

**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT DIMENSION THROUGH AGRICULTURAL
ACTIVITY AND HOME MANAGEMENT IN BALOCHISTAN****Shahida Habib Alizai,***Gender Studies, University of Balochistan, Pakistan.***Noor Ahmed,***Assistant Professor, Pakistan Study Center, University of Balochistan, Quetta.***Bijjar Khan,***Lecturer / Research Officer, Pakistan Study Centre University of Balochistan, Pakistan.***Zarina Waheed***Lecturer, Department of Education, SBKWU, Quetta***Abstract**

Present research was carried out in the district Mastung Balochistan province, Pakistan, so as to determine the female role in the agricultural activities and home management. One hundred (100) respondents were selected in the three tehsils i.e. Dasht, Kardigap and Mastung by using the simple random sampling. The results shows that the It has been observed that the most of the husbands were illiterate (13%), most (28%) of the husband were belonging to the age group of 31-40 year. The results further depicted that the group perceptions with the term of agriculture activities were found significant five out of three categories about. However, the group perceptions with the term of home management were found significant five out of two categories. Based on achieved results following recommendation put forward. Socio-economic condition and prestige of female should be heightened at the society level in order to reinforce on the grounds of egalitarianism, human rights and societal fairness. The Maneuvering contribution of the female should be boosted so as to encourage female for the agricultural activities and home development process.

Keywords: women, empowerment, agricultural, home management, Balochistan.

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Introduction

Gender roles are energetic and ever converting. In various countries, during the last century male have taken a growing position in child care and food education in the family. Roles vary in line with geographic location and are the end result of religious, cultural, socioeconomic and political situations. Gender roles are exceedingly encouraged by means of expectations based on elegance, age, ethnicity and faith (FAO, 2004).

In distinctive spheres of life, women's involvement is better as compared to their male counterpart regarding household management and some area activities. In this regard, female have a diverse number of duties of about domestic level like childcare, and schooling of the children and so forth. Regardless of some of these, there is no recognition of their status even at home or in the field. Even with the tendencies in the talents of women in rural places, gender disparity nevertheless limits they get right of entry to fitness, sources, and information. Lack of their involvement in making choices negatively impacts their talents.

Gender-primarily based discrimination is labeled as the differential treatment between males and females in an own family, which prevents them from enjoying their complete ability and human rights. Female were vulnerable to lose manage over their exertions and different sources due to gender discrepancy (Erturk, 1996). Inequality in opposition to female in agriculture, home and domestic responsibilities influences the types of drudgery to be performed via them and it's far the essential dilemma inside the gender balanced improvement.

In Pakistan status of female relies upon geographical vicinity, monetary role, level of schooling, and a circle of relatives' machine. Particularly the families of rural regions headed through the males have taken into consideration female as subordinates. Because of conventional and cultural customs, the hard work has been divided on the basis of sex, together with women are allotted the reproductive roles being moms or better halves within the boundary of domestic and men. Female activities are prohibited out facet the boundary partitions. Much less funding for women with the aid of the family may be attributed to the tradition and subculture. Residence is defined as the distance from the women work. Women cannot flow freely inside the place/society, even of their vintage age (Jamal, 2009).

Problem statement

Females are a similarly crucial part of our society as male (Younis, 2000). As a portion of the culture female have a crucial position to play within the efficient, reproductive and community management activities. In Pakistan, particularly in rural society, all females, literate and illiterate, usually remain worried of their domestic roles. They may be occupied in one-of-a-kind sorts of family, work except managerial acts of the circle of relatives. For future regulations and study priorities the role of female in domestic and circle of relative's existence wishes to depend (Paul and Saadullah, 1991).

At some stage in the first decade of this century, the government has remained eager enough to introduce the idea of gender mainstreaming in politics, training, and agriculture. There is also some worldwide pressure to attain the aim of gender equality as quickly as feasible. It became consequently requisite to plan and behavior research take a look at, which ought to analyze the male and female activities/ roles related to domestic and agriculture. Thus, tremendous percentage of the populace will stay consisted of females who're being neglected in developmental policies. Focused efforts on their empowerment and capability constructing could accelerate the agricultural development. Therefore, present study was designed in order to determine the women empowerment dimension through agricultural activity and home management in Balochistan.

Objectives of the study

- To define the demographic characteristics of the respondents.
- To examine participation level of female in numerous actions with the term of agricultural and home management.
- To propose measures for refining the proficiencies of women in execution the roles interrelated to the agricultural and home management.

Methodology

District Mastung of three tehsils, namely Dasht, Kardigap and Mastung were carefully chosen as the universe of the present research. The population of the present was study comprised of one hundred (100)

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household who were belonged to farm families and engaged in agriculture and rural development activities by using the simple random sampling. The survey schedule or questionnaire was developed for this purpose in order to acquire the data with the shape of information from the respondent. The questionnaire was alienated into two sections based on the objectives of the research study. The first part comprised the demographic information of the respondents and the second portion consist the role of females in the agricultural and home management. The data from 100 household respondents were collected. The raw data collected were entered Spread Sheet on Microsoft Excl®. Afterwards the data were subjected to the analysis by using the (SPSS®) version 22. A one-Way-ANOVA (LSD) technique was used in order to denote the differences among the perception of the groups.

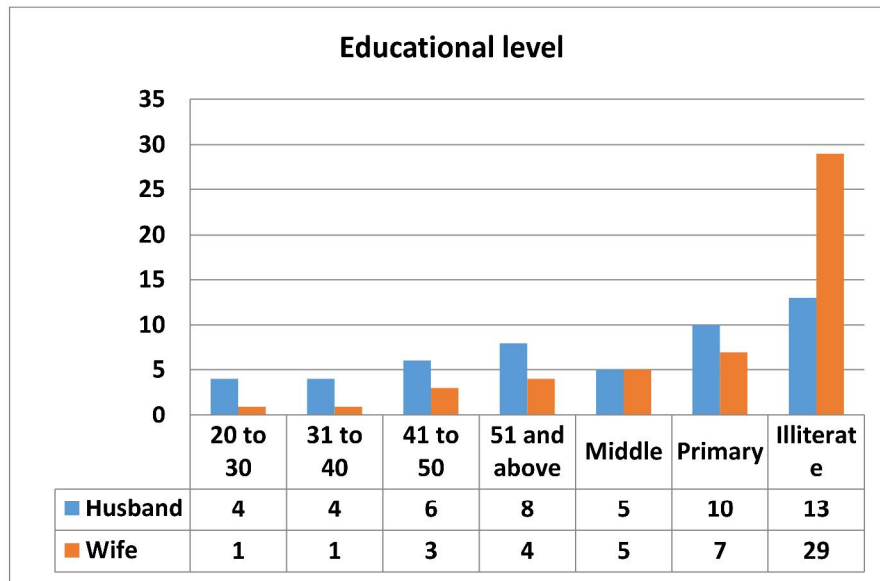
Results and discussion

Present portion was depicted the relevant outcomes or results of the present research intricately. The present portion divided into two parts, for instance, demographic information and general information.

Demographic information

Demographic information plays the imperative steering role with the term of decision-making process. The educational demographic information was any other vital independent variables. In this regard, the educational data are presented in the fiure-1.

Figure-1: Demographic information about educational level.

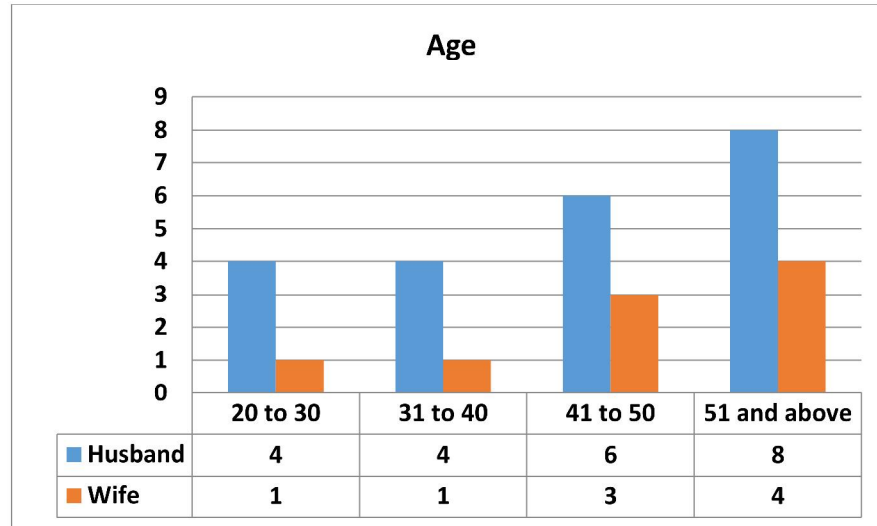


It has been observed that the most of the husbands were illiterate (13%) and a negligible quantity of the husbands (4-4%) were graduates and post graduate respectively. Additional respondents were dispersed in primary, middle, matriculates and intermediate respectively. However, on the other hand a majority (29%) of females were illiterate. While, other female respondents were dispersed in primary, middle, matriculates intermediate, graduate and post graduate respectively. In this connection, it was recorded that the literacy rate among husband was developed against to the wives, this differences may be privileged cure between the male and female. The literacy rate for the women could grow imperative societal, financial, and individual benefits (Myers, 1995; Puchner, 1995).

The age of the respondents were characterized into four classes with the term of age composition as shown in figure-2.

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Figure-2: Demographic information about age.



The age composition data depicted in the figure-2. The result reveals that the majority (28%) of the husband were belonging to the age group of 31-40 year, while minor amount (10%) of the husband fall in the age categories of 20 to 30 years. Further, outcome exposes that the majority (30%) of the wife were belonging to the age group of 31-40 year, respectively, while minor amount (12%) of the wife fall in the age categories of 20 to 30 years respectively.

General information

The general information consisted the dependent variables.

Table-1: Perceived score of respondents regarding the agricultural activities.

Items**	Husband		Wife		Mean Square	F-value	Sig *
	Mea n	SD	Mea n	SD			
Seed cleaning	3.41	1.190	2.77	1.024	1.232	16.626	.000*
Sowing	2.46	1.352	1.97	1.039	1.453	8.261	.004*
Manure Application	3.16	1.117	3.06	1.052	1.177	.425	.515 ^N A
Crop threshing	3.06	1.270	4.01	1.141	1.458	30.956	.000*
Crop harvesting	3.06	1.179	3.19	1.178	1.389	.608	.436 ^N A

Scale** SD – Standard deviation * Significant (2-tailed) at 0.05 alpha Level

The dependent variables about agriculture activities checked based on 5-point Likert scale i.e. (1 = strongly disagree to 5= strongly agree). The table-1, depicts the relevant outcome if the variances of insights as a whole at the p -value <0.05 . The results of the LSD for group's insights were significant at the ($p < .05$). Seed cleaning ($f = 16.626$, $p < .005$); sowing ($f = 8.261$, $p < .005$) and crop threshing ($f = 30.956$, $p < .005$) were found significance respectively. It was concluded that the group perceptions with the term of variance were existed in five out of three categories about agriculture activities.

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Table-2: Perceived score of respondents regarding the home management.

Items**	Husband		Wife		Mean Square	F-value	Sig*
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
Prepare the food	3.04	1.118	3.64	1.040	1.166	15.437	.000**
Washing utensils	3.03	1.210	2.88	1.085	1.321	.852	.357 ^{NA}
Bring the water	2.66	.997	3.66	1.241	1.267	39.461	.000**
Child caring	2.99	1.193	3.05	1.019	1.231	.146	.703 ^{NA}
Cleaning House	3.01	1.202	3.36	1.133	1.364	4.491	.035 ^{NA}

Scale** SD = Standard deviation * Significant (2-tailed) at 0.05 alpha Level

A LDS test for the group's perception about home management were recorded so that to determine if significant changes happened as shown in table-2. The results of the One-Way-ANOVA for group's perception were analysis at ($p < .05$). However, in this regard, prepare for food ($f = 15.437$, $p < .005$) and bring water ($f = 39.461$, $p < .005$) statements were found statistical significance respectively. Therefore, it was concluded that the group perceptions with the term of home management were existed in five out of two categories.

Conclusion and recommendations

The results show that the It has been observed that the most of the husbands were illiterate (13%). The result reveals that the majority (28%) of the husband were belonging to the age group of 31-40 year. It was concluded that the group perceptions with the term of variance were existed in five out of three categories about agriculture activities. Therefore, it was concluded that the group perceptions with the term of home management were existed in five out of two categories. Based on achieving results following recommendation put forward. Socioeconomic condition and prestige of female should be heightened at the society level in order to reinforce on the grounds of egalitarianism, human rights and societal fairness. The

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