and empathy are predictors of attitudes towards rape victims in Turkish college students. They wanted to study whether sexist attitudes predicted positive or negative attitudes towards victims of rape. Empathy plays an important role in feeling and understanding another person going through a terrible time and ambivalent sexism and empathy are closely related variables that were investigated in this study but not with each other. The results of the study showed that male students in comparison to female students showed significantly less positive attitude towards the rape victims which suggests that empathy among opposing genders can be a significant factor for looking at victims of rape in a less positive manner. Correlational analysis of all the variables indicated an overall less positive attitude towards the victims of rape suggesting be either hostile or benevolent sexism both have no positive aspects but one last result pointed that higher empathy predicted more positive attitudes across gender [8].

Though university students have an almost equal gender ratio in most disciplines of study, women still feel the sexist attitudes of their male counterparts at educational institutes and around them. Female students are silently harassed, cat called, made sexist jokes against in the presence of their classmates. The current curricula aside for humanities doesn't really touch the subject of gender equality and feminist attitudes. The awareness towards not having sexist attitudes is not enough to deter and change the mind of the youths. But this generation of students will soon become practical adults with families and social circles and their views about the other gender will determine their life choices and their attitude with others.

Empathy is defined as the tendency to be psychologically in tune with others' feelings and perspectives [9]. This definition captures the widely accepted observation that empathic sensitivities are multi-dimensional in nature [10], comprised of distinct emotional (tendencies

to feel concern and compassion for others) and cognitive components (tendencies to imagine different viewpoints beyond one's own). Empathy has been studied in detail and has been seen in many different perspectives. According to different studies, there are significant differences in empathy across gender. These results were free from response bias and cultural influences and solely based on genetic and biological empathy. This study also suggested human infants report evidence suggests women exhibit higher empathy then men [11].

Eastern context, observation and recent events suggest empathy is seen as declining. Increasing frequency of being lynched by a mob, cases of domestic abuse, cases of abuse and rapes suggest a drop in the empathetic attitudes towards people of either gender. But maybe it's not the decrease in the attitudes but increased spotlight to all these issues that have been happening. Thus studying empathy in this research from a clear cut perspective can help us create a baseline and statistic of empathetic attitudes of the current youth studying in university at the bachelor's level.

This research goes one step further in categorizing empathy of the students across disciplines of study. Research and theory suggests that literature has a huge role in empathy building. To further strengthen the idea this study published in the Journal of General Internal Medicine, finds that students who devoted more time to the humanities during medical school had significantly higher levels of positive physician attributes like empathy, tolerance of ambiguity, wisdom and emotional intelligence while at the same time reporting lower levels of adverse traits like burnout.

"The humanities have often been pushed to the side in medical school curricula, but our data suggests that exposure to the arts are linked to important personal qualities for future physicians," said senior author Marc Kahn, MD, MBA, MACP, the Peterman-Prosser Professor and Senior Associate Dean in the Tulane University School of Medicine. "This is the first study to show this type of correlation" [12].

It suggests that having studied humanities or majoring in a humanities subjects tends to make a person more empathetic in nature compared to people majoring in other disciplines. Our research is going to work based on this theory and build up on the need of having humanities compulsory in all fields of study. This study is one of the few studies that have been done pointing out a relationship among empathy and ambivalent sexism, further adding in the data from categorizing students into different disciplines and the relationship of both variables.

A study conducted in Chennai, studied empathy across students from four different health disciplines among 1st year and final years. This cross-sectional study examined the self-reported empathy levels of students in the first year and final year of health disciplines. Empathy is very important in all health care disciplines but evidence suggests that health care professional seem to lack empathy. The results predicted an overall decrease in empathic attitude of the students due to lack of studying ethics and humanities within their curricula [13].

Research conducted in Pakistan and research conducted in the developed world suggests that ambivalent sexism still exists among both societies though constructing a comparison among the two previous research points out the percentage of hostile sexism being high in third world countries like Pakistan. Women are treated with hostility with greater control of men over women's lives. They control their education, their lifestyle, their marriages, their occupational needs, etc. Thus Pakistani society sees women caged in a male dominated space, while the developed world still experiences sexist attitudes towards women but in more of a benevolent form as hostile sexism is dealt quit impactful and swiftly whenever it arises in the form of strict laws against harassment and protection of women. Building on the past research existing that supports the idea that certain types of literature has a positive impact on empathy, we are measuring levels of empathy of students across gender and disciplines of study. This study studies the differences of empathy and ambivalent sexism of students studying in different departments of a university studying starkly dissimilar literature. Evidently there is unequal ratio of genders studying in certain departments thus studying across gender is a very important part of this study to understand empathy and ambivalent sexism in detail paving way for further research.

Hypotheses

1. Empathy in men and women correlates positively with benevolent sexism.
2. Men show increased hostile sexism compared to women.
3. Empathy varies across multiples disciplines of study.

Method

Sample

A convenient sample of (N = 80) university students including both men (n = 40) and women (n = 40) was acquired. The age range of the sample was 17 to 25 years. (M = 19.16, SD = 1.436). The sample was collected from both a public sector university, Government College University (n = 80). Respondents were students of BS, BSc Programs from departments of Science and Technology, Arts and Social Sciences, Languages, Islamiat, Engineering, Liberal Arts, Education, Psychology, Economics and Business.

Instruments

Following instruments were used in the present study:

- **Sociodemographic form:** Was used to collect basic information from the participants, the information collected is Age, Residence, Socioeconomic Class, Education, GPA, Gender, Urban/Rural Lifestyle, Political Stance, Family Income, Siblings, Family structure, Maternal Education, Paternal Education, Maternal Occupation, Paternal Occupation.

- **The basic empathy scale in adults:** Was used to measure empathy, in the two-factor model [1], nine items assess cognitive empathy, 11 items assess affective empathy. BES included seven reversed items and the scores could range from 20 (deficit in empathy) to 100 (high level of empathy). 5-point Likert type scale (1 Strongly Disagree, 2 Disagree, 3 Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4 Agree, 5 Strongly Agree). The reliability of the affective empathy scale on our sample is α = .92 and cognitive empathy scale α = .96 [1]; while in the present study α of .67 was acquired.

- **Ambivalent sexism inventory:** Was used to measure Hostile and Ambivalent sexism. The scale was created to measure hostile and benevolent prejudice toward women. It consists of 22 items with a 6-point Likert type scale. Higher scores indicate higher expression of gender prejudice. Hostile sexism subscales consist of items 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21. Benevolent sexism subscale consists of items 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 17, 19, 20, 22 and reversed items are 3, 6, 7, 13, 18, 21. The reliability of the hostile prejudice scale was α = . 76 and benevolent prejudice scale α = .63 [2]; while in the present study α of .73 and .62 were acquired.

Procedure

The institutes authorities were asked for permission to conduct research procedures. Participants were informed of their participation rights and clearly explained the purpose of the research. They read, understood and signed the consent form. They were informed that their answers and information provided are kept anonymous and confidential and are only used for research purposes. The students were given the measures to be filled, along with the sociodemographic sheet. It took almost 20 - 25 minutes to fill all the measures out.

Results

Pearson correlation was applied to study the relationship among the study variables. Chi-Square test of independence was conducted to determine differences in hostile and benevolent sexism across multiple sociodemographic factors. Independent sample t-test was conducted to determine the group differences across gender. One-way ANOVA was applied to determine difference of study variables across disciplines of study.

Table 1 shows the number of items, mean, standard deviation and Cronbach alpha of the measures used and their subscales. Cronbach alpha of all scales and subscales are in the acceptable ranges. The Basic Empathy Scale in Adults (BES-A) [1] has been widely used even with a slightly lower Cronbach alpha is quite accurate. It's reliability and validity has been widely tested.

Measures	Number of Items	M	SD	Cronbach Alpha (a)
Basic Empathy Scale in Adults	20	47.84	8.514	.667
Affective Empathy	11	27.53	6.603	.706
Cognitive Empathy	9	20.31	4.208	.454
Ambivalent Sexism Inventory	22	63.15	14.803	.790
Hostile Sexism	11	28.49	8.970	.734
Benevolent Sexism	11	34.66	7.903	.624

***Table 1:** Descriptive Characteristics of the Measures Used (n = 80).*

Table 2 shows the results of chi-square test of independence for hostile, benevolent sexism and gender. A chi-square test was performed and a significant relationship was found between gender and hostile, benevolent sexism, X^2 (1, N = 80) = 4.50, p = .034.

Measures	Gender (frequency)		Chi-Square	df	(p)	Cramer's V/phi
	Male	Female				
Hostile Sexism	10	3	4.501[a]	1	.034	.237
Benevolent Sexism	30	37				

Table 2: Chi-Square Test of Independence for Hostile and Benevolent Sexism, Gender (n = 80).

Table 3 shows the results of chi-square test of independence for hostile, benevolent sexism and political stance. A chi-square test was performed and a significant relationship was found between political stance and hostile, benevolent sexism, X^2 (2, N = 80) = 7.54, p = .023.

Measures	Political Stance			Chi-Square	df	(p)	Cramer's V/phi
	Leftist	Rightist	Apolitical				
Hostile Sexism	0	10	1	7.541[a]	2	.023	.364
Benevolent Sexism	12	21	13				

Table 3: Chi-Square Test of Independence for Hostile and Benevolent Sexism, Political Stance (n = 80).

Table 4 shows the results of chi-square test of independence for hostile, benevolent sexism and family income. A chi-square test was performed and a significant relationship was found between family income and hostile, benevolent sexism, X^2 (4, N = 80) = 14.12, p =.007.

Measures	Family Income					Chi-Square	df	(p)	Cramer's V/phi
	Less than 30000	30000 - 49000	50000 - 99000	100000 - 199000	Above 200000				
Hostile Sexism	0	3	0	8	2	14.12[a]	4	.007	.364
Benevolent Sexism	11	16	7	33	0				

Table 4: Chi-square test of independence for hostile and benevolent sexism, family income (n = 80).

Table 5 shows the Pearson correlation coefficient, mean and standard deviation of age of participants, basic empathy, hostile sexism, benevolent sexism and ambivalent sexism total. The analysis of the data showed a statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) negative correlation (-.243) between age of participants and hostile sexism.

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	M	SD
Age	-	.107	-.243*	.118	-.085	19.6	1.436
Basic Empathy		-	.013	-.090	-.040	47.84	8.514
Hostile Sexism			-	.538	.893	28.49	8.970
Benevolent Sexism				-	.860	34.66	7.903
Ambivalent Sexism					-	63.15	14.803

Table 5: Pearson's correlation between age of participants, basic empathy, hostile sexism, benevolent sexism and ambivalent sexism total

(n = 80).
*p < 0.05; **p < 0.001.*

Citation: Shehryar Alam Khan and Ruhi Khalid. "Disciplines of Study, Empathy and Ambivalent Sexism of University Students across Gender". *EC Psychology and Psychiatry* 8.6 (2019): 540-549.

Table 6 shows the mean comparison, standard deviation, t value, degree of freedom among total scores of Empathy and Ambivalent Sexism scales across gender. No statistical significance was observed.

	Male		Female		t (df)	p
	M	SD	M	SD		
BES Total	49.30	9.400	46.38	7.354	1.550 (78)	.125
ASI Total	64.08	15.003	62.23	14.731	0.556 (78)	.579

Table 6: *Independent sample t-test comparing gender and total scores on (BES-A) and (ASI) (n = 80).*

Table 7 shows the mean comparison, standard deviation, *F* value, degree of freedom among total scores of Empathy across disciplines of study. No statistical significance was observed.

	Social Sciences		Business		Others		F (df)	p
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD		
BES Total	48.92	8.058	48.50	10.395	46.50	8.483	.734 (2)	.483

Table 7: *One-way ANOVA showing total scores of BES-A across disciplines of study (n = 80).*

Table 8 shows the mean comparison, standard deviation, *F* value, degree of freedom among total scores of Ambivalent Sexism across disciplines of study. No statistical significance was observed.

	Social Sciences		Business		Others		F (df)	p
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD		
ASI Total	64.31	14.166	67.00	7.498	60.79	16.873	.876 (2)	.421

Table 8: *One-way ANOVA showing total scores of ASI across disciplines of study (n = 80).*

Discussion

The current research was conducted keeping in mind the Pakistani context in this exploratory study. As the data collected from Pakistani university students was analyzed results showed quite a different picture of what was expected from the review of western literature. Since no research had been conducted globally or locally studying the relationship of empathic attitudes with ambivalent sexism towards women, we had little to go on while make assumptions and hypotheses. The Basic Empathy Scale in Adults (BES-A) [1] and Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (ASI) [2] were used to gather data and their mean, standard deviation and Cronbach alpha was established before data analysis started. Pearson's Correlation among age, affective empathy, cognitive empathy, hostile sexism and benevolent sexism showed only two statistically significant correlations. Age being considered an important variable in how empathy is learned and sexist attitudes are formed was analyzed with the two subscales of The Basic Empathy Scale in Adults (BES-A) and two subscales of Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (ASI). Age correlated negatively with Hostile sexism. This correlation is out of the ordinary as observation initially suggested hostile sexism might go up with age but the negative correlation suggests otherwise.

Patriarchy has been a part of eastern cultures for a very long time. It is widespread in all socioeconomic classes and runs deep through multitude walks of society. This impact of male domination leads to gender inequality in personal and social forms. In a recent global survey Pakistan ranked the 2nd worst country for gender equality falling in the categories of the worse country in the South Asian region

[4]. This exploratory study builds upon the previously observed assumptions that sexism has been on the rise in Pakistan. Review of literature from the west showed that sexism was higher among men then in women in both university and adult samples. The results on one such study showed that male students in comparison to female students showed significantly less positive attitude towards the rape victims which suggests that empathy among opposing genders can be a significant factor for looking at victims of rape in a less positive manner [8].

But the means of ambivalent sexism across gender shows no statistically significant difference among levels of sexist attitude towards women by both men and women. The data showed women to be equally sexist towards other women, they share the discrimination men show towards women. These women are also a pawn in the patriarchal society and they uphold the discrimination that other women face in their personal and occupation lives. Though the analysis of Chi-Square Test of Independence showed that more men scored higher or Hostile Sexism then women, which proves the hypothesis that there is a significance difference on hostile sexism across gender. Men hold the power in our society in families and also in workplaces but the problematic part is other women enable them to keep doing that by making other women submissive and discriminating against them.

Further Chi-square tests of sociodemographic variables analysis showed a statistically significant difference in sexism across political stance and family income. The results indicate that the number of students who showed hostile and benevolent sexism belonged to the ring wing group. Right wing is a political stance that is more conservative and generally traditional. Further analysis showed that students with families that had income in the 100000 - 199000 range showed more hostile and benevolent sexism.

Due to the lack of research on the relationship of empathic attitudes with ambivalent sexism there was little relevant information to go on while making hypothesis. Data analysis showed empathy and ambivalent sexism had no statistically significant correlations as estimated by Pearson correlation. This concludes that basic empathy has no impact on the attitudes men and women harbor towards women in general. Empathic attitudes among students were generally not very high as analyzed from the data that was collected. In general Pakistani people seem to have low levels of empathy and they are not taught any of it at schools or their homes thus the upcoming generation also seems to be devoid of appropriate levels of empathic attitudes they should show towards other people living in a society and globally. Empathy is defined as the tendency to be psychologically in tune with others' feelings and perspectives [9]. This definition captures the widely accepted observation that empathic sensitivities are multi-dimensional in nature [10], comprised of distinct emotional (tendencies to feel concern and compassion for others) and cognitive components (tendencies to imagine different viewpoints beyond one's own).

Western research on disciplines of study and literature shows that humanitarian literature has a positive effect on empathy. A cross-sectional study examined the self-reported empathy levels of students in the first year and final year of health disciplines. Empathy is very important in all health care disciplines but evidence showed that health care professional seem to lack empathy. The results predicted an overall decrease in empathic attitude of the students due to lack of studying ethics and humanities within their curricula [13]. But the results of the data collected for this exploratory study showed that none of the disciplines of study here had any impact on the ethical and empathic attitudes of the students studying at university level across gender. There are certain important reasons for this to be result here which doesn't coincide with the results by other research done in other countries. The educational system in Pakistan isn't very thoughtfully designed there are little no literature that can foster empathy among the youth. Even subjects of humanities are taught in an uncomfortable and impassionate way that the impact that it should have on the viewpoints of the young minds doesn't happen. This results helped us identify the gaps in the disciplines of study and the educational system that is followed to foster children. It shows that much curricula needs to be altered to improve humanitarian behaviors and to foster compassion and empathy among the youth [14-23].

Purpose and Significance

This research is very important for the Pakistan because it's based on variables that effect every part of life of the Pakistani women. University is the last step before individuals step into the practical world, where their personal views, ideals and morals are tested. The Pakistani youth is the most important generation right now which will lead the society to progress. Thus this research essentially focuses on university students and related variables, which are Ambivalent Sexism, Empathic Attitudes and Disciplines of Study. Pakistani women face discrimination and sexist attitudes from birth to old age and within these age brackets, young adulthood is a period where sexism is quite rampant. Due to the fact that women reaching young adulthood are mostly university students and have to travel out, be social among peers and others, their social and personal lives are then impacted by hostile and ambivalent sexism from both men and women around them, be it strangers or people known.

Women also harbor such attitudes towards other women, and women suffer these behaviors against them in all levels of society, i.e. inside their homes, within their immediate family, within their extended family, after marriage, and in society as working and non-working women. Addressing this otherwise neglected issue breaks the denial of the Pakistani society towards the presence of such attitudes which impact the working and non-working women's mental health, causing depression, anxiety and related issues that also make their personal relationships worse and make it harder for them to survive in a society that also doesn't understand mental illness and its consequences. They also impact their social standing and working women suffer from sexist attitudes at their workplaces reducing their effectiveness in their workplaces and impacting their attitudes towards their work and motivations.

Most Pakistani people do not address the problem of sexism because they don't see it as a problem, but this research significantly shows that both male and female students harbor high level of hostile and ambivalent sexisms from a variety of sociocultural backgrounds. Such significance shows a mirror to the society and brings awareness about an issue that is highly neglected. It also highlights the need to inculcate empathy among the university students because if they cannot hold empathy for one another in an academic platform they will be unable to harbor empathic attitudes towards other in the practical and professional fields of their lives and that would impact their personal and social lives, and altogether impact the Pakistani society in a negative way. This research gives us the knowledge required to assert the problem of sexism among the Pakistani society at appropriate platforms having logical and conclusive research data. Women's discrimination in this society is an issue worth working on but it is given little to no importance and this research follows through to hopefully improve the conditions of working and non-working women in Pakistan one day.

Limitations and Suggestions

The present study has certain potential limitations. Firstly, the respondents were acquired from the universities only, thereby limiting the generalizability of the results. For more generalizable results, a comprehensive sample could be acquired from the different cross-sectional age groups of youth. Sample can also be taken from children and adolescents to make a comparison and to see how the transitional phases affect the study variables and also since only self-report quantitative techniques were used, which may induce the problem of social desirability. For future studies, it would be more appropriate to include qualitative measures to get an in-depth insight into the phenomenon.

Implications

This research answered a lot of questions as well as raised many. One of the main implication of this research is the awareness to improve the current curricula of all study disciplines to include humanities and ethics to improve empathy among students. This research also paves way for further research locally in exploring the role of empathy in curbing the epidemic of ambivalent sexism among students and adults. Due to a lack of research locally on the currently studied variables this research had trouble basing initial observations to be tested, but with this researches help further research can have an idea on how and what they can base their research on and what they can expect in terms of analysis.

Conclusion

The present study researched the relationship among empathetic attitudes of university student with ambivalent sexism across gender. The results showed a great deal of differences among what previous literature had suggested, major differences being this being done in an eastern context. Results showed that age correlated negatively with hostile sexism among university students studying at a bachelor level. Analysis of the data added that there was no statistically significant difference in ambivalent sexist attitudes held by men or women towards other women, though a chi-square analysis showed a statistical significant different among hostile sexism and gender with more men scoring higher on hostile sexism then women. Further chi-square analysis showed a significant difference between hostile, benevolent sexism with political stance and family income. Detailed analysis of empathic attitudes and ambivalent sexism showed no statistically significant correlation among the two or any of the subscales. This meant either empathy has no impact of sexist attitudes or the levels of empathy Pakistani youth have been insignificantly low to be able to have any such impact on the views help by men and women studying in university towards other women. Finally, the research concludes that the quality of curricula in Pakistan does not foster any empathy and compassion among the students. It needs to be updated to instill values of ethics and humanities among the university students.

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