STEREOTYPE ROLE OF FEMALE IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN: A CASE STUDY OF DISTRICT JAFFARABAD, BALOCHISTAN - PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

In order to determine the stereotype role of females in agricultural development present study was carried out. In this research the longitudinal research design was applied. The study area was Jaffarabad district of Balochistan. 200 female farmers were selected by using the random sampling. The information was further analysis by using the SPSS software. Chi-square test statistics was used at 0.05 level. Results revealed that almost 52% of the female respondents fell into the age category of (between 31 to 50). Most of 52% of the female respondents were illiterate. The association between the agricultural activities, therefore the following variables was verified. Based on achieved results following recommendations put forward. The credit scheme for the female farmers should be provided by the government level so that it increases the socio-economic conditions of the rural farmers. The role of females should be promoted at district level by using the educational tools. Awareness

should be created among masses about female empowerment at community level.

Keywords: *female role, agricultural development, Jaffarabad, social, Balochistan.*

INTRODUCTION

Essence of female involvement in productive sectors such as agriculture production, rural poultry farming, watering and feeding crops and animals, livestock development, in-house, function marketing activities, beautician, and household management cannot be denied in Pakistan (Amin, Ali, Ahmad, & Zafar, 2009). The females are involved in agricultural activities and also play a role in house as a housewife. In this regard, women food security dynamics and food production aspects are followed up mostly by women. Female are gripped classes in our community and her well beings are severely victimized by anti-female practices (Jali & Islam, 2017). However, female economic status is mistreated as low paid laborers and unpaid employed. The rural female was faced with various problems in sustainable rural development and agricultural activities. Females in this regard also faced the diverse sort of diseases like cardiac, skin, sores of body due to sprays on crops (Zahoor, Fakher, Ali, & Sarwar, 2013). On the other hand, females were fundamentally involved in the crops management practices and post-harvest. Moreover, female contribution concerning food production and technology like jam, jelly, drying vegetables as well as pickles preparation remains bulky.

Above-mentioned modules constitute that the female played the productive and efficient role within terms of promoting the education as a teacher, promoting the household management as a leader, promoting agriculture as a farmer, nurturing the child as a housewife, tailoring and beautician as a businessman (Siddiqui, 2009). The amalgamation of native knowledge of farmhouse females with in terms of contemporary know-how mechanism through capacity building of rural females is significant to increase her efficiency, work competence as well as revenue generation process. In order to develop the female capacity building dynamics set up, the viable direction towards development as well as significant skill to embrace a task in an attractive way. In this regard, the capacity building dynamics for females played an imperative role that eliminated rural poverty at grass root level (Khan & Noreen, 2012; Memon, 2021).

Female in this regard has big contributors of development satire, her professional role has played a moralistic and diverse human talents role in the agriculture sector (Patil

& Babus, 2018). Female roles within terms of family management, societal contribution, assets control and progress in agriculture have considered the yielding implications and measurable factors in this context. Keeping in the view above mention facts and figures, the role of rural females in agricultural development and agro-chemicals in farm operations considered as a potential role (Begum & Yasmeen, 2011). Within terms of labor wage and employment opportunities for females, the role of females cannot be denied (M. Khan, Sajjad, Hameed, Khan, & Jan, 2012). At farms and fields level the essential role of rural females is underestimated despite the facts that the female plays a multi-faceted role. Due to the diverse socio-economic setup the stereotype role of female involved as the multi-dimensional role in agricultural operations, hence the female-oriented skills and her role still did not identify (Juma, 2016; Powell, Dainty, & Bagilhole, 2012).

On the other hand, the humanizing working efficiency, accumulative revenue producing proficiencies, snowballing employment chances and plummeting laborious work about female health hazards in agricultural sectors as the dynamic and stereotype role of the female. Therefore, the present study was designed to measure the stereotype role of females in agricultural development in district Jafferabad province Balochistan.

Sources: ***googlemap/balochistan/jafferabd***

Using the random sampling technique 200 female farmers were interviews. Further the collected data were analysis on SPSS software. Statistically, Chi-square test was conducted at 0.05 levels.

Due to the era of digitalization and globalization the role of female is immersive. However, the female yield around 60 to 80 percent of the entire food at global, hover, in this regard her contribution degree especially in agriculture and allied sectors remains around 79.4% as reported by the (Adjei, 2015). The stereotype role of females is considered as major decision-maker supremacies in various developing and developed countries. But in Pakistan the role of females in the agriculture sector was observed neglected and abandoned. Females are also deprived of their rudimentary privileges (Memon, Lohana, & Naqvi, 2021; Shah & Memon, 2018). Females do not have access to properties, access to credit facilities, assets and always unpaid labor in the agriculture sector. In this regard not at all policy addresses regarding the stereotype role of females in the agricultural sector (Lopez-Zafra & Garcia-Retamero, 2012).

Despite the facts and accuracies, the female role in the agriculture sector remains vital. Due to the rigid tribal hierarchy and various social, economic and political constraints the female dependency over on male as a result female neither captured the possession of ownership nor her control over the entire parental resources (Doss, Meinzen-Dick, Quisumbing, & Theis, 2018). Female role in the cottage industry, agricultural development and crop production aspects remains extolled in Balochistan province. In addition, a rural female performed the multiple tasks despite her household management such as kitchenette effort, kid demurring, getting the fuel wood in the far-flung areas as well as getting the drinkable water in the far-flung areas in Balochistan province. But unfortunately rural females were deprived of her privileges, property controlled, access to credit facilities, access to well-being. As a result, the socio-economic opportunities are restricted at the provincial level (Saleem et al., 2019). Therefore, present study was developed so that to measure the stereotype role of females in agricultural development at the provincial level.

Following are the study objectives:
1. To explore the socio-economic characteristics of the female respondents.
2. To find out the stereotype role of females in agricultural practices and operations.
3. To design the need based recommendations about socio-economic uplifting dimensions of females for future policy implications.

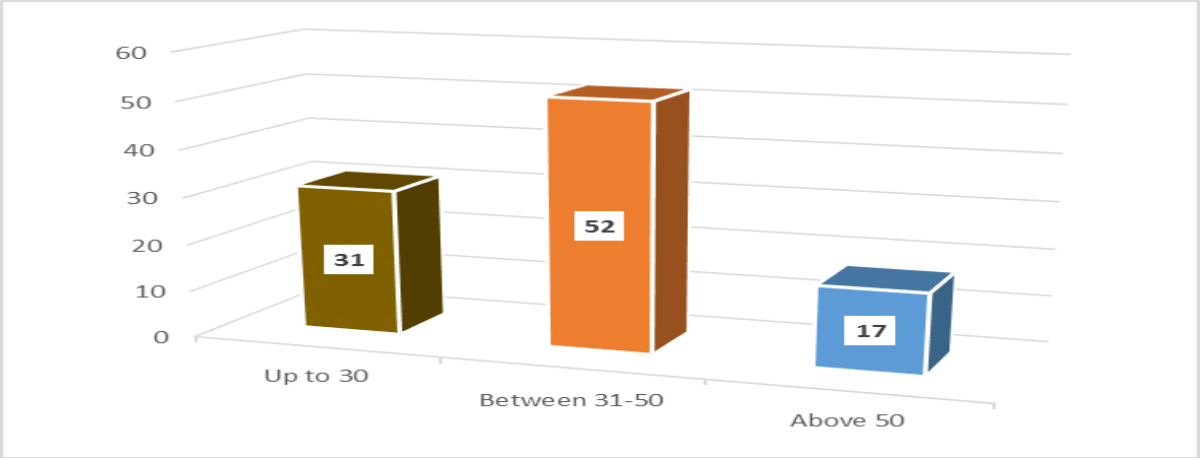
The imperative dynamics of the research procedure was a methodical line to logically replying queries connected to the comprehensible dimension. In this regard the social exploration is related with reconnoitering, labeling the social fact and illumination the social phenomena connecting with the social attitude. On the other hand, the scientific methodology remains an approach and existing rules upon which exploration is

constructed. In present research the longitudinal research design was applied. The study area was Jaffarabad district of Balochistan. 200 female farmers were selected by using the random sampling. A group of common characteristics were taken as a sample size. In this regard the data was gathered at field level. The raw data was collected by using the interview schedule because the interview schedule was the basic research tool. Qualitative mode of variables was used. The information was further analysis by using the SPSS software. Chi-square test statistics was performed at 0.05 levels.

RESULTS REGARDING DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

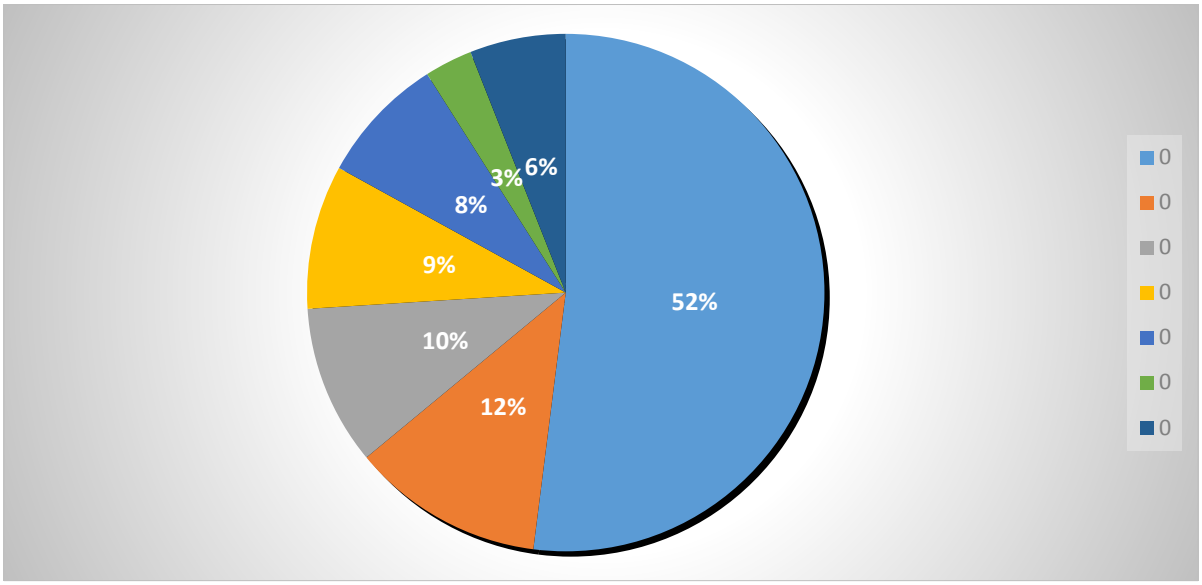
The socio-economic condition of the rural farmers was an imperative aspect in present study. Therefore, the data was gathered at field level. The important demographic data were displayed in below:

Figure 1: Demographic data regarding age.



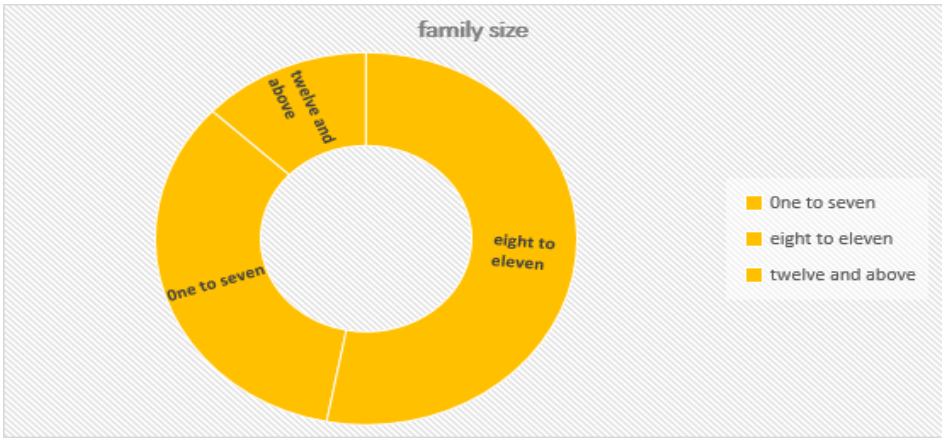
Age is the vital variables in this regard the data was gathered at field level as shown in figure-1. Most 52% of the female respondents were fall into the age category of between 31 to 50. Only, 31% of the female respondents were up to 30 years.

Figure 2: Demographic data regarding educational level



Most 52% of the female respondents were illiterate followed by 12% of the female respondents were getting education at primary level as shown in figure-2.

Figure 3: Demographic data regarding family size



Most of the rural female farmers have 8 to eleven family members (51%), while another majority consisted of one to seven family members (38 %).

Study's data analyses revealed the following results in connection between agricultural activities defined in table 1.

Table 1: Chi-square test regarding agricultural activities

Variables	Chi-square	D.F	Significance
1. Association between cotton picking aspects of the female respondents	84.850[a]	4	.000**
2. Association between wheat harvesting aspects of the female respondents	4.700[a]	4	.319[NS]
3. Association between weed removing aspects of the female respondents	478.200[a]	4	.000**
4. Association between plantation of sugarcane aspects of the female respondents	282.950[a]	4	.000**
5. Association between packing of rice aspects of the female respondents	64.160[b]	4	.000**
6. Association between pest management of vegetables aspects of the female respondents	301.600[b]	4	.000**

** Specifies highly significant at 5%

The results of the table-1 shows that the association between the agricultural activities. Therefore the following variables were verified.

1. Chi-square value outcome that is (84.850[a]) reveals a highly statistically significant 0.05 level regarding the association between cotton picking aspects of the female respondents.
2. Chi-square value result was depicted that the (4.700[a]) non-significant at 0.05 alpha level regarding association between wheat harvesting aspects of the female respondents.
3. Chi-square value (478.200[a]) shows a highly significant based on 0.05 alpha level regarding association between weed removing aspects of the female respondents at field level at (P = .05) level.
4. Chi-square value result was depicted that the (282.950[a]) highly significant at 0.05 alpha level regarding association between plantation of sugarcane aspects of the female respondents.

5. Chi-square value outcome (64.160^{b}) reveals a highly statistically significant association between packing of rice aspects of the female respondents at 0.05 level.
6. Chi-square value result was shown that the (301.600^{b}) highly significant at 0.05 alpha level regarding association between pest management of vegetables aspects of the female respondents.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In Balochistan the rural female plays an important role in agricultural operations especially in Jaffarabad belt. In this regard, the female is the major player to bear the social life and toilsome agricultural activities at field and home level. On the other hand, the female contribution for community development cannot be denied. Mostly the female agricultural task did not recognize. The female doing the task of crop production practices, picking, harvesting, getting fuel wood, weeding and thrashing. The following recommendation is put forward. The credit scheme for the female farmers should be provided by the government level so that it increases the socio-economic conditions of the rural farmers. The role of females should be promoted at district level by using educational tools. Awareness should be created among masses about female empowerment at community level. Short-course regarding (good agricultural practices, livestock management, and skill development) capacity building programs should be promoted at grass root level in a professional manner.

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