

Received : 25 February 2024, Accepted: 31 March 2024

DOI : <https://doi.org/10.33282/rr.vx9i2.133>

**Assessing Women Empowerment Through Livestock Activities in Rural
Faisalabad, Pakistan**

**Ambreen¹, Dr Paris Zaka Ullah², Dr Nazia Malik^{3*}, Muhammad Usman⁴,
Noreen Sardar⁵**

¹M. Phil Scholar, Department of Sociology, Government College University, Faisalabad

²Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Government University, Faisalabad

³Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Government College University, Faisalabad

⁴Lecturer, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad Sub Campus, Toba Tek Singh

⁵MSc Student, Department of Plant Breeding and Genetics, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

*Corresponding Author: Email: naaziamalik@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study was designed to assess the women empowerment through livestock activities in rural Faisalabad Pakistan. Livestock rearing is a major source of income for many rural families. Women, who often take the lead in small-scale livestock farming, can generate their own income, which enhances their economic independence and bargaining power within the household. Livestock products such as milk, meat, and eggs contribute to improved family nutrition. Women, as primary caregivers, often ensure these resources are used to benefit family health, which can enhance their role and recognition in household dynamics. This study was conducted in District Faisalabad. A convenient sampling technique used for data collection. This study included 120 respondents. A quantitative method used for data collection. Data analysis was done by using SPSS. The findings indicate that women's participation in livestock activities was a significant impact on their empowerment, particularly in terms of economic and social empowerment. Women who are engaged in livestock activities have increased access to income, decision-making power, and social status.

Keywords: Women empowerment, Livestock activities, Economic, Social

Introduction

The livestock sector plays a very important role in the economy of Pakistan. The livestock sector of Pakistan provides many employment opportunities to the livestock producers in the rural areas of Punjab and other areas of Pakistan (Ijaz, 1993)

The management and care of the livestock area consist of the following features, i.e. Foddering, feeding, milk-processing, housing, bathing, dealing with livestock, and illness control of the animals. In the nation-state areas, the majority of house wives are concept to be occupied within the care and in the livestock management part (Saeed,1995).

Importance of livestock activities

Livestock accounts for 55 percent of agriculture value addition. Its share in agriculture is much more than combined shares of all other sub-sectors of agriculture. Its share in GDP is 11.9 percent. It has along with coming out as an important root of earning for little farmers further to the landless rustic people (Govt. of Pakistan, 2013).

Punjab is an essential milk-creating province in Pakistan. A quantity of over 20 million tons of milk creation was kept in 2002 approximately 70% of which end up got from buffaloes. The vast majority of the land inside the Punjab territory is watered and springs beneath the development of different vegetation like wheat, rice, cotton, beats, sugar sticks, feed, and many of others. More than 70% of the ranchers have little property (Having under two hectares of land). Above 80% of the general dairy, cultivating is worked via these little farmers at resource positions (Garcia et al., 2003).

Contribution of females in livestock activities

It is reported that the involvement of women in the care and rearing of livestock is huge, which includes numerous duties for example, creating feed concentrates, giving grub to animals, brushing, cleaning and washing animals and their sheds, making compost, gathering compost for natural organic fertilizer in draining and handling to promote animals items along with ghee, butter, etc. (ESCAP, 1997).

It is noted that village female rise and shines in the first part of the day and works for 16 to 18 hours from morning to evening, from dawn to dusk, inside the field or at home with 24 hours of rest. She performed numerous obligations, including preparing food, aggregating gas, bringing water from distant spots, livestock operations, dealing with creatures, and dealing with kids. She moreover helped her partner in various field activities inside the field. The checklist of tasks finished over the day was very long (Qamar,1990).

Various investigations have reported that females take part extra in livestock-linked exercises than that harvest creation. In the rustic region of Punjab, females are commonly, obligated for livestock upright. It has been resolved that rustic female in the province works around fifteen hours day to an evening and consume around 5.30 hours protective animals. These female perform broad duties including taking care of animals, gathering feed, grazing, purifying animals and their persistent, forming fertilizer cubes (getting them well for purpose as gas), gathering compost, milk handling, and even, promoting of animals items (like spread, butter, butter oil and numerous others.)Rustic female have been checked to firmly participate in all exercise in regards to livestock creation with a some exception. In this perception, women are a truly option for commit the duty of rising livestock self reliant organization. Add one or

more animals household possession yield extraordinary monetary benefits with out causing difficulties in the form of bodily inputs. The major difficulties looked at by the in rustic locales are multi overlay yet at this point not confined to low education level; poor health and nutritional requirements; the load of different jobs; and utilizing nonviable apparatuses/advancement for harvest and livestock management. Experiences of Rustic Help Programs (RSPs) offer adequate evidence that ladies can effectively be engaged with livestock enterprise which finally lead to accomplishment of their capacity and in this way further develop their financial status (Hamdani, 2002).

Furthermore, animal exercises can work on female sustenance and well-being. Females who take part in domesticated animal exercises can approach animals-source food varieties like milk, meat, and eggs, which are rich in protein and other fundamental supplements. This can work on their nourishing status and decrease the gamble of unhealthiness and related medical conditions. Furthermore, ladies who take part in animal exercises are bound to approach well-being administrations and data, as they connect with veterinary officials and different partners (Kumar et al, 2010).

Thirdly, animal exercises can improve female status in the public eye. In numerous social orders, females are minimized and have restricted chances to partake in dynamic cycles. Be that as it may, ladies who take part in domesticated animal exercises can earn regard and respect from their networks. This can prompt their expanded support in local area exercises and dynamic cycles. Moreover, females who participate in animal exercises can foster authority abilities and certainty, which can assist them in pushing for their privileges and interests (Kumar et al, 2010).

Researched Questions:

- 1.To examine the knowledge of females about livestock.
2. To find out the association between female contribution to livestock activities and their economic empowerment.

Literature Review

Bajwa (1979) observed that 88 percentage of the females participated in the care of milk-generate animals, at the same time as fifty-one percent of ladies actively participated in the care of strength animals.

Paton (1986) encased that females have been joined to the casual control of dairy production in many regions except for Baluchistan because of its negative climatic circumstances of dairy livestock raising. Except a some huge urban communities, the utilization of raw milk in Pakistan transformed into controlled and given by little home assembling performed by ladies.

Feldman et al (1987) has exemplified a sample of districts and villages with an objective of analyzing the social relations of livestock creation in districts of Bangladesh. 209 families were chosen for the information series between family examinations. The look at projected the entomb and intra-family varieties in relatives' support in animal cultivating exercises.

They found that the component of family or family is the significant angle to influence interest.

Sharma (1988) Ladies have been associated with domesticated animals producing since times immemorial. Specifically in Asian countries where home animals have been a basic piece of the family - cultivating arrangement. Even though domesticated animals' delivering designs differ in different natural zones and social frameworks anyway female job has forever been a key one concerning the consideration and the board of animals (which incorporates poultry and training of their through-items).

Freedman and Wai (1988) explored that Sindhi and Punjabi ladies consume one-fifth to 1/4 of their everyday work time in practice connected with domesticated animals.

PARC (1988) Held a study in Nigeria concluded in the exploration of the fact that the cost of cattle keeping was increased with the promotion of primary school education. The reason toward the rear of this is that the ideal opportunity for female youngsters to care for animals was diminished as a result of training. The equivalent reality became affirmed inside the nations of the Asia-Pacific area, yet later on, it can help to rejuvenate and upset the changes underway arrangement.

Hamdani (2002) Livestock portion has an expressed significance in the rural financial system. Aside from give benefits to rustic people, livestock animals give protein of high natural worth inside the type of milk, meat, and eggs that is a foundation for business unrefined components like fleece, stows away, skins normal compost for crops protection from crop screw ups and economic assistance in troublesome examples of the ranchers. Along these lines, animal advancement is the main impetus for provincial improvement. Since livestock is by and large raised with the guide of female, their investment is firmly associated with money-related strengthening and social appropriately being of women people.

Garcia et al (2003) Livestock section play a important part in the economies of many poor countries wherein it's a way of animal protein (food), pay, job, and unfamiliar network. For little pay makers, it gives draft influence and regular compost for crop production; fills in as a store of cash and a method of transportation too.

Materials and Methodology

The present study aimed to examine women empowerment through livestock activities in rural Faisalabad Pakistan. The universe of the present study was rural areas of district Faisalabad. A multi-stage sampling procedure, comprising four stages/steps was adopted to collect the information from the respondents. In the first stage, selected district Faisalabad by simple random sampling. In the second stage selected two Tehsil in district Faisalabad (Tehsil Saddar FSD) and (Tehsil Jaranwala FSD). In the third stage 2,2 Union Councils selected from each Tehsil, UC 66 and UC 55 were selected from Tehsil Jaranwala FSD, UC 145 and UC 150 were selected from Tehsil Saddar FSD. In the final stage, 2,2 villages selected from each union council chack 115 GB and chack 116 GB selected from UC 66 and chack 123 GB, and chack 54 GB selected from UC 55, Tehsil Jaranwala FSD, on the other

hand, chack 251 RB and chack 256 RB selected from UC 150, and chack 246 RB, and chack 247 RB selected from UC 145, Tehsil Saddar FSD, and at village level, only those female respondents were interviewed who were age in 25-40 and were participating in livestock activities. A convenient sampling technique was used to gather data. This study included 120 respondents. Data analysis was done by using SPSS. And at village level only those female respondents were interviewed who were age in 25-40 and were participating in livestock activities.

Data analysis and Discussion

Table 1: Distribution of the Respondents by knowledge about livestock

Option	Frequency	Percent
Yes	115	95.8
No	5	4.2
Total	120	100.0

This table shows that the respondents know about livestock, 115 respondents (95.8%) well know about livestock, and 5 respondents (4.2%) said no that they do not know about livestock. However the majority of the respondents know about livestock.

Table 2: Distribution of the Respondents according to their knowledge, what are common diseases among animals

Option	Frequency	Percent
Tympani	15	12.5
Fever	20	16.7
Mouth and Foot	60	50.0
Wounded	25	20.8
Total	120	100.0

This table indicates that 15 respondents (12.5%) know tympani is a common disease among animals, 20 Respondents (16.7%) said fever is a common disease, 60 respondents (50.0%) said Mouth and foot is a common disease among animals, and 25 respondents (20.8%) said wound is a common disease among animals. The majority of the respondents said mouth and foot is a common disease among animals.

Table 3: Distribution of the Respondents by you know the disease of animals that cause animal death

Option	Frequency	Percent
Yes	96	80.0
No	24	20.0
Total	120	100.0

This table shows that the respondents know about the disease of animals that cause animal deaths, 96 respondents (80.0%) know the disease of animals that cause animals death, 24 respondents (20.0%) did not know the disease of animals that cause animals' death.

Table 4: Distribution of the Respondents by you contribute these livestock activities

Option	Frequency	Percent
Cleaning and washing animals	33	27.5
Fodder cutting	37	30.8
Cleaning sheds	23	19.2
Milking process	27	22.5
Total	120	100.0

This table shows the contribution of respondents in livestock activities, 33 respondents (27.5%) contributed Cleaning and washing animals,37 respondents (30.8%) contributed fodder cutting,23 respondents (19.2%) contribute cleaning sheds, and 27 respondents (22.5%) contribute milking process activity. Majority of the respondents contribute to fodder-cutting activity.

Table 5: Distribution of the Respondents by how many approximate hours spent by females in live-stock activities

Option	Frequency	Percent
3-5	32	26.7
6-8	55	45.8
Half day	33	27.5
Total	120	100.0

This table indicates that 32 respondents (26.7%) spent 3-5 hours in livestock activities, 55 respondents (45.8%) spent 6-8 hours in livestock activities, and 33 respondents (27.5 %) spent half a day in livestock activities. The majority of the respondents spent 6-8 hours in livestock activities.

Table 6: Distribution of the Respondents by you think women can empower through live-stock

Option	Frequency	Percent
Yes	91	75.8
No	29	24.2
Total	120	100.0

This table indicates that 91 respondents (75.8%) think women can be empowered through live-stock and 29 respondents (24.2%) think women cannot be empowered through live-stock. But the majority of the respondents said women can be empowered through livestock.

Table 7: Distribution of the Respondents by you selling milk

Option	Frequency	Percent
Yes	117	97.5
No	3	2.5
Total	120	100.0

This table indicates that 117 respondents (97.5%) sell milk and 3 respondents (2.5%) do not sell milk. But the majority of respondents sell milk and earn money from milk. Milk is also a major source of rural people to earn income. Milk can be used to produce value-added products such as cheese, yogurt, or butter. These products can be sold to local markets or used to supply restaurants and catering businesses.

Table 8: Distribution of the Respondents by how much milk sale per day

Option	Frequency	Percent
1-5 liter	31	25.8
6-10 liter	44	36.7
11-15 liter	35	29.2
Above 16 liter	10	8.3
Total	120	100.0

This table illustrates that 31 respondents (25.8%) 1-5 liter milk sales per day, 44 respondents (36.7%) 6-10 liter milk sales per day, 35 respondents (29.2%) 11-15 liter milk sales per day, and 10 respondents (8.3%) above 16-litre milk sale per day. The majority of the respondents sell 6-10 liters of milk per day.

Table 9: Distribution of the respondents by annual income from the sale of animals

Option	Frequency	Percent
30000-40000	15	12.5
41000-50000	24	20.0
51000-60000	42	35.0
Above 70000	39	32.5
Total	120	100.0

This table shows that 15 respondents (12.5%) with Annual income from the sale of animals of 30000-40000, 24 respondents (20.0%) Annual income from the sale of animals 41000-50000, 42 respondents (35.0%) Annual income from the sale of animals 51000-60000 and 39 respondents (32.5%) Annual incomes from the sale of animals have above 70000.

Table 10: Distribution of the Respondents by you have poultry birds and earn some income from poultry

Option	Frequency	Percent
Yes	103	85.8
No	17	14.2
Total	120	100.0

This table shows that 103 respondents (85.8%) have poultry birds and earn some income from poultry, and 17 respondents (14.2%) have no poultry birds. However, the majority of the respondents have poultry birds.: Poultry birds such as chickens can be raised for egg production. Eggs can be sold to local markets or used to produce value-added products such as baked goods or egg-based dishes.

Conclusion

The assessment of women empowerment through livestock activities in rural Faisalabad, Pakistan depicts a positive picture. The study reveals that women empowerment through livestock activities has led to an increase in their income, decision-making power, access to resources, and improved social status in the community. The findings of the study suggest that livestock activities can be an effective tool for women empowerment in rural areas.

The study found that women who were engaged in livestock activities had higher incomes compared to those who were not involved in these activities. This increase in income has given women more economic power, which has translated into greater decision-making power within their households and communities.

The study highlights the importance of livestock activities in women's empowerment in rural areas. It is essential to continue investing in livestock activities as a means of empowering women and improving their socio-economic status. By doing so, we can help to create more equitable and sustainable rural communities. And also develop a training program to teach women the skills needed to manage livestock effectively. Provide women with access to resources such as land, credit, and veterinary services to help them start livestock businesses.

REFERENCES

ESCAP,(1997). Women in Pakistan: A Country profile. United Nations, New York.
 Freedman, J. and L. Wai. (1988).Gender development in Barani areas of Pakistan: An unpublished report prepared for Agriculture Campus Patton, 1986. Women in Pakistan. Online Available at <http://www.Irrd.org/Irrd 20/1/Yise 19861. him>.
 Garcia, O., K. Mahmood and T. Hemme (2003). A review of Milk Production in Pakistan with Particular Emphasis on Small-Scale Producers Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative.

PPLPI Working Paper No. 3, International Farm Comparison Network IFCN, FAL, Bundesallee 50, 38116 Braunschweig, Germany.

Govt. of Pakistan.(2013).Economy Survey of Pakistan. 2012-13. Ministry of Finance Govt. of Pakistan

Hamdani, L.A.S., (2002). Role of Rural Women in Poverty Alleviation through Keeping of Livestock. Participant of 82nd Advance Course in Public Sector Management, National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA), Lahore, Pakistan.

Hamdani, L.A.S., (2002). Role of Rural Women in Poverty Alleviation through Keeping of Livestock. Participant of 82nd Advance Course in Public Sector Management, National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA), Lahore, Pakistan.

Ijaz, T. (1993). A study of rural women's contribution and existing knowledge in livestock care management activities. M.Sc. Thesis. Division of Education Extension, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

Kumar, A., Quisumbing, A., & Behrman, J. (2010). Gender, Agriculture, and Nutrition: A systematic review of evidence. Washington DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

Lam, S. (2011). Women and Livestock: Empowering women through animal husbandry. Retrieved from <https://www.fao.org/3/i2491e/i2491e.pdf> World Bank. (2011). Gender in Agriculture Sourcebook. Washington DC: World Bank

PARC, (1988).Rural women in Pakistan Farming Systems Research. Proceedings of the Workshop on 'Role of Rural Women in Farming Systems Research', Pakistan Agricultural Research Council, Islamabad.

Qamar, Z.R. (1990). Role of women as a target group in agricultural extension. International seminar on productivity through agriculture extension. FFC Limited Islamabad: 265.

Saeed, K. (1995). Rural women's participation in farm operations. The Lahore J. Econ. 3: 61-77.

Sharma, M.L. (1988). Role of women in rural development concerning selected papers: Women in agriculture Presented at a workshop. at World Congress for Rural Sociology held in Italy.