



FEMALE EDUCATIONAL ROLE IN LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT IN DISTRICT QUETTA, BALOCHISTAN, PAKISTAN

Dr. Qutab Khan Baloch

Associate Professor

Animal Sciences Institute Livestock and Dairy Development Department

Quetta - Pakistan

[*dr.qutabkhanbaloch1966@gmail.com*](mailto:dr.qutabkhanbaloch1966@gmail.com)

Dr. Abdullah DOSTAIN

Additional Director

Wool Research Laboratory Mastung Livestock and Dairy Development Department

Quetta - Pakistan

[*drabdullahdostain20005961@gmail.com*](mailto:drabdullahdostain20005961@gmail.com)

Dr. Shahida Habib Alizai

Associate Professor

Gender Development Studies Department

University of Balochistan

Quetta - Pakistan

[*shahidadostain@gmail.com*](mailto:shahidadostain@gmail.com)

Abstract

In order to explicitly extend the view of the livestock respondents concerning with the Female education role in livestock management in District Quetta, Balochistan. this study was carried out. Quantitative research was used. Quetta district was selected as site for data collection. Simple random sampling method was applied. One hundred respondents were taken as sample size. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences was run for data analysis. Further, the study findings described that more than half (57%) of the respondents were 45 and above years of age. Majority (78%) of the respondents were uneducated. Majority (74%) of respondents were male in their gender status. Cross-tabulation results of Chi-Square test was conducted so as to detect the perception of the livestock respondents regarding livestock management within the terms of gender context. While, statistically differences were found and observed in two statements about livestock management. The provincial government should create the jobs in livestock sector for female so that to improve the female socio-economic conditions. The provincial government should promote the female educational level and encourages participation of female in development process and prevent socio- cultural barriers in the workplace for female.

Keywords: *Livestock management, Balochistan, female, education*

1.1 Overview

Livestock sector is the revenue generated department in the country. Livestock sector is also providing and enhancing the livelihood option of the rural masses (Rehman et al., 2017). Female education is widely recognized as a prime driver of development and progress, with significant positive impacts across economic, social, and health sectors. It is an integral part of the development agenda, including in sectors like livestock management, where educated women can enhance productivity, improve household nutrition, and gain greater decision-making power (MacMillan, 2014). Female involvement of education is also constituting a significant influence typically in dominancy of livestock management (Kristjanson et al., 2014).

Female worked mostly in livestock sector at country level. In this regard, female mostly carried out the responsible for caring farm animal, fodder collection for farm animal, farm animal rearing and the like. On the other hand, female was also carried out the laborious work like process animal products and clean out sheds. But unfortunately, female role was denied and underestimated (Nazli and Hamid, 1999).

In the rural areas of the country, the female faced a various challenge and task in livestock sector like care of livestock, feeding, milking, and shed cleaning, but face significant challenges including limited access to education, credit, and decision-making power, and a heavy workload (Thornton, 2010; and Sarikhani, 2013).

1.2 Problem statement

Livestock management is the key drivers of province economy. In this regard, the female contribution did not deny in development process particularly livestock management. On the other hand, Women play a vital and often dominant role in livestock management in Pakistan, which is a key driver of the provincial and national economy. Their significant contribution is undeniable, especially in rural areas where they are involved in most day-to-day activities. But unfortunately the socio-economic condition of the female did not yet improve or achieved full equality in Balochistan. Therefore, this effort was determining female education role in livestock management in Quetta, Balochistan.

1.3 Objectives of the research

1. To find out the demographic information of the of the respondents.
2. To assess the female education role in livestock management in study area.
3. To firm need-based recommendation for policy implications about female education role in livestock management.

1.4 Methodology

In this research a quantitative research design was applied (Trochim, 2000). As a study area a Quetta district was chosen. However, the simple random sampling method was used. One hundred respondents were selected as sample size. In this context, a questionnaire or survey inquiry was used at field level so that to deduced the respondent’s views regarding female education role in livestock sector in Quetta Balochistan. Table of Krejcie and Morgan (1970) was used regarding “determining the sample size”. Cronbach’s Alpha by using SPSS was noted .67 to .72 (Nunnally 1978; and Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994). Raw data was installed into SPSS for further analysis (George & Mallery, 2003). Thus, Chi-Square Test was applied on dependent variables (Chi-square Test, 2014; Cohen et al., 2000; and Leedy, 1989).

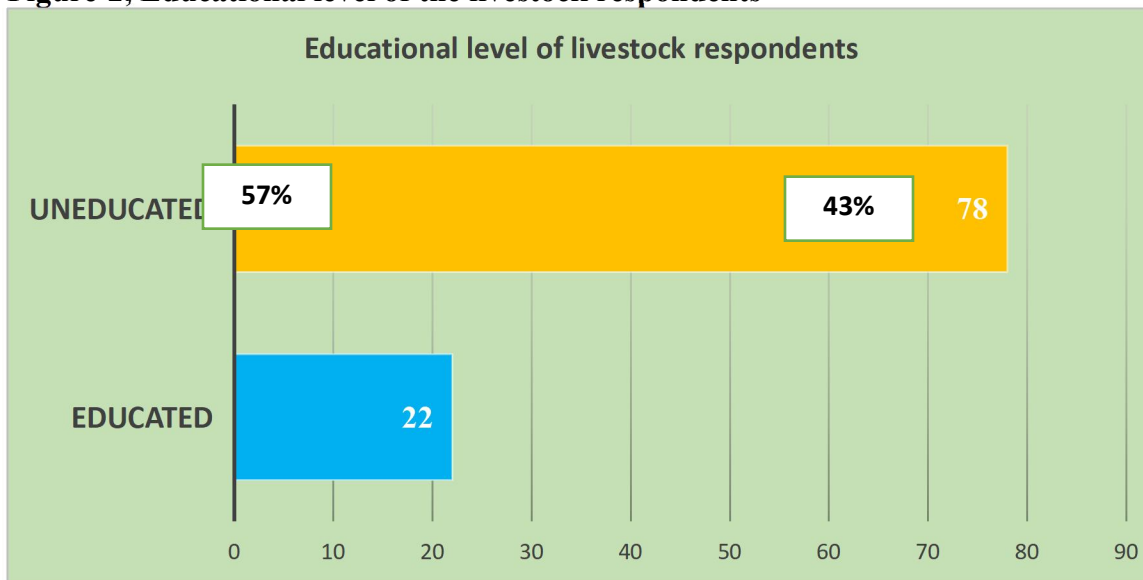
1.5 Finding of the research

Socioeconomic attributions and variables were key factors which effects the respondents decision-making dynamics. Therefore, this research was used both independent and dependent variables.

Figure-1, Age of the livestock respondents

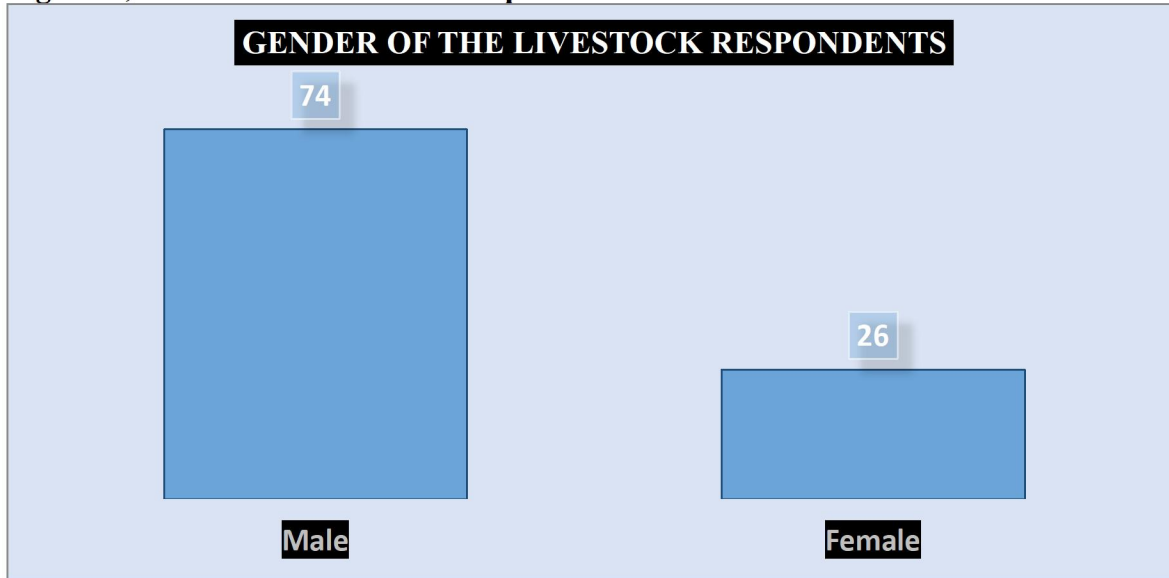
More than half (57%) of the respondents were 45 and above years of age. While, (43%) of respondents were 20 to 45 years of age (figure-1).

Figure-2, Educational level of the livestock respondents



Majority (78%) of the respondents were uneducated, while, most 22% of the livestock respondents were educated (figure-2).

Figure-3, Gender of the livestock respondents



Majority (74%) of the respondents were male in their gender status. While, only (26%) of the respondents who were female (figure-3).

Table-1, Chi-square test concerning gender role in livestock management

	Value	df	Asymp: Sig. (2-sided)
Socially improved			
Pearson Chi-Square	38.967 ^e	12	.000**
Likelihood Ratio	28.310	12	.005
Linear-by-Linear Association	10.924	1	.001
Economically improved			
Pearson Chi-Square	16.467 ^f	12	.171NS
Likelihood Ratio	20.096	12	.065
Linear-by-Linear Association	.002	1	.968
Empowered in livestock sector			
Pearson Chi-Square	41.149 ^a	16	.001*
Likelihood Ratio	39.215	16	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.350	1	.021
Valid Cases No. = "100" Livestock Respondents (5%) error rate: Symmetric Measures:			

Cross-tabulation results of Chi-Square test was conducted so as to detect the perception of the livestock respondents regarding livestock management within the terms of gender context. As shown in table-1. While, statistically differences were found and observed in following



statements about livestock management as paired group-wise in Quetta Balochistan based on ($p \leq 0.05$). Variables association were noted. Socially improved, (Pearson Chi-Square=38.967^c), (Likelihood Ratio=28.310) and (Linear-by-Linear Association = 10.924); and empowered in livestock sector (Pearson Chi-Square=41.149^a), (Likelihood Ratio=39.215) and (Linear-by-Linear Association = 5.350); respectively were significant. However, statistically non-significant difference was noted and observed in economically improved statement. (Pearson Chi-Square=16.467^f), (Likelihood Ratio=20.096) and (Linear-by-Linear Association = .002).

1.6 Conclusions

Female are the obsessed calluses in our society. Female contributes in livestock sector in bully ways like caring for farm animals, choosing the size of a herd and farm animals, buying and selling farm animal produce, and feeding the farm animals. Following recommendations were put forwarded for policy implications. The provincial government should create the jobs in livestock sector for female so that to improve the female socio-economic conditions. The provincial government should promote the female educational level and encourages participation of female in development process and prevent socio- cultural barriers in the workplace for female.



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