

EVALUATION OF GENDER PARTICIPATION IN DECISION- MAKING PROCESS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN BALOCHISTAN, PAKISTAN

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Abstract

The present study was evaluated the perception of the respondents regarding the sustainable rural development in Balochistan. Multi-stage random sampling strategy was used in the present research so as to determine the insights of the respondents in the Jaffarabad district, Balochistan. One hundred households had been randomly selected for formal interview about socioeconomic key variables by using the Statistical Package for the Social Science(SPSS). Based on results following conclusions were drawn. More than half (66%) of the respondents belonged to the age group of 21 to 35 years. Most (40%) of the respondents were matriculation holder. Most 13% of the respondents were graduate certificate holder, 7% of the respondents were holding master degree. Most (30%) of the respondents had experienced up to 10 years. While (20%) of the respondents had 21 to 30 years of experience. majority of the respondents disagreed that the crop production has not increased with a mean score of (Mean = 3.5400, S.D = 0.97876). More than half 60% of the respondents were agreed that the sanitation measures were the prime ingredients regarding the house hold

management (Mean = 3.4000, S.D = .88763). More than half 60% of the respondents were agreed that the political of empowerment was the major factor regarding the family and social issue (Mean = 3.3000, S.D = .90453). Based on the achieved outcome following recommendations were drawn. Women do not play dynamic role or responsibility in to the promotion of the sustainable rural development practices due to the social and tribal barriers. It is therefore, suggested the government of Balochistan with the collaboration of various NGO's should arranged the particular programs blended with mutually educational and entertainment. In this regard, both system actors should jointly propagate the information and facts about the role of females through diverse activities like talk shows, local theaters, and village festivals at the rural community or village level.

Keywords: Evaluation, Gender, Decision-Making, Rural Development, Balochistan, Pakistan

Introduction:

An overwhelming majority of women in Pakistan bears the encumbrance of twofold or tripartite purpose by doing generative, home and unpaid/underpaid construction mechanism as in additional rudiments of the arena (Ahmad & Zia, 1990). These females work in fields for the period of exclusive phases of discipline or vegetable plants like gathering and spreading farmyard manure within the fields during land practice. It's regularly observed that in crop production more than a few operations are divided into male or female domination, as males being dependable for getting ready land, planting, weeding, harvesting, threshing, storing of food grains, whereas, females are actively participating in cleaning of seeds, weeding, harvesting and winnowing. This showed that males are as a rule responsible for heavy work that needed well-built physique i.e. Land practice and however ladies indulge in the lighter work like weeding. The division of labor can be depending upon the castes and clans. So, we can say that wives are good helpers of their husbands in a few farm operations (Rashadi, 2002; Erbaugh, et al., 2003; Lovenbalk, et al., 2003).

In rustic societies of Pakistan, the fuel collections were the basic prerequisites needs of household. Rustic societies are ordinarily reliant on fuel that contains timber, animal excrement or the crops residues (Bhutto, 2006). Predominant gatherers of energy are women. Men often reduce the firewood from timber, whilst dead or fallen branches of trees are gathered through ladies and children but ladies are additionally dependable for home

effort laterally by the gathering of firewood which encircles the embroidery, needlework, production of quilts etc.

Pakistani rural culture is male-controlled in nature, thus, foremost choices in the household are made through males and the females are now and again consulted (Sathar&Kazi, 1997). The vast majority of households are adhered in joint approach; as a result, different family members of the household similar to predecessor and spouse aspects likewise have an impact on the procedure of management. Womenfolk desolate remain usually not successful to create selection as they've no independence in monetary authorization and nearby are lots of radical, traditional, financial and societal blockades which generate deep handicaps in reducing their determination or creation energy), leading to a helpful popularity of them as a substitute of management (Pearl, 2003).

Rural women have very less opportunities of employment or standard jobs and frequently employed as wage or everyday paid laborers in particular in the hobbies of hoeing, transplanting paddy and cotton choosing. As a result of monetary dependency, women had no authority in determination-making in rural development (Meng, 1998). The drudgery of women also deepens because of many informal causes similar to lack or low schooling, coaching, know-how and bargaining vigor (ADB, 1999).

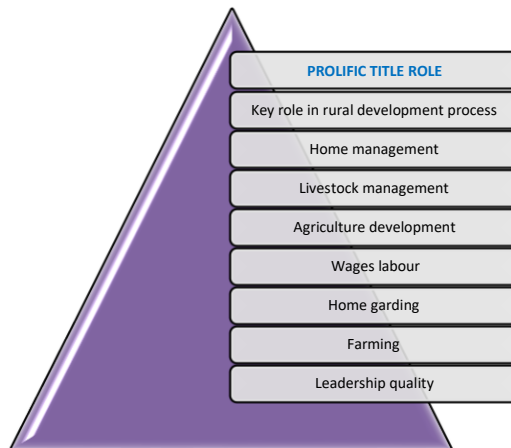
Gender mainstreaming and its related problems

In 1979, normal meeting first adopted a worldwide legal instrument to give an explanation for the varieties of discrimination in opposition to women particularly “convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination in opposition to females” (CEDAW) which acknowledged that womenfolk remain equivalent toward menfolk currently most effective in their radical determination (Boutros, 1996).

Regimes are enquired to create methods within zones of legitimate, societal contribution, equality, radical contribution and resolution-making (Geisler, et al., 1999). 1995, in Beijing for convention the identify of latest technique remained once assumed as “gender mainstreaming” World advance few requirements to investigate the function of gender instruction of the realm identical Gender-Related Development Index (GDI), Human Development Index (HDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM). In line with Anthropoid progress record 2005, country positions a hundred

thirty-five beyond one hundred seventy-seven (177) nations with the term of Human Development Index. Gender-Related Development Index, Pakistan outlooks one hundred seven (107) out of a one hundred forty republics (UNDP, 2005). Ability main issue remains improved in 1999, a hundred for entire dominoes respectively (UNDP, 1999). However immobile nearby a long method to obtain the male and particular female mainstreaming as the necessary obligation of federal administration to verbalize such procedures that result in gender equality within the society in order that each share equitably resources and rights (NCRFW, 2003). This method remains prolonged, occupied of restraints/boundaries by way of recognized through numerous investigators. They emulate comprise price, myths, standards, restrictions and customs accompanied by distortion in choice-making, unfit entry, manipulate over resources and essential effort load on females and gender ferocity as well as vocal, corporeal and monetary and so forth (OECD, 2002; Whitehead & Tsikata, 2001; Mashkoor, 1995; Barton & Nazombe, 2000; Rangnekar, 1998).

Figure.1. Gender role in sustainable rural development process



Problem statement

In mankind, natural surroundings shaped dual sexes that is man and female, respectively are reciprocal to each other. In entirely religious conviction of the domain, each adored nearly equivalent fame, with some exceptions, which provide rather supremacy to man over female. Honestly, this equality is not evident but the extreme state of inequality between both the sexes is located (Ajuonu, 1999; UNIFEM, 2000; and World Bank, 2002).

The same hindrance is obvious in Pakistan. Pakistan was once created on the groundwork of Two Nation thought and Islam has the supremacy within the structure. Islam provides the whole conceivable rights to females in all circumstances and matters of life like schooling, marital way of life, legacy, and property and so on, however in actual lifestyles severe violations are determined (Mustafa, 2003) regardless of their roles and duties.

Objectives

To explore the demographic information as the as socio-economic characteristics of the respondents.

To determine the gender functions in sustainable rural development and social matters related routine.

To analyze the gender involvement in sustainable rural development with the term of decision-making progress.

To propose policy instructional and recommended the strategies for gender main-streaming in sustainable rural development in the study areas.

Methodology

Descriptive type of the research design was in present study. Multi-stage random sampling strategy was applied in the present research so as to determine the insights of the respondents about constructs. One hundred households had been randomly selected for prescribed interview by using the detailed questionnaire. However, the opinion poll contains of two segments demographic info and general information). At the start the data were prearranged in the coding scheme. Through using the coding pane, developed for this purpose after the coding the data were set out, abridged and examined done Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Frequencies, mean, and SD were planned through via SPSS program.

Results

Present chapter was divided into three sections; (a) demographic information which describe the independent variables as item tools and results, (b) general information as the dependent variable.

A demographic information of the respondents

The demographic physiognomies of respondents in the current study were age, composition, educational stipulation and the know-how of the respondents.

The outcomes are prearranged as follows.

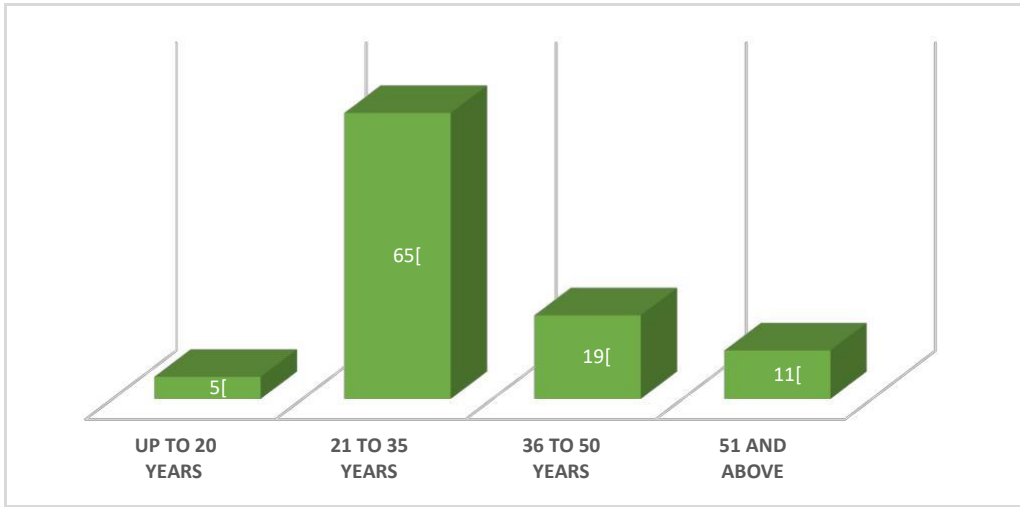


Figure.2. Age group of the respondents

The composed figures regarding the age of respondents depicted in figure-2, which point out that supplementary than half (66%) of the respondents belonged to the age group of 21 to 35 years, despite the fact that (19%) belonged to 36 to 50 years, while (11%) of the respondents fit in to 51 and above years and merely 5% of the respondents belonged to the age group of up to 20 years.

Figure.3. Educational level of respondents

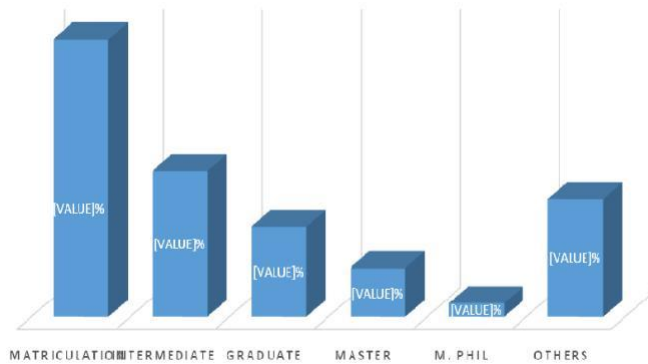


Figure-3 indicates that most (40%) of the respondents were matriculation holder, 21% of the respondents were belonged from intermediate, 13% of the respondents were graduate certificate holder, 7% of the respondents were holding master degree. However, only 2% of the respondents were M.Phil. While 17% of the respondents had other degrees such vocation education, diploma and so forth.

Figure.4. Experience of the respondents

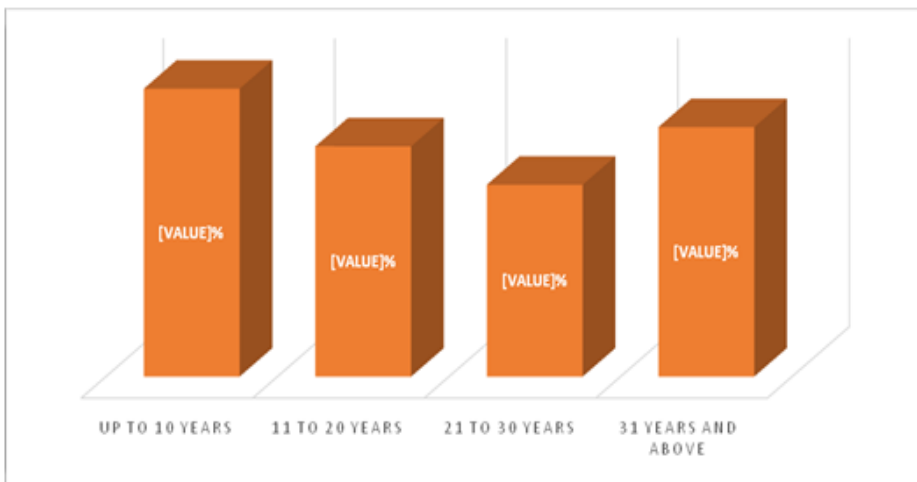


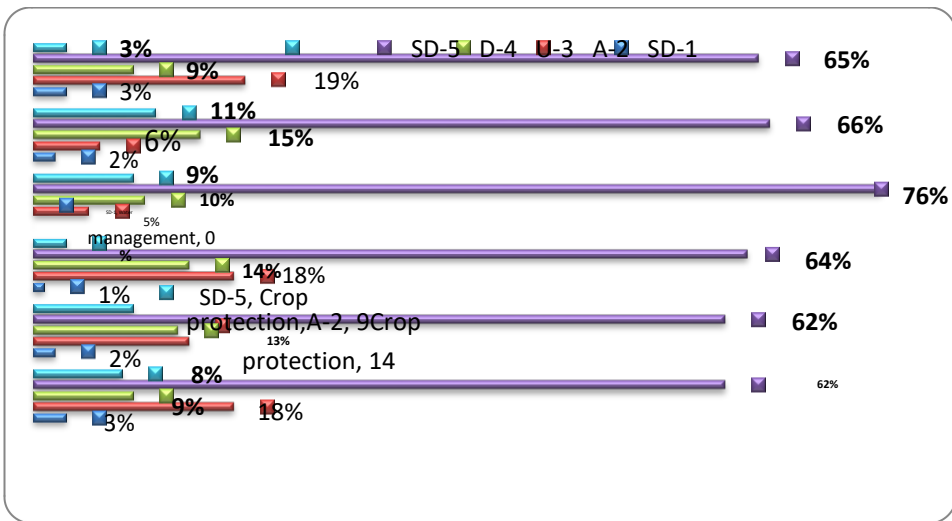
Figure-4 demonstrates that the most (30%) of the respondents had experienced up to 10 years. While (20%) of the respondents had 21 to 30 years of know-how as the experience. Whereas most (26%) of the

respondents had 31 and above years of experience, similar, most (20%) the respondents had 21 to 30 years of experience.

General information of the respondents

Figure-5, demonstrate that the majority of the respondents disagreed that the crop production has not increased with a mean score of (Mean = 3.5400, S.D = 0.97876). Followed by majority of the respondent perceived that the crop protection measure has not been enhanced (Mean = 3.6200, S.D = 0.90766), however, more than half of the respondents were disagreed that crop output regarding marketing prospect not yet improved (Mean = 3.5000, S.D = .85870).

Figure.5. Frequency distribution about crop farming.



Similar trends were found in the statements such as water management practices, natural resource management and good agriculture practices along with mean score and SD (Mean = 3.8900, S.D = .6783; (Mean = 3.7800, S.D = .79874) and (Mean = 3.7500, S.D = 3.0029) respectively.

Table.1. Frequency distribution of the respondents about household management.

| Household management | SA-1 | | A-2 | | U-3 | | D-4 | | SD-5 | | Mean | S.D. |
|----------------------------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|------|--------|---------|
| | F. | % | F. | % | F. | % | F. | % | F. | % | | |
| Household responsibilities | 4 | 4.0 | 57 | 57.0 | 13 | 13.0 | 20 | 20.0 | 6 | 6.0 | 3.4100 | 1.00599 |
| Family health care | 5 | 5.0 | 55 | 55.0 | 11 | 11.0 | 26 | 26.0 | 3 | 3.0 | 3.2500 | 1.03840 |
| Handicraft | 3 | 3.0 | 55 | 55.0 | 16 | 16.0 | 26 | 26.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3.2300 | .941250 |
| Sanitation | 1 | 1.0 | 60 | 60.0 | 15 | 15.0 | 22 | 22.0 | 2 | 2.0 | 3.4000 | .887630 |
| Safety | 1 | 1.0 | 49 | 49.0 | 6 | 6.0 | 43 | 43.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 3.0600 | 1.00323 |
| Fuel collection | 2 | 2.0 | 9 | 9.0 | 43 | 43.0 | 43 | 43.0 | 46 | 46.0 | 2.9900 | .989800 |

Degree: 1= Strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Undecided, 4= Agree, 5=Strongly agree

SD = Standard deviation: MS = Mean square: M = Mean

Result of the table-1 explains that respondent's perception about household management. In this regard, the Likert point-5 scaling was used. More than half 60% of the respondents were agreed that the sanitation measures were the prime ingredients regarding the house hold management (Mean = 3.4000, S.D = .88763). Followed by 57% of the respondents were agreed that the household responsibilities have the most important activities along with mean score and SD (Mean = 3.4100, S.D = 1.00599). On the other hand, fuel collection, family health, handicraft and safety were got the lowest mean score along with SD (Mean = 2.9900, S.D = .86754); (Mean = 3.4100, S.D = .00599); (Mean = 3.2500, S.D = .67232) and (Mean = 3.0600, S.D = 1.00323) in that order. The exceeding discussed result were somewhat steady with communal and ethnic wide-ranging in the present study (Abay et al., 1999; Mtshali; Farooq et al., 2000).

Table.2. Frequency distribution of the respondents about family and social issue.

| Family and social issues | SA-1 | | A-2 | | U-3 | | D-4 | | SD-5 | | Mean | S.D. |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|--------|---------|
| | F. | % | F. | % | F. | % | F. | % | F. | % | | |
| Education and Socialize of children | 1 | 1.0 | 59 | 59.0 | 6 | 6.0 | 32 | 32.0 | 2 | 2.0 | 3.2900 | .977470 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|--------|---------|
| Conflict management | 0 | 0.0 | 58 | 58.0 | 7 | 7.0 | 1 | 1.0 | 34 | 34.0 | 2.7400 | .94943 |
| Community management | 1 | 1.0 | 52 | 52.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 9.0 | 38 | 38.0 | 2.8400 | .96106 |
| Community development | 40 | 40.0 | 39 | 39.0 | 11 | 11.0 | 10 | 10.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1.9100 | .95447 |
| Social matter | 3 | 3.0 | 44 | 44.0 | 12 | 12.0 | 38 | 38.0 | 3 | 3.0 | 2.9400 | 1.03299 |
| Political empowerment | 30 | 30.0 | 60 | 60.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 10.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3.3000 | .90453 |

Degree: 1= Strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3= Undecided, 4= Agree, 5=Strongly agree

SD = Standard deviation: MS = Mean square: M = Mean

The result in table-2 was used for ranking the order of family and social issue and activity. More than half 60% of the respondents were agreed that the political of empowerment was the major factor regarding the family and social issue (Mean = 3.3000, S.D = .90453). Followed by 59% of the respondents were agreed that the education and socialize of children have the mainly significant actions along with mean score and SD (Mean = 3.2900, S.D = .97747). Alternatively, conflict management, community management, social matter and community development were got the lowest mean score along with SD (Mean = 2.7400, S.D = .94943); (Mean = 2.8400, S.D = .96106); (Mean = 2.9400, S.D = 1.03299) and (Mean = 1.9100, S.D = .95447) respectively.

Conclusions and recommendations

A massive mainstream of women in Pakistan embedded twofold or tripartite purpose by doing generative, home and unpaid/underpaid construction mechanism as in additional rudiments of the arena. These females work in fields for the period of exclusive phases of discipline or vegetable plants like gathering and spreading farmyard manure within the fields during land practice. Based on results following conclusion were drawn. Based on the outcome of the present research, recommendations were drawn, in this regard, following recommendations are for the planners, policy makers and stakeholders were suggested so as to get better upon the existing state of affairs. Women do not play dynamic role or responsibility in to the

promotion of the sustainable rural development practices due to the social and tribal barriers. It is therefore, suggested the government of Balochistan with the collaboration of various NGO's should arranged the particular programs blended with mutually educational and entertainment. In this regard, both system actors should jointly propagate the information and facts about the role of females through diverse activities like talk shows, local theaters, and village festivals at the rural community or village level. The government of Balochistan should endow considerable sum for female education development and make available munificent financial support in order to set up new female elementary, high schools and girls colleges not only rural areas in pre-urban areas so that increased the women empowerment in dynamic ways. Stimulate the female to produce minor crops intensively, on account of these crops are diminutive period, seasonal and simple to grip which can get rapid cash.

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