

THE ROLE OF WOMEN EDUCATION AND EMPOWERMENT IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS NASEERABAD, SIBI AND KACHI OF BALUCHISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Women education and empowerment play the vital role to improve the society living standard as well as economical condition and cultural values of family and country. Be that as it may, women in Baluchistan are living in the mess of exceptionally old customs made by the Baloch ancestral men of the neighborhood networks, which restrict their access to empowerment and education. The objectives of the study examine the women's education, poverty, unemployment, cultural condition, socioeconomic development and women empowerment. This study has been conducted in rural areas of three districts Naseerabad, Sibi and Kachi (Baluchistan). The sample size was 175 SST (science) and SST (general) teachers in (BPS 17) grade, number of principals were eighteen, twenty parents and nine educational administrators, the total sample size was 222. The quantitative data has been collected from SPSS and qualitative data was examined through thematic analysis. This study demonstrates the cultural condition, socioeconomic status of women. The findings of the study that women, their families, and society can all benefit from economic growth and reduced poverty; It is predictable to invest in and empower women economically and socially.

Keywords: Education, Socio-Economic, Administrators, Empowerment, Unemployment, Poverty, Baluchi Riway, Tribal and (SSTs) Secondary School Teacher General and Science.

INTRODUCTION

The utmost significant implement for the advancement of the human asset is education. It is viewed as a human right generally and is a critical segment of chances for that must be accommodated ladies' strengthening (Chaudhry & Rahman, 2009). After multiple points of view, Pakistani ladies have a status that is not quite the same as that held by ladies in Western nations (Chaudhry & Rahman, 2009). This presents disparities in a wide range of ladies' lives and prompts broad languishing over young ladies. This has serious ramifications for life in most creating nations. Pakistan endures unfavorable outcomes in the field of wellbeing, neediness, and richness issues on account of the absence of equality in giving training to young ladies (Zimmerman, Kiss, & Hossain, 2011).

In Pakistani culture, a few factors sway women's position. These incorporate the monetary class they are situated in, the way of life to which they have a place and whether they are situated in the provincial and urban areas (Bukhari & Asim, 2013). Regardless of their position, females keep on staying defenseless and presented to dangers when all is said in done (Yousuf, Gul, Wani, & Singh, 2016).

Region wise, Baluchistan is the biggest of the 5th regions of Pakistan. Baloch are the largest of the four significant ethnic gatherings living in the region, these gatherings and unmistakably various characters

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as to their way of life and language. Baloch Cultural and the firmly related Brahui figure about 6.8 million people. Five a considerable lot of the resizing in Baluchistan and make about 55% out of the region's population, almost 27% of the Baloch outdoor Baluchistan for the most part in Sindh. Baloch clans are itinerant. This general public is inborn and dependent on the faction framework. The efforts are driven by the Chief who is a powerful individual appreciating incredible glory. It is a crucial role in inborn life (Sher, Sajid, Tokay, Khzouz, & Sadiq, 2016). The Baloch clans are ethnocentric, take extraordinary regard and love for their own way of life, and believe it to be the most prevalent (Cheng et al., 2016). The most other innate social orders, Baloch young ladies are confined to live inside the restrictions of at home. Their adaptability and access to schools is constrained. In Baluchistan areas', culture, civilization, and "religion" seriously confine the idea of ladies strengthening and training. This translation of Islam, the inflexible attitude of male control in the general public are the main hindrances to females' establishment (Rosenblat, Kakar, & McIntyre, 2016). Baluchistan culture is in reverse, convention bound and profoundly moderate, these moderate and "strict" powers keeping ladies from reclassifying their jobs and move in any on the way to empowerment.

Economic Review of Pakistan positions Baluchistan is the minimum evolved of the five regions. Baluchistan holds the most reduced position in Gender Parity Index (GPI). Females are the most powerless against afflictions and are denied of access to essential offices, for example, education and wellbeing. Baluch females have an education rate that is the least on the planet. It was assessed to be 20% in urban zones (Rosenblat et al., 2016).

Baluchistan is delineated as having fortitude, force, and quality. They are viewed as handy and normally prevailing citizenry. Ladies are definitely delineated as any, agreeable, powerless, less shrewd and home-bound. In this male ruled society, ladies are mortified, and pressurized and debilitated, getting instruction. Along these lines, ladies are denied of their privileges to get education (Bashir Kakar, Tobwal, Bareach, & Sultan; Umer) In issues including sexual orientation difference, men are viewed as the key partners. The effort for progression of sexual orientation uniformity will keep on experiencing difficulties except if a huge change is realized in innate man's ideas and practices of interfacing with ladies (Ruxton, 2004). On the other hand, fundamental activities in accomplishing social equity are a change of men's ideas of the job of ladies in the public eye. The benefits delighted in by the advantaged gathering, the man, can be tested by such advances (Liao, 2012).

Education for all

Giving females with equivalent admission toward education is the best significant for empowering them to participate in social, political, and financial existence of a general public. Giving instruction is undisputedly the most certain method of enabling a person to make the most of their Human Rights Giving women comparable access to preparing is the most critical for engaging them to participate in social, economic, political, and money related presence of an overall population. Giving preparing is undoubted the most certain strategy for connecting with an individual to benefit as much as possible from their Human Rights (Bashir, 2019).

Objective of the Study

The study has following objectives which were tested:

- To find out the effectiveness of women socio economic condition
- To identify the cultural condition of Baluchistan women.
- To check the status of women education in Baluchistan.
- To ascertain the relationship between unemployment and women empowerment.
- To examines the opinion of Baloch tribal men regarding the empowerment and education of Baluchistan women.

Research Questions

- ❖ What is the socio economic condition of women in Baluchistan?
- ❖ Identify the cultural condition of Baluchistan women?
- ❖ What is the status of women education in Baluchistan?
- ❖ What is the relation between women empowerment and poverty?
- ❖ What are the opinion Baloch tribal men regarding the empowerment and education of the women?

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Women education and empowerment plays the vital role to improve the society living standard as well as economical condition and cultural values of family and country. Additionally, it is crucial to actively involve them in the conversation about women's concerns by outlining the advantages of giving women equal access to education and opportunity to participate in family and community affairs. (Barker & Ricardo, 2005).

Theoretical Background

(Lee, Kay, Cullen, Fullarton, & Jagger, 1993) fundamental way of thinking of females' freedom and equity is trailed by liberal woman's rights today. Liberal women's activists keep up that females despise rights similarly as men do that, acknowledge the essential structure of culture as it exists now a days. Ladies' inadequacy is organized on her keenness and life structures, it is unreasonable and wrong. It depends on the imbalances found in the casual and formal laws just as the second rate instruction ladies get. Of essential worry to liberal women's activists is the change and a greater amount of previous social worth. The essential worry of Liberal Feminism has given equivalent and comparable chances to ladies and men in the arena of education (Naz, Khan, Daraz, & Hussain, 2012). After some time, liberal women's activists showed up as a unified gathering. They speak to the whole skyline of factors that are important to ladies. The city has been completed in the area where the Balochi code of life (Baluchi Rawaj) is profoundly instilled. Studies uncover that the Baloch individuals accept that their exercises should keep on being controlled by unbending normal practices and that pleasure in wants in some way or another wrong (Anjum, Zia, & Raza, 2014). The way of thinking of Liberalism gives a procedure to presenting change that may empower ladies to accomplish uniformity with their male partners this is a profitable.

Empowerment of notions power

It is associated with the word power. The ideas of intensity may not be the same as here and there as indicated by the necessity to explore and explain different settings and might be subject to the players took an interest in power connections (Chandra, 1997). As (Schuler & Görlich, 2006) expressed that strengthening as "a participatory, formative procedure through which oppressed people, gatherings and networks deal with their lives and condition, increase esteemed assets and fundamental rights, and get significant life objectives and decreased cultural hardship". Strengthening in its general sense alludes to a person's or network's raised "power". Though power implies access to and authority over issues, scholarly and ideological assets (Batiwala, 1994). Empowerment is a procedure through which people, gatherings and networks accomplish power over the factors that hamper their decisions and holds them once more from utilizing their decisions towards expanding a mind-blowing standard (Chen & Ravallion, 2012), clarified strengthening as progress of advantages and possibilities of different people, gatherings and networks to keep control and consider responsible the establishments which impact them. The key components of strengthening were connections, assets, mindfulness, and force separated by strengthening as "command over resources and thoughts.

Role of females' in management system

The role of females in the board has grown into a subject of uncommon intrigue and significance in the current decade, a time when ladies have come to spotlight in our general public. Be that as it may, Governmental policy regarding minorities in society and equivalent open door programs have not yet altogether expanded the quantity of ladies' supervisors in enterprises, organizations, banks, schools, etc. Generally, female directors are confronted with particular sorts of contentions. The primary genuine issue she should deal with is a local one. As a general rule, she is a mother and a spouse with the duties of the family. New needs at home must be built up as of now and the individual most influenced is her significant other. The life partner circumstance is regularly the most troublesome issue of all. Since the lady director for the most part has little support from outcasts, it is basic that her companion must be close by as far as possible. On the off chance that he isn't strong, she has two clear options: either to surrender the objective of being an administrator or surrender the life partner. As a rule, the previous option is picked, which has suggestions for the lady's profession. Society and social needs in the past had requested that ladies stay in the "proper" administration vocations of nursing, secretarial work, home economies or educating, due to the impacts or convenience of those professions for future homemakers and moms. Therefore, ladies have generally picked these perfect job game plans. As such moving out into a calling, for example, the

executives or organization is viewed as an unsafe test for ladies (Amdii, 2002). The survey currently is, have the lady directors been acting in their administrative limit and would they be able to act in school the board issues? It is trying to respond to this inquiry that this investigation is embraced. A few researchers are of the sentiment that ladies don't charge well in arrangement to regulatory/administrative positions. A famous justification for designating men instead of ladies as principals of optional schools is that men are as far as anyone knows more qualified to be principals. Numerous investigations have looked at the different parts of the conduct of people principals. The rare sorts of people who have had the option to accomplish authoritative positions have proceeded as proficiently, if not more competently than male partners (Irechukwu, 2010).

Work load on rural women

women working in the sector Numerous confirmations and smaller-scale considerations suggest that rural women in Pakistan occupy 16 to 18 times per day working on household chores and activities involving animals. However, these activities receive no credit in terms of money. The 33% of rural women who are employed receive little pay as piece rate laborers. The great majority of women in provincial territories are working on their own houses or in open spaces. Due to their long workdays, women are expected to contribute significantly to both the national economy and the household budget. Essentially, provincial women make up 29.8% of the total labor force in rural areas. (KONG & TU, 2007). Lower rates of females' participation in work pursuits in rural areas exhibit measurable as well as social tendencies, along with advancements in the provincial economy's method of production that further accumulated effectively hostile states of rural women with the commercialization of horticulture. The gap between men and women has actually gotten wider as horticulture has been more commercialized. Numerous confirmations show that provincial zones have modest male-female purchasing disparities. Provincial women used to earn a sizable income by raising chickens and selling dairy products like ghee, milk, and spread. With the growth of the dairy and poultry industries, the availability of town chicken and eggs has sharply decreased, and males are now more likely than women to provide milk and ghee to dairy processors. A women's safety net and the local chicken and ghee trade have decreased. Their own compensation has since decreased as well.

Facilities available for rural areas' women

Limitations of Female Labor Participation Due to Socio-Economic Factors Women in Pakistan face a variety of challenges when looking for work. These challenges include socio-social requirements and issues related to the workplace. The traditional male-centric public standards that support sex-sound system writing and sexual orientation inclination are the source of the social issues that prevent women from entering the workforce. These requirements also make working women look bad in both formal and informal settings. Because of the significant age disparity between the work of women in the appropriate sector and that of women in the casual sector, a greater number of women can be found working in this sector. Pakistani society can be described as one that is supported by the traditional man-centered environment. This environment has always ruled women and has made them vulnerable by requiring their cooperation during times of change and growth. If it fits in with the socially accepted jobs of women, such as housewives or other activities related to the family, most of the time, women may be allowed to receive training and education. Unless women are employed in generally generously compensated occupations and acquire higher professional capabilities, such as in particular fields of education and health care, female business is assumed to receive less social recognition because it lowers the status of the family. This is because men are considered to be providers, and women are considered to be providers. Despite this, this concept cannot be applied universally in Pakistan due to provincial, social, and class differences. For instance, women's versatility is not exactly as prevalent in Sindh and Punjab as it is in the generally wealthier or white collar class networks of Baluchistan and Khyber Pukhtoon Khawah. In both rural and urban areas, Punjab exhibits greater resistance for working women. The proximity of numerous urban areas and technological advancements have contributed to the shift in attitudes toward working women. The majority of Pakistani women lack access to education and preparation, which contributes to the lower rate of female investment in wage business. Economic inscription also supports the positive effect of training on monetary execution as often as possible, with higher returns for essential instruction than for optional or tertiary instruction. Where there are favorable development arrangements and successful interest in trained labor, training yields the highest monetary benefits. Despite this, Education for All (EFA) is largely

ineffective in Pakistan in terms of its proficiency and training achievements, and female tutoring generally lags far behind that of men. (Wade, 2002), (UNDP, 2004) Because of the inconsistent force relationship within the state structures and foundations, Pakistani females remain distraught and segregated in various software engineers started in the field of education and preparation. The Government acknowledges that by leading progression resources for the male head of the householder, they will be unmistakably administered among all people from the family with women. In any case, there are affirmations that women have exorbitantly benefitted by such designers and procedures loosened up by the State for female preparation. Various programmers or adventures expected for propelling female preparation, prosperity or work encountered a certifiable incident due to lacking dispersion of resources, regulatory top down nature or nonattendance of any veritable political obligation. Finally, it has severe repercussions for Pakistani females who have continued uneducated, submissive, and in need of men in the family and society (Fatmi & Avan, 2002).

Role of female in the economy

Females association in financial exercises is one of the significant markers of sexual orientation improvement. Their monetary strengthening is urgent if economic advancement is to be accomplished. The higher the pace of inclusion in monetary exercises, the more prominent will be their entrance to social administrations. It reinforces their social and political situation in the general public. Their inclusion in pay creating exercises develops their dynamic limit and in this way makes them progressively profitable in the advancement procedure. In spite of the fact that their association in ranch work is most reduced in the prior phases of yield creation when field planning is to a great extent attempted by men yet in the later phases of the creation cycle in the reaping and post gathering stage their cooperation is high. Locally situated post collects activities, for example, drying, cleaning, and capacity of grains are only done by ladies. Their commitment is additionally critical in seed readiness, gathering ranch yard compost, weeding, collecting, and different other homestead activities.

The economic condition of Baluchistan's women

Females are performing extraordinary work in the domesticated animal's division of Baluchistan. A large portion of the animal's exercises are deficient without the help of ladies. Be that as it may, tragically, their labor was never compensated. It is believed that women's work in agribusiness and peaceful production is essential for maintaining these activities. Since the greater part of this unpaid work, anyway it is regularly ignored in authentic records. As a result, information regarding female work investment in Baluchistan must be carefully deciphered because it is inaccurate and misleading regarding the division of domesticated animals. It consistently prompts net misjudgments of the size and meaning of women's work in creatures. Indeed, there is a significant gap between creation and multiplication, and female work frequently supports male work and raises family unit pay age. (Himes & UNICEF, 1995). Further, the effect of advancement on financial status of ladies is evaluated with regards to contemporary standards of fairness. In Baluchistan, little ruminant creation is mostly founded on rangeland touching. There are enormous transhumance and migrant divisions. Ladies are for the most part associated with the creation of animals, giving work and the board however without having direct access to pay creating or dynamic force on how the items are arranged. Clearly, the accomplishment of any domesticated animals venture depends vigorously on viable contribution of ladies, as they are firmly associated with creature cultivation exercises. In Baluchistan, ladies are powerless against remoteness, asset corruption and underestimation (Shafiq, 2008).

Economic challenges in Baluchistan

As indicated by Baluchistan Youth Policy (2015), joblessness is positioned most elevated in defining financial difficulties of the young people of the area. The pace of joblessness in thickly populated areas of Quetta, Pishin, Jaffarabad, and Sibi, which establish around 45 to half of the region's populace, is most noteworthy when contrasted with the remainder of the territory. Camouflaged joblessness is additionally present in the majority of the zones of the area. Thus, female portion of the adolescent face 74% joblessness rate when contrasted with the male partner of youth populace, it suggests that work open doors for the youthful accomplice beneath 30 years old, in future, are likely not to be properly encouraging in the territory, consequently joblessness circumstance has the probability of getting progressively extreme in future of Baluchistan (Hussain, 2015).

Effectiveness of women socio economic condition

The career of ladies in network advancement has gotten critical and can be the methods for decreasing sex disparity, finishing thousand years of segregation and building up the entire network. In certain pieces of the world, they have become as pioneers in network advancement and effectively accomplished the capacities and aptitudes that have carried useful changes to their focused on networks. Ladies do significant jobs in creating and keeping solid connections and harmonization in their networks (Korten, 1990). Sexual orientation fairness is formed by numerous perspectives, similar to rules, normal practices, social observations, protective cases, and private and family properties. The impact and size of each issue contrast across societies and nations. In creating nation's most importantly, boosting sex balance will be extreme (Ismail et al., 1999).

The role of women in social culture development

The nations where ladies are politically engaged and partake in initiative will in general be increasingly libertarian, comprehensive, law based and responsive (Anis, Siddique, Naz, Ahmed, & Aref, 2012). The strength of a community's women is a good indicator of its level of social advancement. (Haider et al., 2015). The level of women's involvement in Governmental issues is a significant indicator of a nation's progress. (Latif, Usman, Kataria, & Abdullah, 2015).

Women contribute more to society than most people think they should because of their creative jobs. Despite the fact that women make up more than half of the population, they are underrepresented in Governmental matters, despite being the essential and dynamic foundation of the public. (El-latif, Ashraf, El-Gawad, & Emam, 2015).

On the other hand, the region, Baluchistan, is the least evolved among the five areas of Pakistan (Punjab, Sindh, Khaiber Pakhtoon Khuwa and Gilgit Baldistan). The absence of work and business activities, for example, are on the rise. Preservationism characterizes Baloch society. It is practically unfathomable for women of Baluchistan to participate straightforwardly fights since they are likely going to be deserted by their own families. It is difficult for women to reshape their careers due to the incredible preservationist powers of religion and convention. (Paterson, 2008). Despite the fact that Baluchistan has the most abundant resources, a number of issues have a negative impact on politics and culture, including women's low education rates, high maternal mortality rate, lack of business, and growing sex gap. Women's plight in Baluchistan is frequently attributed to society's rigid traditions. In addition, the state has oppressed women for a variety of reasons (Baloch, Voskanian, Bronsgeest, & Cumings, 2012).

Lack of equal rights of Baluchistan's women

The inborn nature of Baloch society denies Baloch women the kind of freedom that women in urban Pakistan enjoy. This is because women in Baluchistan are unaware of their privileges and are unable to access resources, which causes them to be denied their privileges in all areas of life (Haider et al., 2015). However, there are no documented instances of preventing Baloch women from casting ballots (Shahid & Mohammad, 2013). The primary focus of this investigation is to determine how the public and cultural obstacles in Baluchistan have affected the inclusion of Baloch women in Government decisions.

Women literacy rate

Baluchistan is experiencing various issues including psychological warfare and uprising, destitution, swelling, joblessness, defilement and lack of education. Absence of education is one of those significant issues which assume a significant job in both the social and financial circles of a nation. In this way, it is basic to talk about the upsides and downsides of instruction, the predominance and antagonistic effect of absence of education, and how it very well may be tended to in the most proficient way conceivable.

Table 1. Province literacy rate

RN	1972	1981	1998	2018
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	15.5%	16.7%	35.41%	55.3%
Punjab	20.7%	27.4%	46.56%	64.7%
Baluchistan	10.1%	10.3%	26.6%	55.5%

Sindh 30.2% 31.5% 45.29% 62.2%

The Economic Survey of Pakistan 2019 report says that literacy rate has increased in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa from 54.1% to 55.3%, in Punjab from 61.9% to 64.7% and in Baluchistan from 54.3% to 55.5%. Due to public and economic aspects of female literacy is very lesser than men in Baluchistan. Presently the women literacy rate in the area opinions at 27% which is moderately lesser than the feminine literacy rate over all state level (48%), Sindh (42%) Punjab (53%) and Kkabar Pakhtoonkhaw (27%).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Study was based on mix method approach. The qualitative methods were conducted for the in-depth interviews used by thematic analysis. Data has collected by interview from principals, educational administrators, and parents. Quantitative data was analyzed through SPSS from all sample size. The technique was used Descriptive analysis and correlation analysis. Researcher used the adopted tool from (Obayelu & Ogunlade, 2006).

Population and sample size

The total number of three districts of SST female teachers are 294 and the sample size has been selected 175 (SST) female teachers, 18 principals, 20 parents and 9 educational administrators selected for this study.

Research tool

One Survey questionnaire and 2 interview protocol were developed to selected respondent about their opinions and problem.

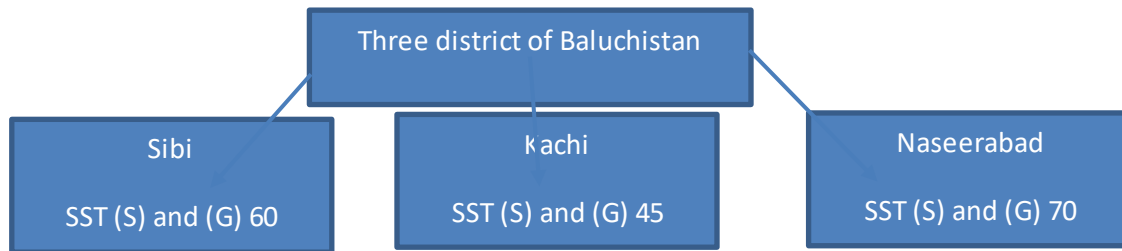


Figure 1. Sample frame work for respondent in three districts

Table 2. Sample of the Interviewers

SR#	Despondences interviewed	N
1	Parents	20
2	Educational Administers (DEOs and DDOs)	09

Table 3. Descriptive Analysis of variables

Items	N	Minimum	Maximum	M	St.D
Poverty	222	1.60	4.96	3.44	.632
Cultural Condition	222	.99	4.87	3.242	.750
Socio Economic	222	.98	4.86	3.241	.750
Unemployment	222	1.46	7.88	3.603	.707
Women empowerment	222	1.24	6.79	3.254	.763

The above table shown that the poverty mean was 3.44 and SD .632 score of dependent variable and the independent variable was women empowerment score of mean was 3.254 and SD was .763, researched conducted these four dimensions (Indicators) on a five-point likert scale rating from strongly agree (1) to strongly disagree (5).

Table 4. Correlation Analysis. Relationship between Independent variable and dependent variables.

	Povert y	Cultural Condition	Socio Economic	Unemploymen t	Women Empowermen t
1 Poverty	1	.721**	.725**	.642**	.732

	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	222	222	222	222	222
2 Cultural Condition	.721**	1	.627**	.642**	.756**
	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	222	240	240	240	240
3 Socio Economic	.725**	.635**	1	.788**	.692**
	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	222	222	222	222	222
4 Unemployment	.642**	.732**	.702**	1	.835**
	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	222	222	222	222	222
5 Women Empowerment	.732	.756**	.725**	.835**	1
	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	222	222	222	222	222

The above table mentioned the value for poverty is 1 which shows a high significance of relations; while value for cultural condition is 0.721, socio economic condition 0.725 and unemployment is 0.642; while the 2-tailed significance level (sig) is .000 with a total of 222. Given that the 2-tailed significance level is less than .05, the correlation between the variables and women's empowerment is statistically very strong.

Responses from the all interview participants

Less literacy rate of women the in Baluchistan

Due to lack of awareness and institutions for girls and for flung areas of Baluchistan, the literacy rate is very low. No compare male with females, because the education ratio of females are very low, traditionally people of Baluchistan don't like females' education and in other hand Government's interest towards female education is very low.

Do you think there is any suggestion that may increase the girl's education?

There are many suggestions and options that can increase females' education in Baluchistan, Government should increase the institutions for females, scholarships may be introduced for female students, job security for females may be ensured.

The economy benefits for women's leadership.

There is an important role of female in improvement of economy of Baluchistan, women of rural areas work in fields, they help their families to keep different way of life, they do home forming, they keep hens and animal at their homes, educated women do jobs and support their families.

Women are socialized in Baluchistan customs

The Baluchistan has played a very important role in the socialization of the country but unfortunately women are not given as more education and facilities as they required.

Women must be literate

Neplion Bona great philosopher said "you give me educated women, I will give you a good nation," so there is no doubt that women education is as important for society, but sometimes women education is more important than a man, because women look after their kids then she gives good education, character and civilized society. If mother is not educated so she cannot give same to her children.

There are enough educational institutes for women in Baluchistan

Not at all, there are very less educational institutions for women, not only very less institutions but very less opportunities and planning from Government side.

Women are working to improve the economy of Baluchistan

Baluchistan women are playing a vital role to improve the economy of Baluchistan as well as their families, even they are undulation but they do work in fields, they are doing home gardening, keep animals (Sheep, Goats, cows and hens etc.) at their homes and get a handsome amount to support their families.

CONCLUSION

Women education and empowerment play the vital role to improve the society living standard as well as economical condition and cultural values of family and country, furthermore, the literacy in Baluchistan is higher in urban areas (76%) than in rural areas (51%). The present situation in females' education is very critical, the females education ratio in Baluchistan (27%) which is the lowest level in the whole world, there are very few colleges and only one university for females, on the other hand, the economic condition of females are also not good, because unemployment ratio is high, due to which inflation rate is increasing day by day and poverty is increasing too, in the same way, the cultural condition of the females are also insufficient here in Baluchistan, considering all these things, researcher should work more and more on females' education, let do more to strengthen women development and empowerment. Thus the researcher agrees that women, their families, and society can all benefit from economic growth and reduced poverty; It is predictable to invest in and empower women economically and socially.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. More institution for female may be opened in remote and for fling areas of Baluchistan.
2. Scholarships for girls' student may be allocated in each financial year.
3. Where there is a less of girls education, community should be share awareness to parents about girls education
4. Women may be empowered in every walk of life.
5. Awareness campaigns may be run out over all Baluchistan about women rights.
6. Women must receive their fair share of livestock profits.
7. Job of Ladies commitment with respect to creature creation and farming should be acknowledged and measurement must be taken to substantiate.
8. At the culture level too, women should be given maximum opportunities so that they can express their talents
9. Women should avoid getting married at an early age
10. Women should be given a chance in more and more Government and private jobs
11. Women should be given the opportunity to exercise their right to vote
12. Law may be amendment to empower the women.
13. There is a gap between what women do on a regular basis and what they do in animal husbandry. Through the implementation of various strategies, this gap must be recognized.
14. Females might have more data and consideration in the subject of veterinary science and creature farming than men. As a result, they must be offered volunteer opportunities to assist rural female guides with cattle formation.
15. Allowances for livestock training must be made available to educated rural women.
16. The livestock department at Women University in Quetta needs to be recognized in order for the industry to become a profession. At the institution of higher education level, the allowance scheme, diploma courses, and training skills must be conducted.
17. Women need to be trained extensively by woman trainers at the public level.
18. Females and education are mutually exclusive; As a result, the right measurements can be taken to create an educated rural woman. Strengthening the ability of rural females to achieve and conserve the regular resource base at the domestic and the public level by raising their skills in defending and wisely managing their atmosphere.
19. Producing and enabling atmosphere that helps rural poor females' and peoples' access to increase awareness, skills and expertise especially in sheep and goat production schemes in specific.

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