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| Paper Title | Software Requirement Gathering Designing Interface for Pakistani Rural Women |
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Summery Table:

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**Summery Paragraph:**

This paper is written in response to the fast arrival of technology in to the rural areas of Pakistan and the challenges it is facing like cultural, social, economic, literacy and religious. The author suggests and proposes a software requirement gathering designing interface for women of rural areas of Pakistan. The author is highlighting the obstacles on the way to elicit requirements from a women of rural area. According to author for any software product it is the very first door that comes on the way to the development of software product and the first step in Software Development Lifecycle (SDLC) is the elicitation of requirements and the next all of the project stands on these elicited and gathered requirements. Poor requirements can lead to failure of a software product. So the organizations successful and competing now a days in the world have their high success rate due to good elicitation of the requirements. For every system the very important thing is the gathering of the requirements.

For the people of rural areas of Pakistan, especially for women technology adoption is a big issue as compared to remote areas and the author’s work is for finding solution to this problem and to vanish this barrier. As technology is arriving to our Pakistan, we will have to remove barriers so as to respect the arrival that already has got so much late to reach. Then author discusses the ways to share knowledge and take suggestions in rural areas. Then the author first describes the Requirement Engineering process and then the requirement elicitation methods and techniques including interviews, workshop focus groups, Questionnaires, brainstorming and joint Application development. These techniques can be used at their required time because every technique is important and has its own benefits and purposes.

The people of Pakistan are suffering from some crucial problems that are mostly unique to these including load shedding (power infrastructure), illiteracy, cultural and languages variations. Illiteracy is the main problem here and thus the rural community does not get any benefit from the ICT. [14][15] The author says that with the use of voice and icons in designing an interface to deal these illiterates is not very useful as compared to the one with images used instead of icons. In the last section the author tells us that how to elicit requirements from an illiterate women and most of the time the public from gathering place and information sharing point were achieved. Requirements gathering from both illiterates of rural areas is more difficult from that of the urban illiterates. Similarly requirement elicitation from women of rural areas is indeed very difficult as compared with that from men. There are a number of hurdles in doing this. This research is actually finding out the conditions and constraints that a rural women of Pakistan must meet in order to access information. Due to intensively involvement of culture and society here in Pakistan women is far behind from getting the facilities.

In rural areas of Pakistan people feel more hesitation while interacting with technologies and they are less exposed to technologies, so they eliciting requirements from these is a tough task. As said early that educated people like doctors, teachers, rich farmers and elderly who can be trusted can be used for eliciting requirements from the uneducated people of Pakistan in rural areas. Much of the communications in rural areas is restricted to some specific areas where people sit and discuss different issues. Most of the written communication like filling up the forms and writing formal applications is done through middlemen at these places. The people at rural areas may not have more opportunities to develop and a large number of computer of illiteracy also is a very big problem to be solved. Rural population of Pakistan especially women is unable to interact with technology. There is a need of making a bridge between local and global knowledge so as to vanish the gap. Our project is a survey based on the population of different villages of Punjab, where we survey the interface for the women. In the future work we hope that academia ad practitioners will take our design to make a system for rural women of Pakistan.