

## **Socio-Economic Problems Faced by Working Women: A Case Study of Agriculture Sector in District Mastung**

By

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### **Abstract:**

*The main purpose of the study was to get it the issues and problems confronted by rustic working females in district Mustang. The purposes moreover involved distinguishing the key socio economic traits contributing to ladies place, security and safety, and to study women's participation in different exercises for family progressing, society and community. The study was limited to the rustic working ladies in agriculture sector of district Mustang. A mixed methods approach linking face to face questionnaire technique s and interview counting both open-ended and close-ended questions was selected for successful collect information from the respondents. Triangulation approaches was adjusted for setting up reliability and validity of the study. The study was founded on primary information collected from district Mustang to discover out the conceivable solutions for working ladies which could help them to overwhelm the problems that they confront in the work environment. The results of the study appeared that distinctive age gather of working ladies have diverse kinds of challenges and issues diverse groups single, married, single parent , separated, divorcee, have distinctive problems at stake in the working environment. A few issues are certainly communal, like physical and mental anxiety, need of suitable adjust between family and employment care, unjustifiable treatment in the working environment, worrying about life and working place discernment etc. But a few challenges are age or class particular, like stereotyped and thoughtful, security and safety problems, ego irritation with fellow worker, and issues of glass ceiling etc. A few solutions for issues troubling urban working ladies that could help them to overcome the issues that they face in the working environment are legitimate security and protection measures by the guardian/parent organizations, touchy and supportive partners at home, compelling kids care plans and suitable grievance redressal unfairness for ladies in place at the working environment.*

**Keywords:** Working Women, Socio-economic problems, Agriculture sector.

### **Introduction:**

Agriculture is the basic source of human development in the world. It plays a vital role in socio economic development of the countries. Most developing countries depend on agriculture. Because it requires low labor cost and normal manpower .in these countries woman also work shoulder to shoulder with man in agriculture farms but unfortunately, the living condition of woman is pathetic in agro based developing countries. They work hard but receive less income or their income is usurped by their man .The woman in developing countries lead a miserable life most of the population in developing countries is under severs poverty. The global improvement society has perceived that agriculture is a motor of development and destitution decrease in nations where it is the primary control of poor people But the rural area in many creating nations is failing to meet expectations, partially on the grounds that ladies, who speak to an essential asset in horticulture and the rustic economy through their parts as ranchers, workers and business visionaries, wherever confront more extreme limitations than men in access to gainful assets CITATION Che11 \l 1033 (Doss, 2011) .According to World Bank measurements 1.4 billion individuals live underneath the poverty line characterized by pay edge of 1.25 dollar for each day around the world. Worldwide Poverty is mostly a provincial wonder and around 900 million of the world's poor live in the rural territories The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has additionally bolstered this reality. According to the FAO's 2002 report, 75 percent of the world's poor live in the local areas and are needy upon horticulture for their subsistence CITATION Far15 \l 1033 (Nosheen, 2015) .

Swaminathan, the well-known researcher depicts that it was lady who initially trained product plants and in this way started the craftsmanship and study of cultivating. While men went out hunting in looking for sustenance, ladies began gathering seeds from the local vegetation and started developing those of interest from the perspective of sustenance bolster, grain, fiber and fuel. Ladies have played and keep on playing a key part in the protection of essential life emotionally supportive networks, for example, arrive, water, greenery. They have ensured the soundness of the dirt through natural reusing and advanced harvest security through the upkeep of varietal differences and hereditary resistance. CITATION DrR11 \l 1033 (Lal & Khurana, 2011) The source of sampling design and sample size will ensure the soundness of the study almost 250 respondents will be selected simple Purposive Sampling survey. The age of respondents mixed 20 and minimum 50 working women

Different developing country Pakistan is among of them, with endless and changed rural division and essentially agricultural financial and social setup. Horticulture divisions have been and other hand will stay the pillar of its low-cost, same as provide 23.3 % towards the Gross Household Item (GDP). Lion's share of the populace specifically or by implication rest on agriculture and its worker 48 % of the labor force. Almost 70 % of populace in rural ranges depends on indirectly/directly on agriculture. It moreover almost 53 percent contributes in to remote trade profit, gives crude material to industries and serve as a showcase for mechanical merchandise. CITATION KHA12 \l 1033 (KHAN, SAJJAD, & HAMEED, 2012)

Pakistan is essentially an agro founded economy in a way that the best bit of financial resources is delivered by cultivating part. Agriculture division gives control compensation to masses and in addition sponsorships present day region by giving essential substance to it. Butt (2010) portrayed that collective of Pakistan populace come to 163.76 million in (08-2009), lion's offer of which depends on cultivating which rest the overall in its division of size work ingestion and business formation for (44 %)of masses. The Finance ministry of Pakistan 2004 in its survey of Economy o Pakistan uncovered that after much extension in agriculture fragment, regardless of all that it remains the greatest section of which contributes in economy (23.3% )to GDP by attracting 42.1% of the force work in year (2004) CITATION Gha14 \l 1033 (Yasmeen & begum, 2014) Agribusiness is spine of the Pakistan's economy. A noteworthy piece of the GDP contains that pay which is produced by the horticulture and agro-base exercises. Ladies are spine of the family unit economy and assume an exceptionally critical part in agro-base exercises in country regions CITATION DrR14 \l 1033 (Zaheer, Zeb, & Khatt, 2014)

According to FAO (Food And Agriculture Organization) highlights that provincial ladies have a high rate of investment and domesticated animal's creation not withstanding their residential obligations. They are exclusively in charge of weeding, seed cleaning, drying, and capacity of yields. They are likewise required in cotton picking and planning of prepared nourishments. Ladies from Kalat and Khuzdar districts have rich history and culture of utilizing therapeutic plants for treating numerous infirmities CITATION Far15 \l 1033 (Nosheen, 2015)

### **Objectives of the Study:**

- To understand the socio-economic condition of working women in Agriculture sector in district Mustang.

- To analyze the social economic problems faced by working woman of agriculture sector.

### **Literature Review:**

#### **Agriculture:**

The word agriculture is term of English it's taken from Latin word 'ager' or 'Agri' meaning culture' and 'soil' meaning progress i.e. agriculture is cultivation of soil in it contract sense. Agriculture, in any case, is an exceptionally wide term and it includes crop development, soil management, cultivate devices and rural engineering, creature cultivation, dairy and veterinary science piggery and poultry, , cultivation, fisheries, domestic ranger service and science.

#### **Working Woman:**

Woman is the key person of the society which is working in every sector of life woman is focus person in every work. Like other developing countries' ladies in Pakistan make critical commitments in horticulture, family and other rural exercises indirectly or directly. In spite of later increases in the extent of working women's the number of working women's is very little. The primary reason for the moo inclusion of ladies in financial exercises is different financial imperatives, which ruin women's cooperation in the work showcase. Hitched women's have a few commitments at domestic, they have to see after their children and perform many family chores. CITATION Gonnd \l 1033 (Gondal, n.d)

#### **Socio-Economic Status:**

This alludes to position of revamping which one finds in the general public. Such a position may not be innate but rather procured through individual endeavors like training, riches, occupation and social class.

#### **Farming Agriculture:**

Horticulture likewise called cultivating is the development of creatures, plants, parasites, and other life types of sustenance, fiber, befoul, sedate and different items used to support and upgrade human life.

#### **Role of Rural Women in Agricultural Activities:**

aides are energetic laborer not as it were in ranches and fields but they moreover finish such exercises as improvements of agrarian efficiency e.g. seed bed planning, weeding, collecting sifting, grain cleaning, nourishment capacity, house industry etc. detailed that Pakistani country ladies are not as it were included in family achievements but moreover included in rustic socio-economic exercises by adjusting administrations of edit generation.

**Problems Faced by Rural Women:**

Ladies commitment is measured to be lower in a nation not since of their slightest conceivable association than that of men but since their association goes unacknowledged, unrecorded and unrecognized. In reality, they are basically responsible for pre-cultivating and post-harvesting operations of nourishment crops obligatory for family vocation and their battle goes unrecognized and unpaid.

**Women and Health:**

In spite of the way that ladies' mortality and future rates give us a thought with respect to the full scale level photo of their wellbeing, the quality of any investigation of ladies' wellbeing and welfare would lie in acknowledgment of tremendously changing financial, social, and geopolitical setting of their life. Rethinking ladies' wellbeing contends that, as opposed to conventional epidemiological techniques for distinguishing the sickness and investigating its causes, we ought to start by recognizing the real fields and exercises that constitute ladies' lives and their effects on ladies' wellbeing and prosperity.

**Finding Balance between Work and Personal Life:**

The main problem of working woman is finding balance between work and personal life. the first and foremost that their families expected to full fill the demands of the house taking care of responsibilities the working woman simply cannot get out of taking time ,

**Sexual Harassment A Global Problem:**

Without uncertainty sex is the hugest indicator of Sexual Harassment. Despite the fact that the quantity of people who encounter Sexual Harassment at working environments and who record protests as per the lawful technique set down in their particular nations is expanding. Ladies are overwhelmingly the objectives of it and men are frequently culprits. In this manner in many parts of the world, lewd behavior is perceived as a difficult issue confronting specialists in their work environments CITATION Meh16 \l 1033 (Mehboob, 2016)

**Work-related Psycho-social Issues in Agriculture:**

Working in the farming part is known to be a physically and rationally requesting work. Inside the European agribusiness division, 42% of specialists revealed that work negatively affected their wellbeing. This is generously higher than the EU-27 normal of 25% . In Finland, a postal review of 555 homesteads found that 55% of respondents experienced worry in ranch work. This impeding effect that work can have on specialists' wellbeing is incompletely due to the diverse psychosocial dangers confronted by agriculturists and laborers in this segment, for example, long working hours, detachment, monetary vulnerability, arranging troubles, regulatory requests, and the

communication amongst stress and introduction to different physical dangers CITATION Vil10 \l 1033 (Vilkevicius, Januskevicius, Teoh, & Hassard, 2010)

### **Women Agricultural Workers:**

The intangibility of ladies' work and its undervaluation in the advancement talks has been examined broadly. The low esteem and the societal position given to ladies' complex exercises, for example, residential work, tyke mind, and other compensated business including horticulture mirrors the fortification of sex imbalances at ideological and commonsense levels also. The open deliberation on part of ladies' local work and its esteem has started genuine 10 dialogs in and outside women's activist and scholarly circles. It has been evaluated that, the house work is proportional in incentive about 33% of the aggregate creation every year in a present day Economy. CITATION CUT04 \l 1033 (Thresia, 2004)

### **Traditional Agriculture Setup:**

In our conventional farming set up, men and ladies work together; barely any instance of sex harassment happens. Other than the overarching religious and social traditions, this is clearly on the grounds that ladies in cultures work in gatherings, when they are out of their homes, and are regularly joined by the men of their family.

While doing this examination the researcher has taken into consideration the urban area of mustang. In her research there are 80 woman respondents. 80% women own their income. 55% woman used their income according to their own wishes. 84% owner satisfied with their work .and 100% working woman completed work with make partner.

**Do you face any kind of problem as working women?**

**Yes, No**

**Which kind of problems?**

Total Numbers of "Yes" 64

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Physical	32	50%
Financial	24	38%
Mantel	8	13%
Another	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100%</b>

This study intended to find out the different kinds of problems faced by working women. Slightly more than half of the respondents answered

in “Yes” 64% who participated in the study indicated that they faced different kind of problems in field work. The respondent further asked to indicate their extent of agreement with various statements regarding the facing problems of working women of the working field

The table shows that 50% facing physical problems. On the other hand 38% percent problem and 13% facing mental problems.

**Have you ever feel dishearten while working at field?**

**Total Numbers of “yes” 68**

Reasons	Total	%
Health Problem	15	22%
House hold problem	10	15%
Affecting other relation	5	7%
Problem Unveil	20	29%
Problem of protection	12	18%
More working hours and less income	5	7%
lack of nutrition	1	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100%</b>

This study intended about what working women feel while working in the field. Slightly more than half of the respondents answered in “Yes” 68% who participated in the study indicated that ever they feel disheartened while working in the field. The respondent further asked to indicate their extent of agreement with various statements regarding the ever feel dishearten while working in the field. The table shows that 22% facing health problems. On the other hand 15% percent has household problem and 7%, affecting other relation some of them has 29% unveil problems and 18% has protection problems and in the end 1% facing lack of nutrition problems.

**Research Method:**

The descriptive research design will be used for this study. The research study to be conducted in district mustang It will be conducted in urban area of Mustang. Data assembly is crucial in research, as the data is meant to contribute to a better understanding of a theoretical framework. Almost 80respondents were selected from administering numerous of the sampling. The source of sample size and sampling design will ensure the soundness of the study almost 80 respondents will be selected simple Purposive Sampling survey. The age of respondents mixed 20 and minimum 50 working woman .The data will be collected by primary and secondary sources in primary resource it will be interviewed and make questionnaire. Furthermore, examination will be concurrently used as a significant tool of data collection. Descriptive statistical analysis will be done by finding frequencies, percentage, mean, median, correlation and standard deviation.

**Conclusions:**

The conclusions depend on the realities and results and drawn on the premise of attributes and attitude of the respondents. It is reasoned that the majority of the working women have predominantly financial thought in see while linking their administrations. They joined their services to shoulder the financial duty of the family to raise their expectation for everyday comforts. The wedded working ladies were blamed that their home and kids are ignoring by them because of their jobs. Most of the wedded respondents are confronting struggle with their in-laws and husband on the trouble of managing kids and house, trouble in going to family works. But in spite of these issues their in-laws are agreeable to their jobs in light of the fact that their winning is keeping up their costs. The general issues of the working ladies were inaccessibility of conveyance, unwanted working situations, inadequate salary. Doing work by a woman is measured as an issue of outrage in our society. They are also facing different issues by the society individuals, i.e., biases and under cognition that the employed ladies experience with regard to their status and role in the economic life. Regardless of those issues that they are facing, majority was completely happy with their jobs, and the vast majority of them were contributing their salaries to their family's costs.

#### **Suggestions:**

- The bad attitudes of the society individuals can be changed through awareness raising projects of media.
- Special transports and buses can be given to the employed women.
- Working situations should be better to some extent up to the desires of women.
- Extra allowances should to be given them to improving their interest in their jobs.

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