



ASSESS THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF FEMALE REGARDING LIVESTOCK RAISING IN BALOCHISTAN: GENDER-BASED CONCERNS

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Abstract

Cross-sectional research design was run in this research in order to assess the socio-economic empowerment of female regarding livestock raising Sibi district was selected. Random sampling technique was applied. One-hundred sample sizes were taken. SPSS computer software was used for data breakdown. Results showed that more than half (58%) of the livestock respondents having 21 to 40 years of age. More than half (50%) of the livestock respondents were illiterate. More than half (52%) of the livestock respondents were male. Chi-square test was run based on “ $p \leq 0.05$ ” alpha level. Highly statistical variances were observed regarding the empowerment access to and control over resources and empowerment access to opportunities and workload in Sibi district Balochistan. Government of Balochistan should be generating and providing easy access loan with subsidy rate so that to empowered the female livestock farmers socio-economic condition and reduce the female dependency on their male counter partner.

Keywords: *Gender, Socio-economic, Empowerment, Livestock Raising*

1. Introduction

The livestock sector is pointedly contributing to the eradication of extreme poverty in Pakistan. Around eight million farm households involved the livestock sector (Ali and Chaudhry, 2015). The livestock sector is play vital part of country GDP as well as contributing significantly role in national economy. In this regard, livestock sector was providing a basic source of revenue for rural household. However, livestock sector has substantial potential growth for national economy. Socio-economic links with empowerment of female indispensable for societal development. On the other hand, gender equity, social opportunities and female privilege are major goals of UN charter. Thus gender rift still existed in developing countries like Pakistan (Nussbaum, 2011).

Female in Pakistan having profoundly involved livestock arising and animal maintenance. Mostly in rural areas of country female traditionally work in livestock raising. Alternatively, female spend more time as compare to men regarding livestock arising (Nasir et al., 2004; and Kristjanson et al., 2014). Female play magnificent role in cattle industry. Animal husbandry industry in Pakistan contributes sixty to eighty percent of labor forces (Younas et al., 2007). Female role denied in cattle industry therefore, majority of livestock activities fall short (Khan and Khan, 2015).

Female in Pakistan are vigorously involved in raising farm animals. In order to growing family's socio-economic condition and household income the female is involved to raising farm animals. In her small position in systems or society the female role still immense (Younas et al., 2007). In Pakistan nearly half of the total demographic population of female who are frequently carried out both livestock raising/ livestock husbandry activities/ rural cattle rearing and domestic related activities (Andaleeb et al., 2017).

Beside that female play a vital role for household affairs and management. In this regard, female control the overall assets and authorities in some societies. Therefore, female role in decision-making part and parcel (Sen, 1999).

2. Problem statement

In Pakistan female position and status as strata are found below and underneath despite the bulk role of female in livestock raising. Females in this context, as considered as obsessed classes of our society. Her role in livestock are denied. Female social role is limited due to the male dominated society. Therefore, this research was conducted so that to assess the socio-economic empowerment of female regarding livestock raising in Balochistan: with gender-based concerns

3. Specific objectives

1. To explore the role of female in socio-economic attribution in study area.
2. To assess the socio-economic empowerment of female regarding livestock raising aspects.

3. To design suitable recommendations for policymakers regarding gender empowerment and livestock raising.

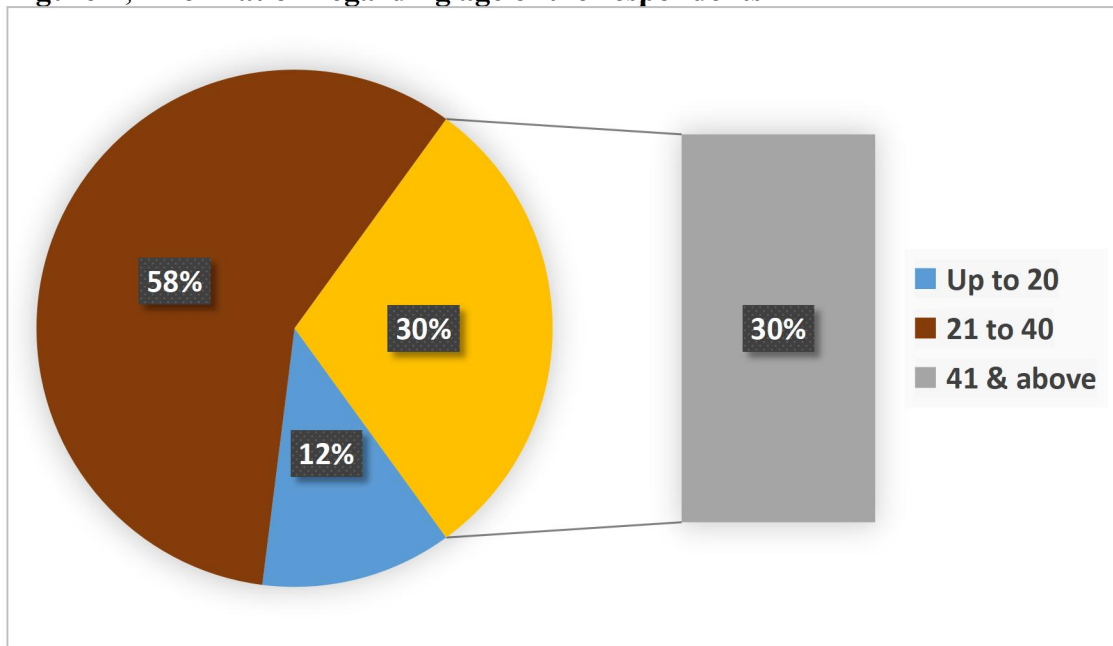
4. Methodology consideration

Cross-sectional research design in this research was used in order to assess the socio-economic empowerment of female regarding livestock raising based on generalized obtained information (Trochim, 2000). In this context, Sibi district was selected. However, random sampling technique was applied (Bryman and Bell, 2007). One-hundred sample sizes or livestock respondents were taken keeping in view the specific objectives of the study (Nachmias & Nachmias, 1992). Comprehensive questionnaire or research instrument was designed so that to fulfill the data collection process (Al-Shatrat et al., 2013). Cronbach Alpha inner consistency of the research instrument was recorded .65 to .55 by using program SPSS computer software (Nunnaly, 1978; and Pallant, 2007). Chi-square test was run based on 0.05 alpha level.

5. Study finding

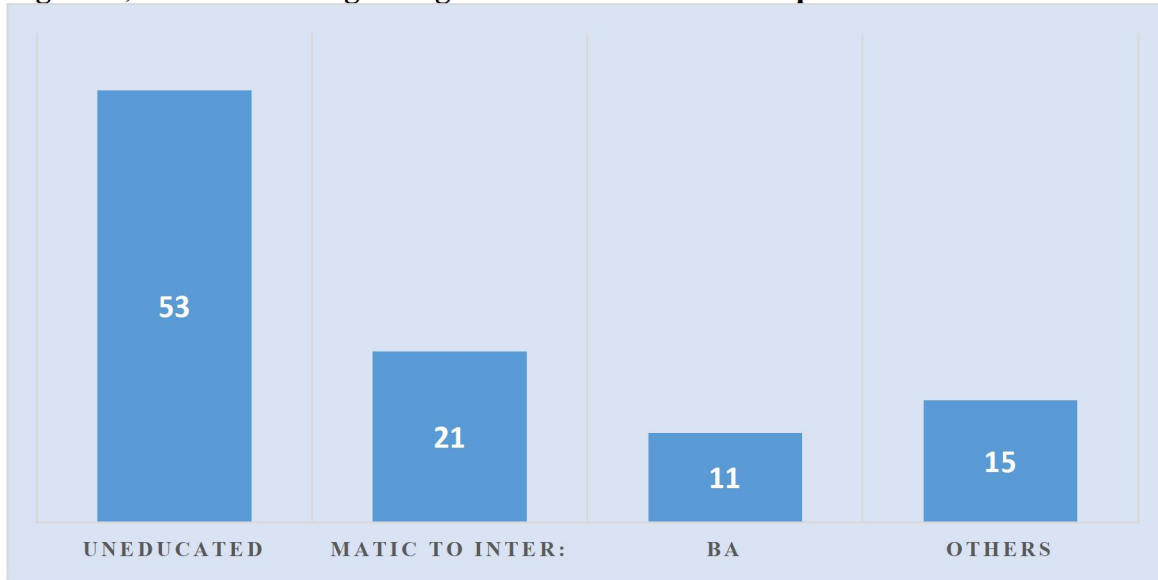
In this research the study finding were categorized into two parts. Part one consisted with demographic information such as age of the respondents, educational level of the livestock respondents and their gender as stated in specific objectives of the present research.

Figure-1, Information regarding age of the respondents



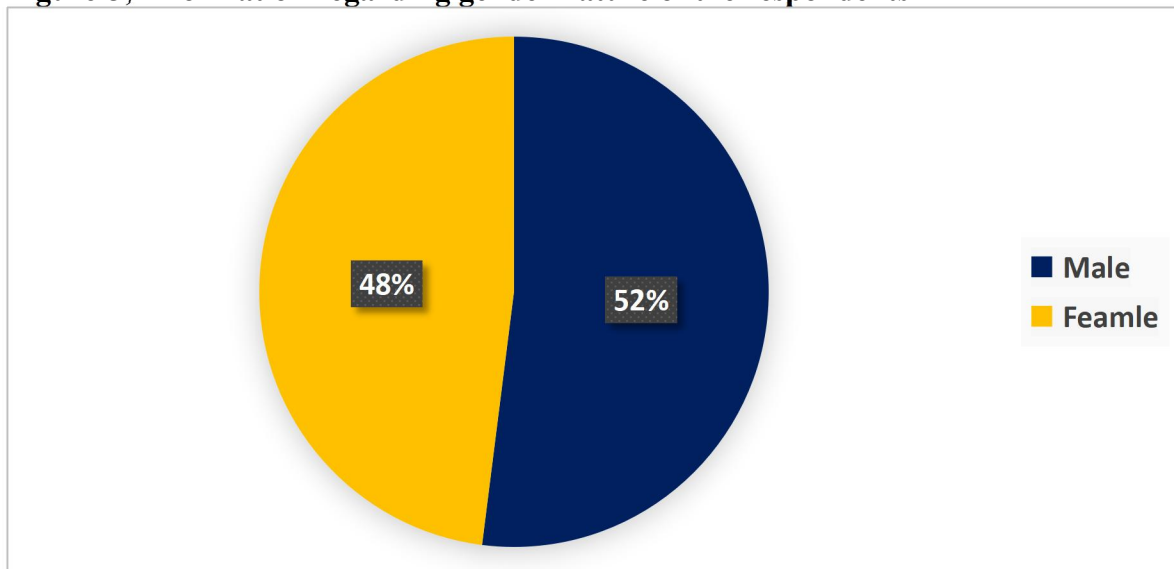
More than half (58%) of the livestock respondents having 21 to 40 years of age. While, most 30% of the livestock respondents having between 41 and above years of age as shown in figure-2. Whereas, only (12%) of the livestock respondents having up to 20 years of age.

Figure-2, Information regarding education level of the respondents



More than half (53%) of the livestock respondents were illiterate. While, 21% of the respondents acquired matriculation to intermediate level of education. On the other hand, 15% of the respondents acquired other levels of certificates of degrees as shown in figure-2. Most (12%) of the livestock respondents were got bachelor level of degree.

Figure-3, Information regarding gender nature of the respondents



As a gender status more than half (52%) of the livestock respondents were male. While, most (48%) of the respondents were female as shown in figure-3.

Table-1, Gender empowerment by using Chi-square test

Gender empowerment	Value	df	Asymp: Sig. (2-sided)
Empowerment decision-making power			
Pearson Chi-Square	14.365 ^e	12	.278NS
Likelihood Ratio	13.204	12	.354
Linear-by-Linear Association	.592	1	.442
Empowerment access to and control over resources			
Pearson Chi-Square	27.303 ^f	8	.001**
Likelihood Ratio	25.894	8	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	.965	1	.326
Empowerment access to opportunities and workload			
Pearson Chi-Square	38.227 ^a	16	.001**
Likelihood Ratio	42.483	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.966	1	.326
Valid Cases No. = "One hundred" Respondents, (5%) level significant; Symmetric Measures:			

Chi-square test was run based on "p ≤ 0.05" alpha level. In this regard, cross-tabulation method has been carried out shown in table-1. Highly statistical variances were observed regarding the empowerment access to and control over resources and empowerment access to opportunities and workload in Sibi district Balochistan. On the other hand, relationships were observed among dependent variables. Significant differences were found in following statements.

- "Empowerment access to and control over resources": (Chi-Square=27.303^f), (Likelihood Ratio=25.894) and (Linear-by-Linear Association = .965),
- "Empowerment access to opportunities and workload": (Chi-Square=38.227^a), (Likelihood Ratio=42.483) and (Linear-by-Linear Association= .966).

On the other hand, non-significant difference was found in the one stamen like:

- "Empowered decision-making power": (Chi-Square=14.365^e), (Likelihood Ratio=13.204) and (Linear-by-Linear Association= .592) receptively.

6. Conclusions

Present research was sought to assess the socio-economic empowerment of female regarding livestock raising in Balochistan: gender-based concerns. In this regard, empowerment dynamics were also measured. Female play progressive role in livestock sector. Socio-



economic condition of female farmers is still vague at province level. Following need-based recommendation was developed. Government of Balochistan should be generating and providing easy access loan with subsidy rate so that to empowered the female livestock farmers socio-economic condition and reduce the female dependency on their male counter partner.

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