

AN ANALYSIS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT IN DISTRICT GILGIT, PAKISTAN

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Abstract

Livestock is the second important sub-sector of Pakistan's agriculture. Women are the main contributors in the livestock management. Women's empowerment is all about training and allowing women to make life-determining decisions. However, to what extent women were involved in the livestock management and how they involved in decision making process have yet to be properly explored. To investigate these dimensions this study was designed in District Gilgit the Areas of Gilgit-Baltistan Pakistan with the objectives to study the socio-economic status, to see the level of women empowerment and find the extent of participation of rural women in different activities of livestock management. A sample size of 138 respondents was drawn from 388 registered women with livestock and agriculture department through simple random sampling technique. A questionnaire was used to collect the data. The composed data were analyzed by univariate and bivariate analysis. The results revealed that female spent more time in livestock activities than male. The significant relationship exists between both variables. The value of R-square is 0.704 which shows that 70.4% livestock management contribute to maintain women empowerment. The study recommends for the recognition and acknowledgment of women's coordinial role on local and national levels as well.

Keywords: Livestock, Empowerment, Socio-Economic Status, Decision Making.

INTRODUCTION

Empowerment means accepting and allowing people (women) who are at the outside of the decision-making process. Women's empowerment, women's empowerment as it puts a strong emphasis on participation in political structures and formal decision-making. Women empowerment also affecting economic sphere on the ability to obtain an income that enables participation in economic decision-making. Empowerment includes the action of raising the status of women through education, raising awareness, literacy and training. Women's empowerment is all about equipping and allowing women to make life-determining decisions through the different problems in society [1].

Livestock is the second significant sub-area of Pakistan's farming. It contributes around 50% of horticultural (GDP) and 11% of in general public GDP. Animals the board connects with the exercises like grain cutting, feed cleaving, watering and taking care of creatures, creature shed cleaning, draining, making waste cakes and caring for the wellbeing of the group. Majority of ladies in Pakistan's provincial regions are engaged with the animal's creation process. Dealing with domesticated animals is normally performed by country ladies. They gather grub, clean sheds and cycle creature items. Tragically, their inclusion in domesticated animals the executives is underestimated and viewed as housework. Job of ladies in the family is conventional [2].

Pakistani ladies are assuming a huge part in domesticated animals the board rehearses. They invest a great deal of energy in performing various exercises of domesticated animals the board like grain cutting, feed hacking, watering and taking care of creatures, creature shed cleaning, draining, making fertilizer cakes and taking care of the strength of the crowd. Ladies alone or along with men likewise take part in a large portion of the choices connected with domesticated animals the board [3].

Like other areas of Pakistan Women of FATA remain the most deprived and defenseless group. They expend a primary component in their day getting to farm animals and hens. Women are engaged in lots of income producing sports particularly in cattle, not buying and selling farm animals or advertising and marketing farm animals merchandise etc. [4] their get entry to the contemporary husbandry strategies is significantly confined due to the fact extension offerings are supplied via way of means of men. Currently, an unmarried girl voluntarily assistant works with inside the livestock management and dairy improvement [5].

Women in Agriculture and Livestock in Gilgit Baltistan (GB)

Gilgit-Baltistan is a farming economy and women show significant role in agricultural development and related fields counting harvest production, livestock management, gardening, agriculture post-harvesting activities, plant forests and community forests. They are the principal food makers as far as worth, quantity also working time. The 1997 forest policy imagined the association of stockholders in timberland improvement and the executives however did exclude ladies. Over a time of thirty years' ladies in Gilgit-Baltistan have coordinated themselves into town-based associations to take up their own improvement drives.

In Gilgit-Baltistan men have term based specific work, women have a continuous work cycle and their workload increases in the summers because of gather. Incorporated cultivating frameworks win because of little land holding and ladies don't have a protected qualification to land and resource proprietorship. There is a need to make an interpretation of ladies' responsibility into financial terms and ladies' investment in local area land dispersion choices ought to be energized. Ladies' ought to likewise be involved as dynamic advisory group individuals for protection of regular assets and high fields land. Limited scope dairy cultivating and handling exercises for provincial ladies should be up-scaled alongside limit working in animal health care.

The research drive to analysis women empowerment in livestock management in district Gilgit. To see the level of women empowerment in district Gilgit, also the purpose of study to find out the degree of cooperation of females in various activities of animals. The null hypothesis was that higher the level of women contribution in livestock organization, higher will be the level of women empowerment [6].

The goal of current study is to identify the association between women empowerment and livestock management. This research will contribute a lot for the betterment of society. This research will be fruitful for those women who are undervalued and considered as a house worker. This research will be helpful for policy making regarding livestock management. Also, this study reveals the importance of women participation and contributing in livestock management.

The social role theory privileges that orientation roles are on a social basis made observe social and conduct guidelines of the general public. Orientation jobs in instruction, horticulture, independent direction, home oversight and different areas of work are isolated and profoundly affected by social, social and financial attributes of the local area. In cutting edge social orders there is less separation of orientation jobs where as in less evolved social orders there is more segregation of such jobs. The social job hypothesis gets it and break down the variables of orientation disparity [7].

Researcher mentioned that a wonderful quantity of women is engaged with inside the sustainability of the farm animal's region in rural regions of Pakistan, presenting them with process opportunities, earnings and dietary value [8]. The result showed, majority of respondents (85.4%) diagnosed farm animals as a great supply of earnings, (66.3%) of respondents spent approximately nine hours an afternoon managing farm animals. The majority of respondents (74.2 %) defined farm animals as a main supply in their households' meals requirements. Researchers recommended that authorities prepare education and applications for rural girls. To make sure that girl will play an energetic function in presenting their households and themselves with a healthful livelihood [9].

The rural women actively participate in livestock and the allied agricultural fields, the study was conducted to discover the time framework of rural females in livestock management or work structure of rural women in Sindh. Studied concluded that, female spend 50% time in a day in livestock activities inhabits over 5 hours in a day and proportionality showcasing exercises involve an hour [10].

The enabling of ladies is considered a 'precondition' for obtaining time-honored meals care. Gender patterns, furthermore, here are numerous and nuanced. The purpose of the examine become to feature to the literature's geographical attain with the aid of using supplying pragmatic evidence of intercourse disparity from 4 nations in Southeast Asia: Thailand, Indonesia the Philippines and Myanmar. The findings display intercourse judgement in agriculture. Females are more likely to have identical get entry to monetary assets which include land and equipment in all 4 international locations and extra manipulate of family profits than men. The investigators established that gender equal opportunity rests at the primary of the present device highest agricultural examine and

outreach sports in immature nations [11]. Dairying has performed a main role in enhancing the agricultural financial system of India. In agricultural manufacturing and farm animals raising, ladies play a first-rate role. The examine ambitions to recognize the business functions and decision-making conduct of farm ladies with inside the sports of farm animals manufacturing [12]. The findings confirmed that farm ladies ruled the decision-making, promoting of farm animals manufacturing (82.5%), using loans (75.0%), breed selection (62.5%) and scientific treatment (59 %). Suggested that the agencies, improvement departments and others need to pay attention at the empowerment of farm ladies through the considered necessary infrastructure facilitation [13].

In animals, ladies assuming a significant part. Ladies previous don't have evenhanded admittance to capital, which enormously limits their capacity to further develop usefulness. The target of the exploration was to investigation the support of rural ladies in agrarian and domesticated animals' exercises. The discoveries showed that females were occupied with all fields of agrarian creation and domesticated animals the board [14]. The interest of ladies in horticultural and domesticated animal's exercises was uncommon, however their commitment in domesticated animals the executives was countless contrasted with their investment in crop creation [15].

Study concentrating on rural women to assess the impact of agricultural trainings. This research was divided into three sections: Gilgit, Skardu, and Ganache in Pakistan's Northern Areas (NAs). The majority of the training factors, such as fruit product training, beast and meat product training, and record keeping, as well as repliers' age and knowledge status, were shown to be positive and statistically significant. It was planted as a result of AKRSP's Human Resource Development (HRD) programs, which improved the skills of the original women [16].

Pakistani agriculture, livestock is the second largest subsector. It accounts for around half of agriculture's gross domestic product (GDP) and 11% of the country's total GDP. The study's goal was to find out how rural women were involved in cattle development. The research was carried out in the rural town of Tehsil Faisalabad. According to the findings, around 37% of respondents were uninterested in cattle development. Women's involvement in cattle management is underestimated and seen as a chore, according to the study [17].

In Pakistan's smallholder production system, women's association in dairy farming methods. The study clearly shows that providing proper extension services to women in the fields of animal crop producing and nutrition might result in a significant rise in animal productivity. Women who are skilled in animal production can contribute to increased milk and meat output at the national level, as well as higher family earnings [18].

The research concluded that during neighborhood economies, the position of female marketers is important and girls account for an extensive micro-organization ratio in beneath neath advanced nations. The studies goal became to discover the impact on female empowerment through the increase of micro-entrepreneurship and SHGs. Researchers concluded that girl's marketers can play a catalytic position in nations like

India's social and monetary increase. More approximately the advent and reinforcement of rural women's commercial networks are an extensive supply of women's entrepreneurship recognition and are gradually famed as an effective device for his or her increase and advancement [19]. In order to create a viable and successful organization and a detailed implementation of all activity supports. However, in the production of food, feed, and fodder, male farmers dominated and made the majority of the choices (57.92 percent). Female farmers were only participated in 4.32 percent of the time, indicating a low level of engagement. Modern systematic knowledge and effective and relevant station skills are recommended here so that they can help, inspire and influence male producers to deliver accurate verdicts to make the business more profitable [20].

Livestock developing is particularly a life exercise to satisfy home meals necessities and increase farm revenue. The findings found out that in this region, a great mainstream (95.2 %) of pastoral women with inside the area had been located to be active, amongst different things, with inside the remedy of diseased animal's/fowl birds. Under the auspices of the Department of Livestock Extension, the researcher came to the conclusion that, so as for rural ladies to higher make a contribution to the country wide economy, short-time period education publications for rural ladies with inside the area of farm animals care and control ought to be implemented [21].

METHODOLOGY

The research was conducted in district Gilgit to find out women empowerment and livestock management. The territory of Gilgit-Baltistan is located in the north area of Pakistan and its economy is mainly based on agro-pastoral structures the majority of populations are link with agriculture, women play a potential role for the full variety of agriculture and livestock activities as well in associated fields such as crop pre-harvest acts, horticulture concerning tasks [22]. Quantitative methodology of research was used to investigate the women empowerment and livestock management in rural areas of district Gilgit. Population of the research was those women who are involved in livestock activities of rural areas of district Gilgit. In district Gilgit there are 388 registered women who are involved in an agricultural and livestock sector and the sample draw from this population. These registered women are under farmer facilitation system (FFS), agriculture, livestock and fisheries department Gilgit-Baltistan.

In the present study researcher used simple random sampling technique to select the target population because the list of the population is available and equal chance will be provided to participate in research through simple random sampling.

The designed study was implemented only to those women's who are registered. There are 388 registered women in agriculture and livestock management in district Gilgit. According to Rao soft sample size calculator, the estimated sample size is 194. At the time of data collection few participants were sick, few were not ready to give data and few were not present. So, data was collected from 138 women. The data analysis in SPSS was performed in current study.

RESULTS

Out of 138 participants 87% respondents were married, 50.7% were spend 6 to 10hours in livestock activities. The results show that 79.0% women were perform the major work related to livestock management.

Table 1: Frequency Distribution of the Family Member Who Done Major Work

Member Who Done Major Work		
	Frequency	Percent
Women	109	79.0
Men	25	18.1
Any other	4	2.9
Total	138	100.0

As shown above table, the results were taken to the use of data analysis in SPSS, the results show that 79.0% women were perform the major work related to livestock management, 18.1% men and 2.9% are other family members.

Table 2: Frequency Distribution of Female Participation in Family Budgeting

Family Budgeting Participation		
	Frequency	Percentage
To great extent	61	44.2
To some extent	43	31.2
Not at all	33	23.9
Total	138	100.0

The above table shows that 44.2% respondents were patriciate in family budgeting and selected the option to great extent, to some extend were selected 31.2% responded and 23.9 respondent were those who can't participate in family budgeting.

Table 3: Cronbach Reliability Analysis Test

Reliability Analysis	
Cronbach's Alpha	No. of Items
.754	44

Table No. 3 shows the reliability analysis test results. The Cronbach alpha test applied on the adopted questionnaire that is used for the current research study. It is found by results that selected questionnaire is completely secure and reliable to use for data collection. According to the table the concluded Cronbach alpha value is 0.754 that shows the data is absolutely acceptable and accurate for further statistical testing.

Table 4: Pearson Correlation Analysis

Pearson Correlations			
		Livestock Management	Women Empowerment
Livestock Management	Pearson Correlation	1	.611**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	138	138
Women Empowerment	Pearson Correlation	.611**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	138	138

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The table 4 shows the relationship between livestock management and women empowerment that are independent and dependent variables of this research study. The results revealed that there is significant relationship exists between both variables. According to computed results in this table, significant value is 0.00 and default value is 0.01. According to result relationship exist below to alpha level that provides relationship between variables. Further the coefficient value of 0.611 shows the positivity of the variables. Hence, it is evident

Table 5: Regression Analysis Test

Regression Analysis				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.153 ^a	.704	.016	5.11229

a. Predictors: (Constant), Livestock Management

The table 5 shows the total variance of variables. The results present the impact of livestock management upon women empowerment. The value of R-square is 0.704 which shows that 70.4% livestock management contribute to maintain women empowerment. It is proved by results that independent variable, livestock management has a strong influence which caused a strong impact on dependent variable, women empowerment.

Table 6: ANOVA Test

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	85.692	1	85.692	3.279	.002 ^b
	Residual	3554.431	136	26.136		
	Total	3640.123	137			

a. Dependent Variable: Women Empowerment
b. Predictors: (Constant), Livestock Management

Above table shows significance of the relationship of livestock and woman empowerment. According to results, the significant value is 0.02 which is less than the default value of

0.05 and it is a prove that relationship is significant between livestock management and women empowerment, research variables.

Table 7: Coefficients

Coefficients^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	68.788	3.913		17.578	.000
	Livestock Management	7.204	.113	.531	21.811	.002

a. Dependent Variable: Women Empowerment

Table 7 shows positivity of relationship and prolong expected relationship between dependent and independent variables of this research study. When livestock management increases by one unit the women empowerment will also increases by 0.531 beta units. Further, the beta value is positive so that is prove of positive relationship of livestock management and women empowerment.

DISCUSSION

In the present research the results support the hypothesis it is found that there is significant association between both variables, livestock management and women empowerment. The selected respondents were female and the majority of respondents (women) 79.0% were performing the major work related to livestock management.

Majority 44.2% respondents were highly participated in family budgeting. It is found by results that selected questionnaire is completely secure and reliable to use for data collection. According to the table the concluded Cronbach alpha value is 0.754 that shows the data is absolutely acceptable and accurate for further statistical testing.

The relationship between livestock management and women empowerment that are independent and dependent variables of this research study. The results revealed that there is significant relationship exists between both variables. According to computed results in this table, significant value is 0.00 and default value is 0.01. The results present the impact of livestock management upon women empowerment. The value of R-square is 0.704 which shows that 70.4% livestock management contribute to maintain women empowerment.

The significant value is 0.02 which is less than the default value of 0.05 and it is a prove that relationship is significant between livestock management and women empowerment, research variables. Positivity of relationship and prolong expected relationship between dependent and independent variables of this research study. When livestock management increases by one unit the women empowerment will also increases by 0.531 beta units.

CONCLUSION:

The presents research results concluded that in District Gilgit most of the females are involved in livestock activities and it is the basic source of people income. It is a home base profession where women's can earn with managing their household duties. The women's become earning hands by adapting this occupation and women's don't need to become be educated for that occupation. It was also observed that the female participation in livestock management had a positive impact on women behavior to earn money at home further they don't have to leave their home or outside for the sake of earnings.

The result also revealed that majority of family male member help their women in livestock activities which enhance women self-confidence and also enhanced individual capability to take decision if family need legal actions. Those females who participate in livestock activities, they confidently and feel safe to walk alone in Gilgit village. According to the results researcher concluded that the women were in the favor of the girl's education rather than marriage.

After getting results and findings of the research, the research indicated some problems and barriers while performing in the livestock activities. It has been laid out that ladies have significant degree of investment in domesticated animal's exercises and gave various benefits to families, for example, food, pay fuel and so on Knowing to the ladies' tremendous job in domesticated animals the board, it demands for the acknowledgement and affirmation on nearby, public and worldwide levels.

Livestock is the second vital source of domestic income with the important part of women. Because of it, the livestock division to need bundle of opportunities for the rustic females to provision livelihood by managing it. Economic assistance from management and non-governmental foundations may upright the maximum prospective of livestock enterprise in the study zone.

The study originates that selling of livestock goods was narrow in the study zone due to the inaccessibility of local bazaar and absence of access to outdoor markets. Thus, appropriate market connections for women to access outdoor markets are significant. It will build the portion of the animals to add up to family pay and along these lines the ladies will actually want to get a potential chance to make elite commitment to the country occupations. Female specific courses are required to discourse the dynamic force of ladies in the promoting of animals by further developing their expertise. It won't just build ladies' investment in animals the executives yet will leads towards ladies strengthening also.

Conflict of Interest:

On behalf of all authors, the corresponding author states that there is no conflict of interest.

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