

**SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CHANGING POWER
RELATIONS IN UPPER CLASS FAMILIES: A STUDY OF
METROPLITAN CITIES OF PUNJAB AND FEDERAL
AREA OF PAKISTAN**



Researcher:- Nadia Nawaz Chaudhry

Reg.No 23-FSS/ MSSOC/FO8

Supervisor:- Dr. Saif-ur-Rehman Saif Abbasi

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AREA OF PAKISTAN**



BY:

Nadia Nawaz Chaudhry

23-FSS/MSSOC/F08

**A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirement of the degree of
MS in Sociology**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN**

Dedication

This Dissertation is dedicated to my Mother

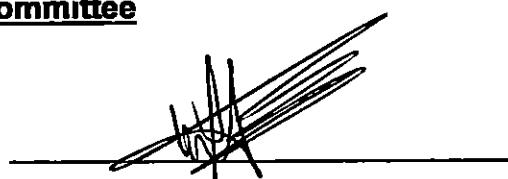
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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

It is certified that thesis submitted by Ms. Nadia Nawaz Reg. No. 23-FSS/MSSOC/F08 titled "Sociological analysis of changing power relations in upper class families: A case study of metropolitan cities of the Punjab and Federal area of Islamabad" has been evaluated by the following viva voce committee and found that thesis has sufficient material and meets the prescribed standard for the award of Degree of MS in the discipline of Sociology.

Viva Voce Committee

Supervisor:

Dr. Saif Abbasi



External Examiner:

Dr. Najma Noor



Internal Examiner:

Mr. Akhlaq Ahmad



Head Department of Sociology:

Mr. Akhlaq Ahmad



Dean Faculty of Social Sciences:

Professor Dr. Nabi Bux Jumani



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Abstract

Pakistani society is patriarchal but now a gradual change is occurring as a result of improved female access to education and employment. These ultimately enhanced women empowerment both at family and in community. These changes influenced female differently in different social classes. Upper class benefited more from education and employment and transformed their family structure contributing to women's empowerment. This research study attempted to explore changing power relations in upper class families in terms of various aspects of power relations in family, such as family formation, husband-wife relationship, social autonomy, economic autonomy, relationship between mother in-law and daughter in-law etc among the upper class families were studied. The major focus of the study was to explore the factors which contributes towards the women empowerment. A cross-sectional survey was conducted in randomly selected three major cities namely Islamabad, Rawalpindi and Lahore. Three upper class localities were selected from each city and sample of 136 married women (68 mothers in-law and 68 daughters in-law) living with their husbands and having married children were selected. The total sample size was 408, which indicate 136 married women from each city. It was found that daughter in-law were better educated and are more involved in employment than mother in-law. Daughters in-law were more involved in decision about their marriage. The trend of cousin marriage and preference for large family is declining and women prefer to live in nuclear family. Husbands in upper class families were found to be caring with good sense of trust in spouses. Daughters in-law have participated in family decision making and in the management of financial affairs of family and even maintained joint account with their husbands.

It is recommended that female education, especially higher education opportunities may be enhanced for female for their empowerment. More employment opportunities especially on the executive position can improve the decision making power of women. Quota at 5-10 percent may be allocated for women for executive level positions.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The power structure in upper class families is changing in different societies. In developed societies this change had occurred much earlier due to vast opportunities of education and employment especially for female. However in the developing societies changes in power relations within family is a more recent phenomenon and the process started in upper class with gradually moving towards upper middle class. Power is a fundamental entity of human society. It is a universal phenomena. Power is defined as a ability or capacity to do something. Power is also define as a human ability not just to but to act in concert. It is also define as the capacity to participate effectively in a decision making process. Power relations in family structure defined that family function as a unit to made decisions about to manage social and economical functions of a family.

The current study focuses to know the extent of changing power relations in upper class families. This chapter includes the over view of changing role of women in Pakistani society and in family system. Besides that it describes the patriarchal society. The focus of the chapter is to explain the importance of family institution, changing family trends and role of

women in a family setup. It also highlights the participation of females in the household decision making as well as in the society.

1.1 General Views About Pakistani Women

The status of women in Pakistan is not homogenous because of the interconnection of gender with other forms of exclusion in society. There is diversity in the status of women across classes, region and culture because the uneven socio-economic development, tribal, feudal and capitalist social formation have a great influence on women's life. The status of women as compared to men is quite different. Females are regarded as inferior and dominated by the forces of patriarchy (ADB,2000).

Gender is one of the organizing principle of the Pakistani community. Patriarchal values are deeply rooted in the norms, traditional and culture of Pakistani society, which predetermines the social values of gender. An artificial division between production and reproduction, created by the ideology of sexual division of labour, have placed women in the productive roles as mother and wives in the private arena of home and men in productive role as breadwinners in the public arena. This has led to a low level of resources investment in women by family and state. Thus because of low investment in women's human capital, combine with the ideology of purdah(veil) negative social stereotypes and cultural practices that the term honour associated with women's sexuality,

restrictions on women's mobility and internalization of patriarchy by women themselves, becomes basis of gender discrimination and disparities in all areas of life.

In patriarchal system, most of the social norms and values protect male interests and consider superior than women. Sex preference is deeply rooted from centuries back in Indo-Pak Sub continent. Male child is given more value, starting from birth to childhood and even in the rest of life. Motherly care pay more attention to male child and fatherly blessings favour him in all spheres of life. But lots of rapid changes are taking place in Pakistani society, where female members are getting education and better employment opportunities, which gives rise to socio-economic development of individual. However the situation varies across areas and social classes.

Females in urban areas specially upper class women have more access to resources and get more benefits from these opportunities, while women living in rural areas lack access to resources and other educational and employment options. Therefore women from rural areas are not getting advantages to different opportunities (ADB,2000) Similarly, this condition is found in different classes in society. Women who belong to upper class enjoys several advantages of rapid changes in society, but women in two other classes (middle and lower) are quietly against discrimination in all spheres of social life. This creates segregation and discrimination in society, the social status of women in upper class

families is much better than these members of middle class and lower is still in miserable condition. Specifically, the upper class gets more benefits and transform their family relations. However inequality is extremely rooted in the norms, values, traditions, religious beliefs and social construction of gender roles and relations did not favour women. The favourable thing is the international civil society organizations moments has influences on social movements, including those dealing with gender and power issues all over the worldwide. The feminist activities across the world have began to question the political inequality between the sexes. This influence exercise on state policy with regard to legislation in Pakistan as well as in the management structure. Modern feminism as raised fundamental questions about the essence of the male-dominated democratic system in which women are formally or informally excluded from political power.

Because of the male dominance in the system the structure of society and also the conservative nature of the male members, women status is low. The feminist movement played a significant role in promoting women participation in activities of social life. It pays attention to women's empowerment, their rights, social and political inequalities in the system and end discrimination in all its forms. The main objective is to stress the importance of women participation in all spheres of life. Through the participation of women in all spheres of social life, society can move towards improvement. The feminist movement focused on various issues

concerning the social status of women in society and also sufficient representation and participation in politics and all spheres of social life. Above all, women face challenges in structural level, but they have different types of problem because of cultural variations (Imran, Sami Ullah, Tanveer, Badi, shujaat and Ali 2010)

Although the feminist movement around the world amazingly reached the same conclusion on the issue of gender and political power. The participation of women in government up to 33% give benefit to all the female members of the Pakistani community. This representation of women at local level government leads to their empowerment in society. The increase in women's quota in provincial and national assemblies for the most beneficial for all women. Most of the women participating in politics belongs to upper class families. Across the world, whether they belong to the upper, middle or lower class, women are facing some types of problems and challenges to achieve power in society. Disregarding the nature of the communities they live in, women experience male domination and their control over policy and power, where women working in subordinate roles. This indicates that the dominance of the male is not a natural but culturally things deliberately fostered in order to maintain the superiority of masculinity. Pakistan is no exception to this global process.

Because of all these constraints and challenges, women get higher education, more job opportunities and more options that bring changes in

the structure and functions of all institution and specifically this change is to transform the family institution. Through the adoption of modern trends, family relations is changing day by day. Female members of the family getting increased share in family decision making leading towards empowerment of women in society especially in urban settings and particularly in upper class of the society. All the women in the world are moving towards progress and achieve better position. The system of Pakistani society is changing due to education modernization, technological advancement, industrialization and urbanization. These all changes are playing an important role in women empowerment that indicates Pakistani women are also moving towards progress.

1.2 Demographic Background

Pakistan consists of four provinces, included Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Puktoon Khu (KPK), and the federal area. According to census 2011, the total population in the country's 187 million with an annual growth rate of 1.6 percent. Women represent 51% of the total population and 49% are men. The population of women has increased slightly more than the population of men. (Federal Bureau of Statistics).

According to the report of ADB,2000 mention that lives 88 million people in rural areas, while 42 million live in urban areas. The data showed that 45 percent of the population is under 15 years. The average age for women for marriage has risen from 17.9 years in 1951 to 20.8 years in 1981. About 23 percent of women aged 15 and 19 are married, compared

with 5 percent of the male population of same age group. A majority of women are married to their close relatives, that is, first and second cousins. Only 37 percent of married women is not related to their spouses before marriage. The rate of divorce in Pakistan was extremely low because of the social stigma attached to it. In 1996-1997, according to official statistics women households accounted for only 7 percent of total households. The proportion of female households are smaller in urban areas compared to rural areas (Asian Development Bank Report,2000)

Although they have a long way to achieve equal status to men, but main point is that Pakistani women are becoming more organized, their activists are highly educated, skilled and very articulate. Most of the women's groups have clear vision, a compelling agenda and more forward looking policies than similar women's groups in other Muslim societies. Women of different social classes experience entirely different set of norms and values. This difference in the status and roles of women depends their social conditions. Educated and professional women in urban areas, which belong to the upper class of society enjoying a better status and rights than women in middle and lower classes and the situation is worse for women rural areas. Similarly women living in tribal areas of Balochistan, North West Frontier Province and remote areas of southern Punjab and interior Sindh live different life. So women in different areas and different classes of Pakistan are facing different kinds of challenges of social life.

1.3 Social and Cultural Aspects of Pakistani Society

The social and cultural aspect of Pakistani society is primarily patriarchal. Patriarchal system is a form of social organization in which men control, dominate and exploit women. According to the Pakistani society, men and women are conceptually divided into two distinct worlds. Male members dominate the outer world, where women rule the home. Home is considered a women's legitimate ideological and physical space. The false ideological demarcation between public and private, inner and outer worlds are maintained through the concept of honor and institution of purdah in Pakistan. Since the concept of male honor and Izzat (Honour) is associated with women sexual behaviour, their sexuality is considered as a potential threat to the honour of the family. Therefore, women's mobility is strictly limited and controlled through the system of purdah, sex segregation and violence against them (ADB, 2000).

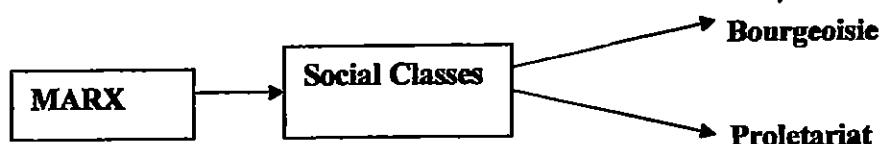
In social reference, the male members hold great importance in all roles. Men in all roles as father, son, brother and husband are always regarded as superior. Most of the family decision taken by the male members and their decision are considered as final decision in family. This is all because of the productive roles of males. This condition favours them to take all decisions in the household. Male members of the family get better training and equipped with skills to compete for resources in the public sphere, while female members imparted domestic skills to be good mothers, daughter, sister and wife. Lack of skills, limited opportunities in

the job market and social and cultural limitations bound women's chances to compete for resources in the community. This situation creates social and economic dependence of women and it becomes the foundation for male power over women in all relationships.

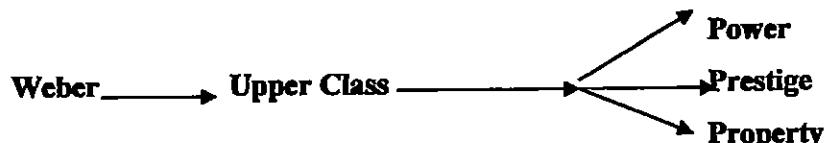
The prevalence of male dominance/ patriarchy is not balanced. The subordination of women and their oppression is different, and its nature varies in different classes and regions of the country. Its nature and scale is different in urban and rural areas. Urban women and specially upper class women are more independent and live better conditions than women lived in rural areas. In rural areas, the social setup is relatively stronger where males are more dominated and the local customs emphasize male authority and power in women's lives. Women are exchange, sold and bought in marriages. They have limited opportunities to create choices for themselves to change the conditions in their lives. On the other hand, urban women belonging to upper and middle classes, increasing access to education, employment opportunities and can assume greater control over their lives. The most powerful feature of social and cultural context is the internalization of patriarchal norms by men and women. In learning to be women in society, women internalize patriarchal ideology and plays a crucial role in transferring and recreating gender ideology through the process of socialization of their children. This feature of women's lives has been largely ignored by development initiatives in the country (ADB, 2000).

1.4 Social Class and Family Power

Social class is defined as a group of people in a society which has the same socio economic status. The most influential early theory of class was that Karl Marx, who focused on how class manages and directs the process of production, whereas other classes are the direct producers and providers of services to the dominant class.



Max Weber stressed the importance of political power and social status or prestige to maintain class distinctions.



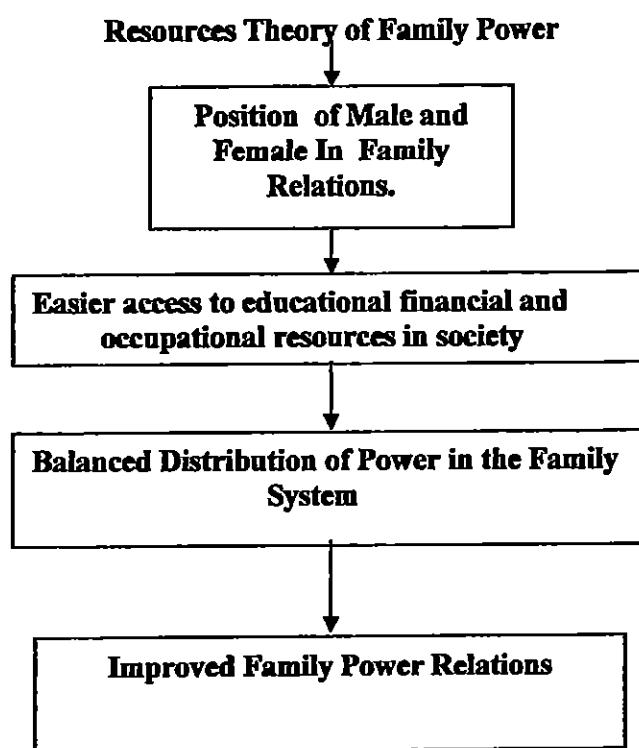
Despite controversy over the theory of class, there is a general consensus on the characteristics of the classes in modern capitalist society. In many cases, the upper class is characterized by possession of more inherited wealth while working class is comprised primarily of manual workers and semi-skilled workers, often in services industries that serve moderate or low wages and have little access to inherited wealth. The middle class

comprises the middle and upper levels of clerical workers engaged in technical and professional services, supervisor and managers, and such self-employed and underemployed workers called “underclass”.

Society is divided into three main class, upper, middle and lower class. The present study aims to find out changing power relations in upper class families. Family power relation is a multidimensional concept that is measured indirectly through behavioural actions in which the degree of one's power is put to the test. Thus, familial power can be measured through the outcome of decision making, patterns of tension and conflict, or the type of prevailing division of labour. Further more, even by limiting the family's power of decision making, latter also multiphase process. The various stages involved in making a decision point to other important dimension of power and authority as influences (Jets Sprey, 1999)

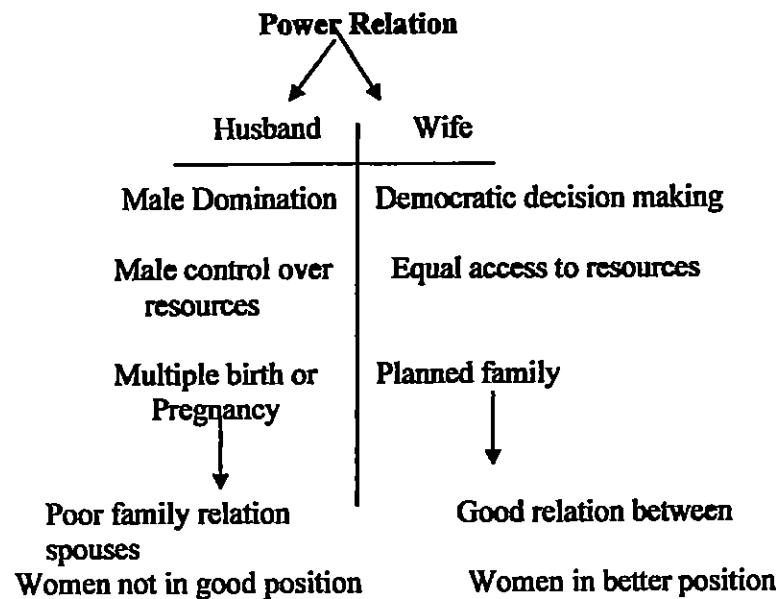
According to Blood and Wolfe, study (1960), presented the resource theory of family power. It explained the relationship between power in and power outside the family, and told that power was divided between husbands and wives based on the relative resources that each has contributed to family. Blood and Wolfe, focusing on the resources of income, occupational prestige and educational attainment. The further explained that the larger men's resources in these three areas , the greater the men's power within the family. The resource theory of family power was influential because the idea suggested that men do not become heads

of household by divine rights or natural biological processes, but because they have easier access to educational, financial and professional resources in the community. The idea suggested that the opening of women's access to resources outside the family could result in a more balanced distribution of power in the family. According to this view, when women have access to all the these resources outside the family, when she came into power in the family that leads towards a balanced power in the family relations (Blood and Wolfe, 1960)



In additional to individual mental health and happiness , the distribution of power in marriage is also related to martial quality and satisfaction. Some research studies have shown that wives' satisfaction was highest in

egalitarian marriages (Alvarez, 1979), while other found that quality and satisfaction was greatest in male dominated marriages (Buric and Zecevic, 1967).



These result may well reflect the pressure to correspond with previously dominant gender ideologies. Different research studies in the countries such as Norway and China are consistent in holding that marriage satisfaction is highest in egalitarian marriages (Thagaard, 1997; Tang, 1999; Pimental, 2000). It's not just directly related to increased satisfaction, but also indirectly linked through the development of closer emotional ties and perceptions of spouse as fair and sympathetic. Moreover, marital satisfaction depends not only on the distribution of power between spouses, but also the type of power strategies used experiments. Although the use of any influence strategy has proven to be related to lower marital satisfaction, indirect and emotional strategies,

including negative affect and withdrawal, seems to have particularly adverse effects (Aida and Falbo. Zvonkovic, Schmiedge, and Hall, 1994). The equality of men and women is not only directly related to increased satisfaction, but also indirectly to the closer marital band and the perception of the spouse as financial sympathetic.

1.5 Women Empowerment and Changing Family Trends

Women empowerment is an important concern now a day. Women are also an important element of country's population. Their contribution is equally important as men. So to make them active participant of development there is need of proper initiatives. To integrate women in development, it is important to preview male thoughts regarding their integration. If they are now against women empowerment, in the coming time there will be need of more efforts by government and other organizations to enhance women empowerment or vice versa. In coming 5 to 10 years females will be in the decision making power to limit or proactive the process of women empowerment. So for the development of society and nation it is very important that female should be empowered. The increase in the number of women participation will be a prominent effects on the initiatives of women empowerment taken by government and non government organizations. (Imran, Sami Ullah, Tanveer, Badi, Shujaat and Ali 2010)

Women in Pakistan have very limited participation in the economic sphere of life. Women have less participation in labour force. Most of the

women are un paid workers in the agricultural settings of the country. More over most women in Pakistan are engaged informal setting of work. Very small percentage of women in Pakistan is employed in government sector. Employment quota for women in Pakistan is also not satisfactory through out the history of Pakistan. So women economic activity is not well structured because of less economic participation and option, but now the government has taken proper initiatives for engaging women in economic structure of development. (World Economic Forum, 2005, Muntaz, 2007 and Naz, 2001)

Women in Pakistan also have limited political participation. Through out the history of Pakistan, reserve seats for female in politics is very less and only through indirect election until 2002 (Reyes,2002; Saiyid, 2001; Naz, 2001). Voting behaviour can be judge by vote registration, vote casting and right to cast vote. The voting behaviour of female in Pakistan is also at risk. Women vote registration is poorer than men and their vote casting is even more than limited (Naz,2001; Sayid,2001).

On international level situation of women empowerment in Pakistan was analysed according to their economic participation, economic opportunity available to them, political empowerment, reserved seats in elections, Human Development Index (HDI) and Gender Empowerment Measures (GEM) (World Economic Forum, 2005; Reyes, 2002; and Human Development Report 2002-2006). The situation of women on these

indicators shows their poor overall state in the country but now the situation is in progress.

Women empowerment were judged on the following criteria's as economic participation, economic opportunity, political empowerment, educational attainment, and health and well being in measuring gender gap. This situation indicates that Pakistan was indigent on overall ranking of gender gap, economic participation, but was relatively better at political empowerment of women. Pakistan was 56 out of 58 countries in the over all ranking of gender gap in World Economic Forum (WEF) survey. On political empowerment, economic participation and economic opportunity Pakistan rank 37, 53 and 54 respectively. It indicates that for women empowerment women should be put into economic activity (World Economic Forum, 2005)

1.6 Family as a Basic Institution:-

Family is the fundamental foundation of the larger social structure, in that all other institutions depend on its contributions. Family is a social unit consisting of a group of people living together and cooperating with each other. It is the basic institution for the development of human society. The functions and forms of family institution have varied around the world, but this basic institution is universal in every society of the world. The family patterns including customs, values, norms, ideas, traditions are rapidly changing day by day. These changes like education, scientific

development and new technology, in family patterns effects the relationships and structure of the family. How family relations are changing? How female members of the family are getting power? To explore these facts, the clear idea and understanding of family institution is essential.

Family institution is the basic building block of the society. Participation of females in all the activities of life is very important for the improvement of family structure. Rapid changes are being observed in social structure of the family. Due to industrialization and modernization various changes occurred in the family system. These changes lead towards the changing power relations in Pakistani family system. The trends of modernization is transforming family system. Traditional roles are replaced by the modern once. The power structure in the family institution is changing due the advancement in the society. These changes includes education and technological improvement in the society which enhance the social status of a woman in family institution.

The traditional mentality of male members are changing and females are getting power in household decision making. The female members being wife, mother, mother in-law or daughter in-law getting power which leads towards female empowerment contributing towards better family structure. The increasing opportunities of education for female and particular for urban females has initiated several changes in family. The educated female are competing with male for employment opportunities.

Women work outside home and has strengthened their control on resources and improve their social status. The employment also broadens their vision and provides opportunities to share experiences of fellow employees unless empower them to tackle issues and problems within and outside family. The family's old traditional norms and values are changing, where women participate in all the household decisions, whether these decisions are related to social or economic activities. Females being a significant member of the family, not only taking part in decision making but also share the economic burden of the family. The traditional mind set of male members are changing, when they thought of daughters as a social burden and responsibility, are changed. Now new trends are taking place and females are getting more power and support from their male member being an important part of the family system. The decision in the family are taken by both members which shows that the traditional role of women are changing and they are getting authority in the family system.

1.7 Significance of Study

In patriarchal society inequality is not merely found in norms and ideologies but characterize the structure and practices of a society's political, legal, religious, educational and economic institutions. Discrimination of women and male domination in these institutions results in women's lower access to resources, including income, occupational status, and education; condone and reinforce patriarchal ideology; and thereby contribute to the maintenance of gender inequality in society.

The pattern of discrimination and influences of male domination on female is thought to be somewhat different in various social classes.

Upper class women are getting more benefits from education and employment options and transforming their family relations which may contribute to women's empowerment. This study is concerned with growing changes in family system in Pakistan particularly in upper class families. The study attempted to explore the facts responsible for bringing changes in upper class females and how they are contribute towards empowerment of women in this social class.

The existing body of knowledge explore this dimension of women empowerment. In view of importance of these social issues, the current study was conducted with the following objectives:

1.8 Objectives

1. To study the power relations within upper class family.
2. To explore the effects of socio-economic and demographic factors on power relations
3. To identify the factors responsible for women empowerment in upper class families
4. To suggest suitable policy implication for women empowerment in Pakistani society.

1.9 Hypotheses

Hypotheses are the statement that what the examiner/researcher/investigator wants to find out. Each research requires

guidance of research hypotheses. Hypotheses is a preliminary statement about the nature of empirical reality that may or may not be true (Ellis, 1994). It shows the relationship between independent and dependent variables.

Following hypotheses were formulated for testifying data analysis.

- Family type determines in the decision making in the family.
- Women education increase participation in decision making at household level.
- Personal and family income also increase women participation in all the decision of family matters.
- Occupation of the respondent increase power of women in family relations.
- Increase in the duration of married life also enhance women power in household decision making.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the relevant literature from the existing body of knowledge. It specifically includes research articles and reports on women control over economic resources, participation in economic activities and decision making in household activities. It also highlights the rights of women according to Islamic teachings. Islam gives equal rights to men and women both. It does not impose restrictions to the freedom and privileges of women. The rights of women are present and resolutely in the teachings of Islam.

2.1 Women and Islam

Islam stresses the equality of male and female before Allah. The Quran explains that male and female are equal in creation and in the after life, but not identical. In Quran, Surah an-Nisa 4:1 states that “men and women are created from single soul. One person does not come before the other, one is not superior to the other, and one is not the derivation of the other. A woman is not created for the purpose of man. Rather they are both created for the mutual benefit of each other”.

The Quran states:

“And they (women) have rights similar to those (of man) over them, and man are a degree above them”. (Quran 2:228)

Holy Quran emphasises on the rights of women and Holy Prophet (SAW) strongly recommended kind treatment with women.

The Quran states:“ But consort with them in kindness, for if you hate them it may happen that you hate a thing wherein God has placed much good”.

Holy Prophet (SAW) said: “The best of you is the best to his family and I am the best among you to my family”.

“The most perfect believers are the best in conduct and best of you are those who are best to their wives”. (Ibn-Hanbal, No.7396)

Behold, many women came to Muhammad’ wives complaining against their husbands (because they beat them), those (husbands) are not the best of you.

2.2 Women Status

Women’s role in procreation and preservation of society can not be denied. Both men and women are complementary parts of humanity, but in the male domination society, women’s lives become a vicious circle of work and subordination. There are plenty of discrimination and prejudices against women. Men is reluctant to keep women under his entourage status, and thus women suffer in all walks of life. But she has potential to achieve her rights in economic, social, political and religious services. Undoubtedly a woman made an honourable place in family and society.

Women are an important and integral part of all human societies. The development of every nation and society depends heavily on the

participation of women in all spheres of life. For most developing societies they are considered as subordinate and dependent. Women are surrounded by ancient customs of illiteracy level in the paid workforce, and an unbroken cycle of child birth in urban and mostly in rural areas considered economically unproductive individuals and their role in rural as well as in urban areas are not recognized. Therefore, women need to make more concerted effort to have their role recognized (Kharal 2000).

Anderson and Tylor (2006) defines status as an established position in a social structure that implies a certain degree of prestige (that is, social value. They are also of the view that an individual occupies many status at once. Suchdeva and Gupta (1989) highlight MacIver words in which he explain “ status as the social position determines for its possessor apart from his personal attributes or social services, a certain respect, prestige and influence”. With regard to the factors that affect human status, Suchdeva and Gupta (1989) pointed out that the status can be based on wealth, employment, political power, family, where a person is born, race, as an individual belongs and intellectual achievement. Status is usually set at birth. It is also defined in terms of wealth and occupation.

Sociological these are not only indicators, and these can be included to the lineage, religious patterns and training, social and economic situation as well. Zia (1991) considers legal status as a tool for development of women in society, while Henslin (1997) focuses on technology as important factor in women development, on the other side, Qadim (1997)

associates women awareness and participation as a status of women development. Safdar (1992) concerning participation in the labour market as an important factor in the empowerment of women. Ganihar and Begum,(2007) pointed out that in the whole world women have a different position and character of social system. Sometimes each social system of society generates crucial factors visible in such a way that sometimes become crucial conditions for women status. Colman (1992) discussed that these crucial factors can be in the form of caste, class and community and geographical settings, which regenerates problems for women. Ganihar and Begum said that before the industrial revolution, women had no voice to be heard, and less opportunity to express themselves, but Sharma (2003) reported that women were considered inferior and the birth of girl child was discriminated against from the earliest stages of the lives, that is from birth to death. Therefore, one can safely say that anywhere in the world, men and women do not have equal status and there is also a significant difference in the opportunities and options available to them. Kumar and Varghese, (2005) stated that the difference is obviously observable in employment, education, earning, health status and decision making powers.

Khaid (2008) has pointed out that throughout Pakistan women's situation is different because of regional cultural norms and values, geographical locations, different classes, feudal, tribal and societal values that are still growing strongly and women are treated as second class citizens. Mirza

(2002) explained that during the past decade, the position of Pakistani women's has changed and women enter into different occupations that were previously seen as male jobs. Hafeez (1990) that the change in status of women is always planned by government or by different means, that is the mass media, travel or contact with other cultures, and technology. But Ghuman (2009) point out that the government initiated various development programs and have a clear agenda for women development and empowerment. According to World Statistics (2009), 21.7 percent Pakistani women participated in employment.

2.3 Family Power

Many Sociologists are of the opinion that the family system gradually shifts from traditional, patriarchal family relations towards democratic equalitarian family relationships (Mogey, 1957, Mowrer, 1967). The major concept and variables related to changing family system and relationships involved in industrialization, higher education, urbanization, changing occupational patterns, and many others. Burgess and Locke, 1945 stated that the family as "interacting Personalities", emphasizes the distribution of power and role differentiation began to change the focus of the theoretical perspective. Particular influential indicated the decline of traditional family as the rise of companionate family. Herbst (1952, 1954) explored the family's power and individual differences within marriages. He used the term "behavioural field" to power relationships in the family interaction and tried to categories different family relations of power.

Family power relation is a multidimensional concept that is measured indirectly through behavioural actions in which the degree of one's power is put to the test. The changing power relation in family can be measured through various indicators, which include decision making in the family system, the patterns of tension and conflict, or the type of prevailing labour effort. Additionally, but by limiting the power of family decision making is also a multiphasic process. The various stages involved in making a decision point to other fundamental dimension of power such as authority and influences (Sprey, 1999).

The power distribution is also related to marital quality and satisfaction. Previous researches on the family power relationship suggests that wives' satisfaction is highest in egalitarian marriages (Alvarez, 1979), while others found that quality and satisfaction was greatest in male dominated marriages (Buric and Zecevic, 1967). The results of these research studies may well reflect the pressure to correspond with previously dominant gender ideologies. Different research studies conducted in Norway and China are very consistent in holding that marriage satisfaction is highest in egalitarian marriages (Thagaard, 1997; Tang, 1999; Pimental, 2000). It's not just directly related to increased satisfaction, but also indirectly linked through the development of closer emotional ties and perceptions of spouse as fair and sympathetic. Moreover, marital satisfaction is not only related to the distribution of power between spouse but also the type of power strategies used and experiments. Although the use of any

influence strategy has proven to be related to lower marital satisfaction, indirect and emotional strategies, including negative affect and withdrawal, seems to have particularly adverse effect (Aida and Falbo, 1991; Zvonkovic, Schmiedge, and Hall, 1994). The equality of female to male is not only directly related to increased satisfaction, but also indirectly to closer marital band and the perception of the spouse as financial sympathetic.

Bales and Parsons (1955) contributed their views on family involving a differentiated role structure, where the man meets the “crucial role”, and the women responds to the “expressive role”. Wolfe (1959) explained a very accurate model of power and authority in family. It was based primarily on Lewinian perceptions of social power (Lewin, 1951, Cartwright and Zander, 1953) and Dubin, 1951 conception of power. Blood and Wolfe (1960) extended Wolfe’s (1959) theoretical framework to create the most influential work in the family’s power. Their main contribution was the “resource theory” of the family’s power, which states that the power to make decisions comes primarily from the resources that individuals can make to meet the needs of his spouse and upgrade it decision making still (Blood and Wolfe, 1960). The most important power resources of family includes education, occupation, income, and social participation. Blood and Wolfe indicated other types of resources such as, that personal attractiveness and the adequate performance of different

roles. But these resources are not developed within the theoretical framework.

Blood (1963a, 1963b) later clarified that the resource theory dealt only with resources as the basis of family power, which was pulled from the external environment. To the extent that is the case it is the comparative participation of husband and wife in the remote system is assumed to determine the balance of power. Blood and Wolfe's findings of conjugal transfer of power throughout the family cycle, contradicts the resource theory. Some of the significant variables of resource theory are, involvement of work (Hoffman, 1960), race (King, 1969; Staples, 1971), religiosity (Christopherson and Walters, 1958; Landis, 1960, Larson and Johannis, 1967), Child perception of power relation (Bahr, Bowerman, and Gecasa, 1974, Bowerman and Bahr, 1973; Droppleman and Schaefer, 1963, Elder, 1963, Hess and Torney, 1962, Kagan, 1956), martial adjustment (Center et al, 1971; Wolfe, 1959; Yi-Chuang, 1952) and crisis (Bahr and Rollins, 1971). By using resource theory, several comparative research studies have also been conducted that compare rural and urban families, Greek and French families as well as urban American families in Japan. (Burchinal and Bauder, 1965; Wilkening and Bharadwaj, 1967).

Heer's "exchange theory" focuses not on the value of each spouse in the resources contributed by the others, but on the value placed on these resources outside of marriage. According to Heer theory, contributed the greater the difference between the value, the wife of the resources of her

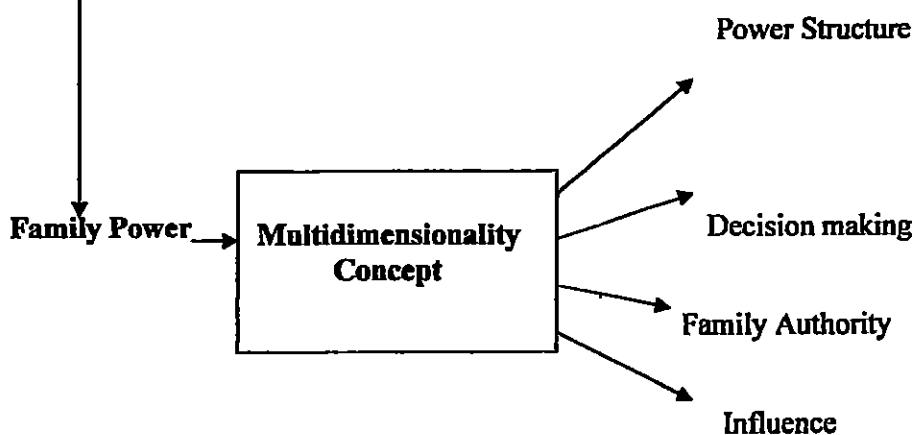
husband, and the value of the wife of resources that she could earn outside the existing marriage, the more powerful man and vice versa. Heer alongside his "exchange theory" in Waller's "theory of least interest". However, it should be noted that these two model only tangentially related for several reasons. First Heer model apparently is limited to economic resources, while theory of least interest by Waller emphasizes the interpersonal resources or rewards, in the family relations. Heer model is subject to claim that "each partner perceives the possibility of separation, divorce and subsequent remarriage". Spouses recognition of separation, divorce and remarriages as viable alternatives have not been empirically demonstrated and existence of such consciousness is questionable.

Rodman's (1967, 1972) research involving comparative studies of family power in United States, France, Greece, Yugoslavia, generates divergent result in terms of power resources. The conflicting results of the studies were used to develop a "theory of resources in cultural context". The distribution of power in family, that is seen to result from an interplay between, the comparative resources of husband and wife, and the cultural and sub cultural expectation about the distribution of martial power. Centers et al, (1971) used basic procedures of Blood and Wolfe's (1960) Detroit study to repeat in the study of Los Angeles area. However the husbands and wives were interviewed as sample, while in the Detroit

study only wives were interviewed. The results were parallel those obtained through Blood and Wolfe.

In addition, Centers et al, 1971 studied personality as a part of determining factor of the power relation in the family. Centers et al (1971) also observed a correlation between the power relation and authoritarianism scores for both husbands and wives. In contrast to Blood and Wolfe, was wife's employment and husband-wife educational levels not seen as clear power resources. Centers et al did indicate basic support for Blood and Wolfe's (1960) resource theory and the Heer (1963a) and Rodman (1967, 1972) extensions. By adding personality variable as a contributing factor, was mention six variables that affect the relative power. These variables are roles, personality, cultural factors, control of valuable resources, relative competence and the relative commitment. Heer (1969) put an emphasis on employment and education as determinants of family decision making patterns. Several other studies (Blood, 1967; Buric and Zecevic, 1967; Center et al, 1971; Michel, 1967, Middleton and Putney, 1960) have also shown that profession and education are the significant variables of power resources in family relations. Sprey, 1999 has watched the family power as a theoretical concept rather than empirical fact. According to Hall-Beck (1966) and Olson Rabunsky, 1972 that family power is a multi dimensional concept.

Hallen-beck (1966) Olson and Rabunsky (1972)



Many researchers have used interchangeable terms “family power”, or “power relations” and concept like “family decision”, “family authority” and “influence”. Also conceptualized and operationalized family power as decision making. According to the study of Blood and Wolfe (1960) shows that the decision making in family has been measured as familial power and authority. This research changing power relations in upper class families also measured family power relation through decision making.

Decision making is the key concept in power relation of the family. Together with the decision, the main component of power are influence and authority. Influence can be defined as the degree of formal and informal pressures from one spouse to the other's success in imposing on that spouse's view of pending decision, despite initial resistance, while the authority is the existence of cultural or social norms that designate an

individual as the “rightful” person to make decisions or to be the most powerful one (Safilios-Rothschild. 1970)

Researchers of family power has probably spent making process, since their theoretical definition because the emphasises of sociological theory building on static models of social reality. A static model of family's power, analogous to the zerosum situation, implies that there is always a winner and a loser. A more realistic model of the family power, as suggested by Oslon and Rabunsky (1972) is zero sum game where it is theoretically possible that both individuals can win or lose. Such a dynamic model focuses on the reciprocal nature of family interaction, in contrast to the static model, which focuses on the outcome of the family process.

According to Oslon and Rabunsky, (1972) a common reciprocity that people could validly report what decisions were made, but were unable to validly report that made them. Sprey (1972) proposed the “powering” as an alternative to individual power in martial situation. Powering is explained as the ongoing confrontation in which an input power of all individuals are mutually put to test. Homans' (1974) discussion of power from a social exchange perspectives can suggest power dynamics within martial family unit. His differentiation of power, authority and influence seem to map very well to various operational indices. Especially power and authority delineated in accordance with the location of control in exchange. Thus, the spouse in power controls the outcome of other spouse

or family members. In contrast, the authority shown by control external to the exchange, so that the spouse in authority can not even check the results of the other.

According to Gerald W. McDonald, 1977 the most powerful family research has been dealing in reality, only with marital power, which examines only the husband-wife patterns of interaction, in decision making. The application of these concepts in research have largely discriminated with family power differentials be commonly categorized as husband-dominant, wife-dominant and equalitarian. According to Donald's point of view, role of children also holds significant position in family power relation. Their role is also important in decision making. He further stated that when the concept of family power is extended to include the influence and authority and decision making, the role of children seen more clearly. Strodtbeck (1954, 1958) and Straus (1967, 1971) have been the only researchers to systematically include the family power's decision making. Strodtbeck (1958) also examined the relative effects of father, mother and young son and found that the effect of son was substantiated with means nearly as much as mother. Heer (1963) and Safilios-Rothschild (1970) have also discussed the need for reflection on the role of children in family power relations.

2.4 The Changing Power Relations

Many theorists of the family agreed that the family system has evolved from a paternalistic to a much more democratic society form. In

traditional societies, married women have many duties with few rights. They were not allowed to control their property, even when it was theirs by inheritance or dowry, or to make a will. For all intent and purposes, they do not own real estate. The man had the right to collect and use the wife's property and all accounts. He had authority to decide about education and religion of the children, and he also had power to punish his wife if she displeased him. The right to want children, even unborn, other guardians were determine by the husband. In case of divorce, if granted at all man had the right to determine control of the children. For a married women, her husband was her superior, her companion, her master. In all sectors of the social arena, women were in subordinate position (Dair L.Gillespie, 1971).

But now according to Gillespie,1971 couples have more choice in selecting partners. They are able to separate more easily, the difference in age and culture between husband and wife is less marked than previously. The man recognizes the independence and freedom of his wife. They are willing to share the household and diversions, and the women may even work. According to Gillespie, that modern husband wife are nearly equivalent in power in the family relation, today can be describe as "democratic", "equalitarian" , or "egalitarian" . These changes in family patterns are generally attributed to the entrance of women into economic structure and the expansion of an equalitarian ideology to cover women. This condition and position of women in family relations leads towards

“rise of women”. But socioeconomic impact of women occupy an important place in family system. Women have the power to win their right in all arenas, and if they have not good ideology takes a while to filter down the masses. Gillespie also stated that the family power relation is changing and will bring faster economic change and a better position for women.

Blood and Wolfe, 1960 said that economic and social role almost automatically gave husband supremacy and dominance in the family. In modern circumstances, the role of men and women, so much changed that husbands and wives have equal potential, with the balance of power tipped sometimes one way, sometimes another. It is no longer possible to assume that just because a man is man, he is the boss. Under this condition they said “May the best man win”. And the best man is sometimes a woman. The role of culture has shifted from punishing a competent sex of an incompetent sex to punish those responsible spouse of the incompetent one regardless of gender (Blood and Wolfe, 1960).

2.5 The Measurement of Power

Blood and Wolfe conceive of power differently. According to their point of view, power could be measured by eight questions. They stated that power is limited to the final decision in each of the eight sections. These eight sections includes: which job husband should take, which car to buy, whether or not buy life insurance, where to go on vocation, which house or apartment to take, whether the wife should go to work or complete

work, what doctor to have when some one is sick and how much money the family can afford to spend per week on food. Safilios-Rothschild has criticised such studies. According to their view that holds all the decisions just importance and value in the measurement of power, although not all decisions are objectively the same degree of importance for the entire life of the family. What job a man wanted to take (with major implications in terms of time to be spent away from home, location of job, salaries, amount of leisure time available etc.) and which doctor to call is considered decision equally affect family and the balance power in the family. Moreover, some decisions are taken less frequently than other, such as "what food to buy" requires a daily or weekly enactment. A decision as "which car to buy" is only done every year.

The familial power relation may not be determined solely on the number of areas of decisions that can be take due to herself/himself. She also shows some of the multidimensional decision-making areas, and suggested that it is possible that one spouse is choosing which car is to buy and the other indicating the colour. It shows a joint decisions. This indicates that the design and measurement of power is already biased in that it does not expose certain kinds of power that automatically accrue to the man through his work, and secondly that it does not take into account the different meanings of the eight decisions in the power relations in the family (Dair L.Gillipe, 1971). Blood and Wolfe analytical stated that man still controls most of the decision in the family. The conclusion is that the

man has much more power than he seems to have under Blood and Wolfe study.

In Family, Goode, (1964) called this “negative authority”, the right to restrict or prevent others from doing what they want. It must conclude , then that the power relation is much more unbalanced than Blood and Wolfe believe. It is man who has hidden power in the family matters. Why the man has all this powers? How does he get it? How can he keep it? All evidence points to homogenous marriage, that women’s husband and father occupy similar positions in the socioeconomic structure. Blood and Wolfe remarked, “the balance of power is after all an interpersonal affair, and the women’s own characteristics can no longer be ignored if to understand, making decision. If possible, it is desirable to compare the wife and husband of the same features as comparative ingenuity and competence of the two partners can be discovered. Blood and Wolfe also stated that some men are now as strong as their grandfathers were, but they can no longer take for granted the authority as older generations of men. No longer is the man able to exercise power just because he is “man of the house”. Rather, he must proven his rights to power or power gain through his own skills and achievements in competition with his wife.

2.6 Household Activities and Power Relations

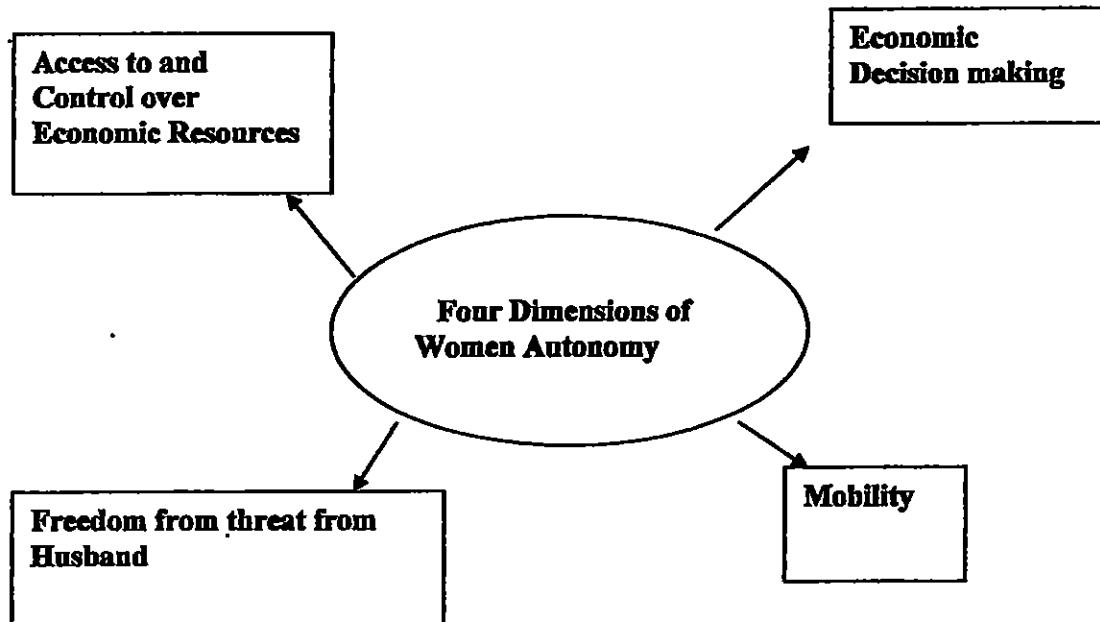
The marriage relationship legally, economic and normative is the core of a gender system in which economically women dependent with no “real social power” (Luxton et al.,1990). Furthermore, Lennon and Rose Field

stated that the incidence of power dynamics within the negotiation of housework is often imperceptible, partly, perhaps because many women and men perceive their own participation in housework and childcare as fair (Lennon and Rose Field, 1994). Hartmann believed that power is often most clearly felt by those who challenge the division of unpaid work at home (Hartmann, 1981) The subtle yet extremely effective strategies used by men to withstand a more equitable distribution of housework and child care are well documented (Pierson, 1995; Luxton, 1986). On one level, the men's resistance is rooted in an exploitative position that gives them an underserved profit in money, power and prestige (Goode, 1981). They said that the status of women in family in terms of household and their ability to maintain status that does not give up is so inextricably linked to the broader organization of society around gender. Although decision about who performs which tasks in the home is influenced by a variety of structural mechanisms that work is central to the reproduction and maintenance of a traditional division of labour , that is , heterosexual nuclear families where wife performs a disproportionate share of family work, regardless of her employment status (Arber and Ginn, 1995; Peterson and Gerson 1992).

2.7 Women's Autonomy

Autonomy has been defined as "the ability to obtain information and to use it as a basis for making decisions about one's private concerns and those of intimates" (Dyson and Moore, 1983), the degree of women's

access to find (and control) material resources (including food, income, land and other forms of wealth) and social resources (including knowledge, power and prestige) of the family, community and society as a whole (Dixon 1978). Autonomy is also defined as the control women have over their own lives, to what extent they have the same voice with their husbands in matters that affect them and their families control over material and other resources, access to knowledge and information to the power to make independent decisions, freedom from restrictions on physical mobility and ability to create an equitable power relationship within families (Jejeebhoy and Sathar). The autonomy is linked to knowledge or exposure to outside world. Decision making power or the extent to which women have influence over family decision and decisions about their own lives and wellbeing. Physical independence mean interaction with outside world, or the extent to which women are free from limitation in the physical mobility. Emotional autonomy refers to which women enjoys close ties to their spouse and free from threats of violence and abuse. Economic and social autonomy and self confidence, that when women have access to control over their own and their household economic resources. (Mason, 1984 Caldwell, 1979 Reddy and Caldwell, 1982 Jejeebhoy, 1995).



According to Mason and Jejeebhoy there are four dimensions of autonomy. These are, the economic decision making, mobility, freedom from threat of access to and control over economic resources and freedom from the threat from her husband (Jejeebhoy, 2000;2001 and Mason et al, 1995)

2.8 Patriarchy in the Social Structure

The word patriarchy was around before the renaissance women's movement and women studies courses. The concept was developed in the past two decades to analyse the origin and conditions of men's oppression of women (Kamara, 1992). First used to explain the power of the father as head of household, the concept of "patriarchy" has been used in post-1960s feminism to refer to systematic organization of male supremacy and female subordination (Kamara, 1992; Stacey, 1993; Aina, 1998). The concept has been defined as a system of male authority which oppresses women through its social, political and economic institution. Feminists

have argued that in any of the historical forms of patriarchal society takes, whether it is feudal, capitalist or socialist, a sex gender system and a system of economic discrimination operate simultaneously. It is observed in the literature that the establishment and practice of male dominance over women, is a historical process, formed by men and women in the patriarchal family serves as a basic unit of organization. A patriarchy is considered as the head of household and within the family, he manages productive resources, labour and reproductive capacities based on notions of superiority and inferiority, and legitimized by difference in gender and generation.

2.9 Male Domination and Women Participation

Women have many roles as mother, wife, daughter and sister, as she performs at various stages of her life. Women as a wife is only required to raise children, and she is forced to do every thing. All of these tasks is an overhang of tribalcum feudal society where the women are treated as property (Batool,2002).

Jejeebhoy and Sathar said that the condition of women access to and control over economic resources was unsatisfactory in Pakistan. 59 percent of the women could speak in household consumption, as 70.4 percent women could spend money on themselves in their homes, i.e, most of the women. But in case of buying the valuable things, women's participation was limited. Sixteen percent of women could easily buy a little jewellery, and only 23.7 percent were free to buy gifts. According to

Jejeebhoy and Sathar, 61.1 percent of women could own and control their valuable things, 33.6 percent of women could speak partly in connection with their dowry and 28.9 percent could have a majority in the area of their husband's home which was again limiting women's role. Women could limitedly use their savings themselves (Jejeebhoy and Sathar, 2001)

The main feature of traditional society is patriarchy, which found deep in the structure and functions of family relations. It is a system of social relationships with material bases that enables men to dominate women (Stacey, 1993; Kramarae, 1992; Lerner, 1986; Hum 1989; Aina, 1998). It is a system of social stratification and differentiation based on gender, which provides tangible benefits to males, while placing severe limitations on the roles and activities of females. There are clearly defined gender roles, while various taboos ensure compliance with specified gender roles (Aina, 1998). Traditionally, men do not participate in housework and child rearing, such tasks considered to be the exclusive domain of women. Males are classified as having the following characteristic, they are strong, vigour, powerful courage, confidence and ability to meet the outside world. These characteristics were reflected in the kind of work that men engaged in. Men were responsible for much of what was intended as heavy labour. In short men consider as a head of family provide all the facilities to their families (Bernard, 1981; Aweda, 1984; Carrigan et al, 1987; Stock, 1995; Silberschmidt, 1999). Women monitor domestic tasks. They kept houses, processed and cooked all the

food. They have also helped to plant and harvest crops and cash crops. They were primarily responsible for the bearing and rearing of children from birth on, men were only invited to help in exceptional discipline was considered necessary, especially for boys (Aweda, 1984).

2.10 The Nature of Men-Masculinity and Male Dominance

It is argued that the role of men in family are closely associated with the attributes of masculinity (Siliva, 1999). Studies on masculinity, primarily from developed countries have revealed about five important conclusion (Short, 1996), masculinity is not a biological category so much as a social construct subject to change, revision and multiple representation that masculinity is not fixed, it is a relational database that is constantly changing attribute defined in relation to feminine, that masculinity is a site for interconnection and tensions with other sources of social differentiation, masculinity is both lived and imagined wished and that masculinity is not only socially constructed and reconstructed, it is spatially grounded.

According to Brittan's masculinism the masculine ideology that justifies and naturalization male dominance. As such it is the ideology of patriarchy. Masculinism take it for granted that there is fundamental difference between men and women, it assume that heterosexuality is normal, accept without question the sexual division of labour, and punish the political and dominant role of men in public and private spheres (Brittan, 1989). Bernard claimed that " it's not so much the specific forms

of working men and women have always varied from time to time and place to place, but the simple fact that the sexes do different kinds of work, whatever it is, which is in and of itself important. The very nature of maleness and femaleness are embedded in the sexual division of labour. One's gender and one's work is a part of each other. A work defines one's gender" (Bernard, 1981).

Lupton,2000 masculinity is defined, maintained and challenged in occupations and organizations. Lupton stated that masculinity could be considered as a role that is socially performed adopted and reproduced through discourse. Also, it can be performed by both male and female, may change over time and because of its dynamic nature can be studied through observation of action and interpretation of discourse (Kvande, 1998). Thus according to him, the concept of work is central to masculine identities deliver external and internal rewards that masculinity can be judged by himself and others. He said following Carrigan, Connell and Lee (1985) argument that the reproduction of (hegemonic) masculinity supports that "social definition of a form of work as men's work or women's work and definition of some kind of work as more masculine than others".

Recent studies of manhood and masculinity in Africa includes works by the Social Sciences and Reproduction Health Research Network (1999), Asiyambola (2001), Lindsay and Miescher (2003), Lahoucine and Roberts (2004), Adamu (2004). The investigated of the Social Sciences and

Reproductive Health Research Network (1999) in Nigeria have found that masculinity and manhood is constructed through a gradual, timely and orderly process, of socially prescribe, family-centred and society related roles and responsibilities. (Social Sciences and Reproduction Health Research Network, 1999). Asiyanbola's (2001) study explains the coexistence of different masculine and feminine examples in Ibadan, Nigeria. The study by Adamu (2004), explores the response to and management of dominant masculinity by secluded women in the Muslim Hausa community in northern Nigeria. Most of the essays in the works of Lindsay and Miescher (2003), according to Schmidt (2004), focusing on the colonial period, in which different groups of men were involved in battles with the colonial state, with the capitalist economic sector and in domestic arena in the first two cases, they fought to preserve or achieve political and economic power, while in the third they tried to maintain patriarchal dominance in the household.

2.11 Relationship Between Mother in-law and Daughter in-law

The relationship between mother in-law and daughter in-law has primary importance in the changing power relationship in family system. It is examine that the relationship between daughters in-law and mothers in-law as among primary family relationships, and analyze the matter from the perspectives of women. Many scholars noted that the relationship between daughter in-law and mother in-law is not static, negative aspect of the patriarchal family system, but rather that one that provides an

important cultural and political space in which the individual family members who have different attributes and life experiences, constantly negotiating their position and status in family and community. Relative position and power of daughters in-law change as late-industrialization progresses to the second stage and transform patriarchal ideology. The politics of relationship between two women in the family is not only domestic but also public, because it influences other family relationships and is itself influenced by macro-processes, such as late industrialization (Gallin, 1986; Hendry, 1986; Lebra, 1984; and Wolfe, 1972). Engels, 1985 said that the social organization in which people of a particular historical epoch and a particular country live was determined by the phase of development of labour and of the family. Mostly researchers suggest that as a community experiences of industrialization, production function move out of home and families are nuclearized. Scientific interpretations of nuclearization of the family in industrialized societies are diverse. Scholars in functionalist tradition, as Malinowski (1913) and Parsons (1949), stated that the nuclear family is an inevitable and desirable social institution that specialises in socializing children and meet the personal needs of individuals. Marxist scholars (for example, Engels, 1985, Kuhn, 1978), on the other hand, explain that the industrial, capitalists economy is based on a certain division of labour with in the nuclear family, the one of women's unpaid household work and men's paid work in a separate economic spheres. Scholars of modernization

theory by highlighting the positive effects of industrialization on family life, and postulated a natural evolution from the complex family to nuclear family and male dominated to egalitarian values in the family(Jaquette, 1982; Rosen and LaRaia, 1972).

Myung-Hye Kim, 1996 study to change the relationship between mother in-law and daughter in-law explained to nuclear setup, of the family. The most popular post martial residence pattern of the eldest sons of the upper middle class families in modern South Korea was living with parents at an early stage of marriage and later move out to form their own households, for the rest of their lives. Oldest sons who live with both parents at an early stage of marriage, considered these living arrangements such as temporary, and had plans to move out in future. They stay with the parents of their wives and their convenience, not so much because of filial duty. Lee,1975 stated that newly married couples who do not had adequate places to live with their parents until their new home is built or until their contracts for condominiums were effective. A couple who had two children, lived with his parents until their children were two years old or so, then the wife was able to take proper care of the children. So they moved out to form their household. Some daughters in-law who had full time professional job, preferring to rely on their mother in-law, instead hired house girls, parenting and family management, and thus to live with in-laws until their children start school. Parents of these families have mixed feeling about living with their married sons. Parents want

emotional support from adult sons in their old age by their own parents had expected from them. But they realize the disadvantages of coresidence. Parents were aware that aging does not bring the increase in kinship status of women or men in a rapidly industrializing society, and they postpone the idea of coresidence with young couple. Many researchers believe that problem caused by the unpleasant relations between daughter in-law and mother in-law is most acute in the stem family (Lee, 1975)

Myung, 1996 declared that the relationships of family members do not dissolve, they separate their homes, rather they are transform by different dynamics. Physical separation of the nuclear family is contemporary in South Korea carries different cultural implications in relation to its western counter parts. The modern values of power and privacy established by late capitalism is realised via separate housing, economic prosperity on the upper middle class families make it possible for young couples to avoid coalition between the husband and his parents.

The ideological background of patriarchy is maintained and preserved by frequent mutual visits, gift exchanges, and participation in different family rituals among male relatives. Availability of convenient transportation and telephone systems to mitigate the physical distance between household of elderly parents and married sons, and helps them to maintain the relationship as a basis for social relationships. The family which is still legally institutionalized as legal body, assign each member a

duty to preserve his honour, reputation and status vis-à-vis the external world. The wife, as a generalized care taker, which bear a heavy responsibility for day-to-day tasks of honour conservation and status maintenance through intricate kin work, although it is the men who formally represent the family to the public sphere (Kim Eh, 1993)

2.12 Sara Longwe Framework of Women's Equality and Empowerment:-

This framework introduce five different levels of similarity as the basis of the criteria to assess the level of women empowerment in social and economic life. These levels of empowerment are hierarchical in the relationship, so equality of control have greater value for women development as straight welfare. The greater the degree of equality then automatically increased levels of development. This hierarchy of empowerment, as higher levels engaged in providing women with the means to increase control over their own lives. These five levels are presented as criteria for measuring the extent of women's development in social life.

1. Welfare:- This level indicates women material welfare, such as income, food supplies, health care compared to men. This level of equality is concerned only with relative prosperity, and not dealing with the weather,

women themselves are active creators and producers of their material needs, such type involvement indicated greater degree of empowerment.

2. Access:- Within the framework given the women equal access to factors of production such as land, credit, labor, education, marketing facilities and all public services and benefits on an equal footing with men. Equal access is associated with equal opportunities, which typically involves a reform of legislation and administrative practices to eliminate all forms of Discrimination Against Women.

3. Conscientisation:- The concept conscientisation comes to be aware of the difference between sex roles and gender roles. Both must agree neither women nor men should dominate the other, economically or politically. This concept relates to recognize that gender roles can change. The basis of gender awareness is a belief in sexual equality and form the basis for collective participation in the process of women development.

Women's Equality & Empowerment Framework

Equality & Empowerment

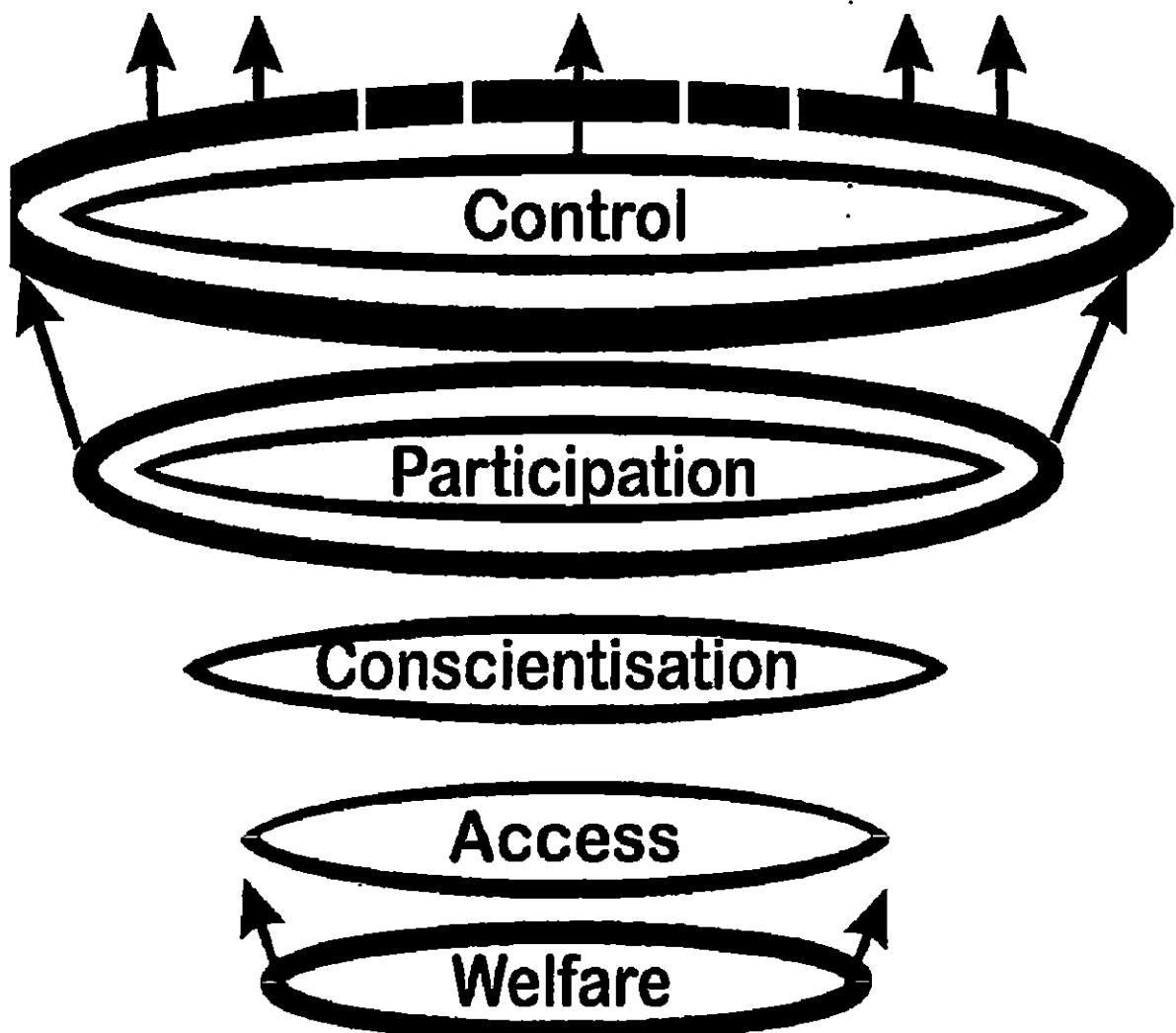


Diagram of women equality and empowerment(Sara Longwe)

4. Participation:- That term indicates women's equal participation in decision making.

5. Control:- This concept does not only indicates women's participation in decision making, but such participation will contribute through conscientisation and mobilization, to achieve control over resources and benefits. Equivalence of control means that control of balance between men and women. This framework examines the empowerment of women in social and economic life through five different levels of equality between women and men.

2.13 Social Relations Approach:-

This frame work, of social relationship was developed by Naila Kabeer at the Institute of Development Studies in Sussex, England, which draws on an explicit structural feminist roots. It's more wide approaches, locating family and household within the network of social relations that connects them to the community, market and state. Kabeer writes that the triple roles model formulated by Moser are sufficiently aware of "the fact that most resources can be produced in a variety of institutional locations (households, markets, states and communities) so that the same resources can be produced at very different social relations. "In contrast, the social relations framework suggests the resulting analysis to show how gender and other inequalities created and perpetuated within the structural and institutional factors, and then to

formulate policies to enable women to work to change those factors that limit them.

According to Kabeer, claiming the social relations approach

- Development is a process to enhance human well-being (survival, security and independence) and not only on economic growth and increased productivity.
- Social relations determine the role of roles, their rights, responsibilities and requirements over others.
- Institutions are key to produce and maintain social inequities, including gender inequalities. The four most important institutions are the state, market, society and family. These are the rules (how things get done), resources (what is used and / or produced), people (who are in / out who does what), activities (what is done) and power (who decides and whose interests are served), all of which create social relationships.
- Operation of institutions reflect different gender politics. Gender policies are different, depending on the extent that they recognize and address gender issues: gender-blind policies, gender-sensitive policies, gender-neutral policies, gender-specific policies and gender-redistributive policies.
- Analysis of planning must consider whether immediate, underlying and / or structural factors responsible for the problems and what their effects on those involved.

2.14 The Harvard Analytical Framework: Access and Control

Harvard Analytical Framework (sometimes referred to as "Gender Roles Framework" or "Gender Analysis Framework") was developed by researchers at the Harvard Institute of International Development (HIID) in collaboration with USAID's Office of Women in Development. It represents the different positions of male and female in society. Power is associated with resource management and looks at gender division of labour and roles of women and men in power relations in society. Harvard Analytical Framework, access of women and men's activities, control over resources and benefits and the external factors (political, environmental, economic and cultural). This examines the various ways in which these factors influences men and women at different levels and also look at differentiating characteristics such as age, culture and class.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology chapter explains the methodological approaches employed to test research hypotheses. The main emphasis of the discussion is on the different aspects such as study design, selection of the area, sample size, development of questionnaire and pre-testing. It also includes the editing of the questionnaires and statistical test used for data analysis. The experience of the field work is also presented.

3.1 Study Design:-

The study was intended to find out changing power relations in upper class families. The focus of the study was to explore the factors which contribute towards female empowerment in upper class families of Metropolitan cities of Punjab and federal areas of Pakistan. The respondents were selected on the basic of some criteria, which can be called as control variable, or basic assumption or requirement of the study. Married females (Mother in-law and daughter in-law) from upper class families were selected as a respondents.

3.2 Selection of the Study Area:-

The selection of the study area was limited to the metropolitan cities of Punjab and Federal Area of Pakistan. The Metropolitan cities of Punjab

includes Lahore and Rawalpindi and Federal Area includes Islamabad. These cities were randomly selected for the research. The 136 respondent were selected from each city. The sector were randomly selected from each Metropolitan city.

3.3 Universe of the study:-

The universe of the study comprises on married women living with their husbands and having married children. The respondents were mother in-laws and daughter in-laws.

3.4 Sample:-

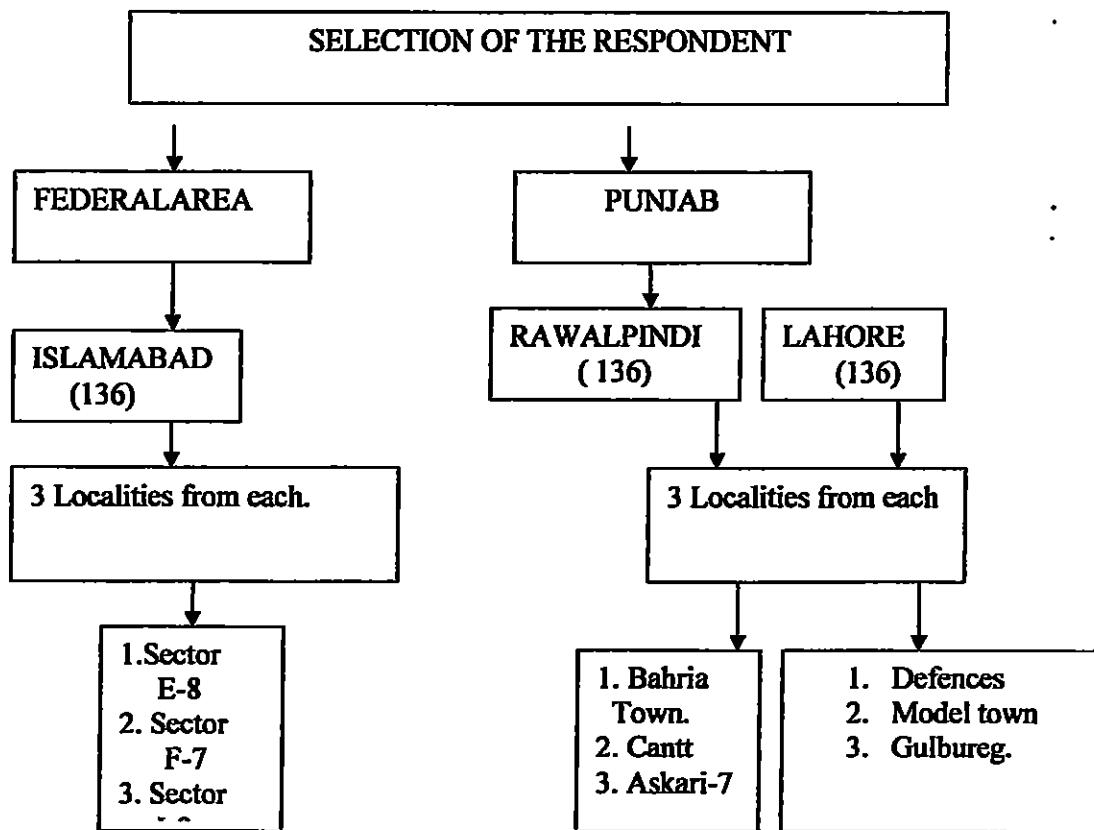
Three upper class localities were randomly selected, from each city. Defense, Model town and Gulbureg were selected from the city Lahore. The sector of F, E and I-8 were chosen from Islamabad and from Rawalpindi, DHA, Bahria Town and Rawalpindi Cantt were selected.

3.5 Sample Size:-

A random sample of 204 mothers in-law and 204 daughters in-law were selected for the study, making total sample size as 408. As regards the distribution of the respondents on city basis, a sample of 136 respondents from each of the three cities was selected to collect data, which include 68 mothers in-law and 68 daughter in-law from each study area.

3.6 Sampling Technique:-

Random sampling technique was used to choose the cities and to select respondents (Mother in-laws and daughter in-laws) from the study area. The researcher first prepare list of families residing in the areas and subsequently draw the sample for feild survey.



3.7 Variables:

The study is based on following independent and dependent variables:

3.7.1 Independent variable:

The independent variables of the research study includes the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents. These are age, education, occupation, monthly family income and family type.

3.7.1.1: Age

It was defined as total number of years completed by the respondents and their husbands since their birth.

3.7.1.2: Occupation

The research study includes two types of respondents that is mother in-law and daughter in-law. It includes the occupation of the both respondents and their husbands.

Occupation of respondents were characterized as:

Teacher	Doctor	Government job	Private Job	Businesswomen
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Occupation of respondents husbands were characterized as:

Government officer	Private job	Businessman	Professional	Army/Airforce officers
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3.7.1.3: Education

Education is considered as one of the most important factors which determines the structure and shape of society. The academic education was characterized with respect to the years of schooling from 0 to 16 +

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16+
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3.7.1.4: Family Income

This research study is about upper class families. So the monthly income of the respondent / spouse should be of Rs. 50000 and above per month

3.7.1.5: Family Type

Family is a group of intimate people emotionally related either by blood, marriage, responsible for the reproduction and rearing of children living together. In the present study there were two types of families.

3.7.2 Dependent variable:

Dependent variable of the research study is power relation which could be measured through decision making, social autonomy and economic autonomy of women in the family matters.

3.7.2.1 Social Class

Social class is the most influential variable because it affects almost every other factor of interest (Bhushan, 1992). In this study, respondents were

selected from the upper class of Pakistani society. Three cities in Pakistan, were randomly selected which include Islamabad, Rawalpindi and Lahore. Families who live in Islamabad, in the sectors of F, E and I-8 were selected. In Rawalpindi, the families in Bahria town, Rawalpindi Cantt and DHA were chosen, and from Lahore, families living in Defence, Model town and Gulbureg were selected for chosen research study.

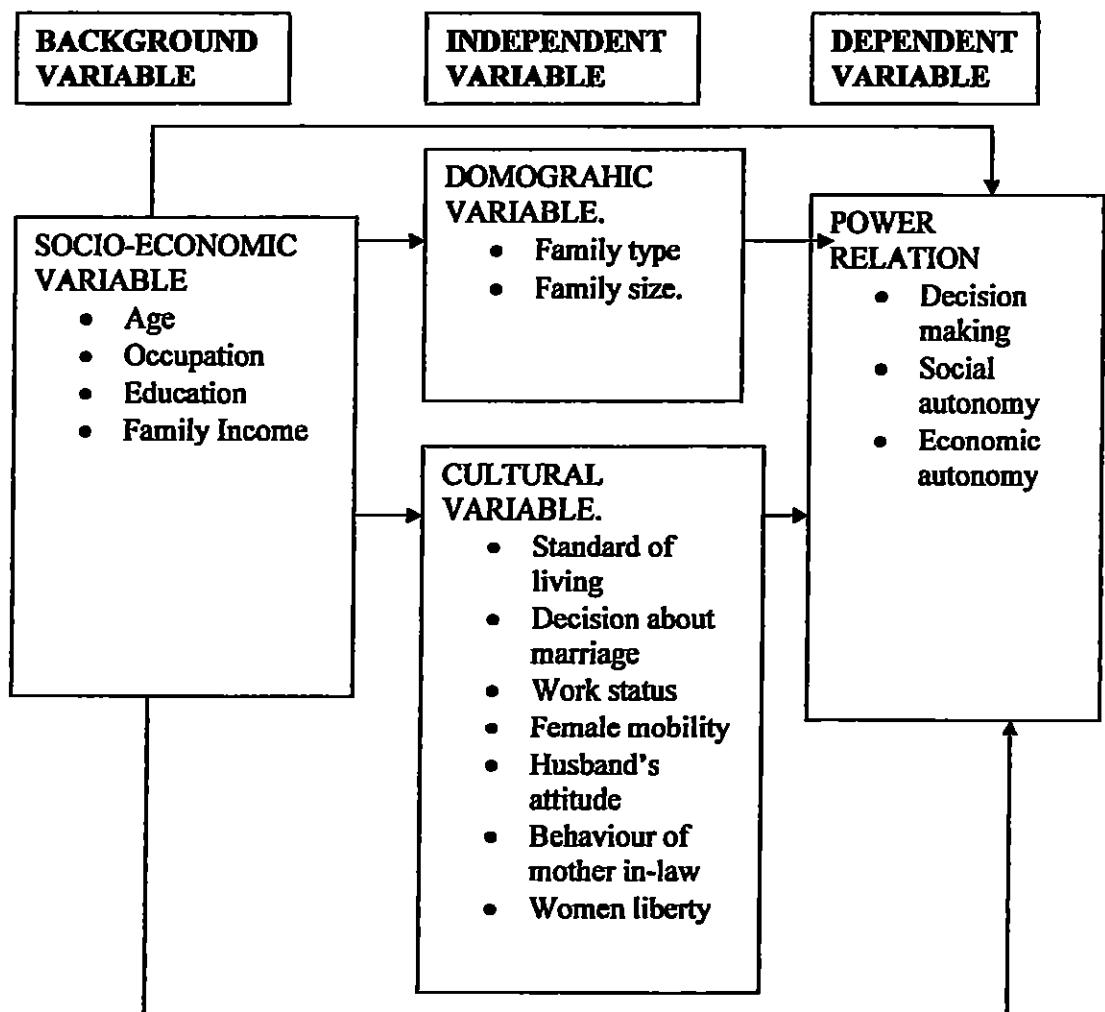
Because of a higher form of life, best social, economic sphere, and enormously powerful and influential part of the population in terms of money, wealth and higher official positions. It was arbitrarily assumed that these housing units will be selected randomly, which are on the area of 1000 sq.yds and more. The monthly income of the respondent / spouse should be of Rs. 50000 and above per month.

3.7.2.2 Power/ Authority/ Decision-making

Power is the ability to act effectively on persons or things to do or secure favourable decisions that are not of the right granted to individuals or their roles (Rosaldo, 1974). The concept of authority/power/ decision making, that is patriarchal, matriarchal and democratic is influential in practise in family (Harris, 1994; Townore and Yates, 1995).

Equalitarian/democratic are those upper class families where husband and wife equally participate and decide family affairs. In democratic or equalitarian both members of the family holds equal and vital position in the decision making at household level.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



3.8 Construction of the Measurement Instrument:-

Keeping in view the nature of the inquiry, survey technique were applied.

The research was undertake through structured questionnaire developed

under the guidance of research supervisor. This questionnaire was referred to two Gender Experts working in International Islamic University Islamabad as Assistant Professor. The researcher had several meeting with the two Gender experts and incorporated their valuable comments after discussion with the supervisor.

3.9 Pre-Testing

The Pre-testing or Pilot study was conducted in the twin city to check the sensitivity of the questionnaire. The main goal of the pre-testing was to ensure that respondent really understand the questions and they provide true information. Another objective/goal of pre-testing was that it provide an opportunity to face all kinds of comments and responses from the respondents which were helpful to rephrased the questionnaire. After conducting pilot study the minor changes were made in the questionnaire. Questions related to harsh discussion and attitude towards mother in-law and daughter in-law were rephrased in the light of the pilot study. 15 respondents were selected from the twin city for pilot study. The final interviews were conducted in July 2010. The researcher herself interviewed the respondents

3.10 Measures to Improve the Quality of Data

A number of measures have been adopted to enhance the workability of the questionnaire and improve the data quality. The elements are handling the sensitive questions, order of the questions and coding.

3.11 Field experience:-

Data collection is the most important as well as difficult task. Researcher faces such situations in which responses were difficult to get. Human attitudes and behavior are very complex and always keep on changing immediately. It is very important for the researcher to made record of every activity during research. The recording of all such activities was helpful in writing a good report. The researcher find some difficulties in data collection. The study was conducted on upper class female and it was very difficult to collect data from them. The main problems was that respondents were not willing to open their doors because fear of terrorism, which consumed a lot of time to convince them for interviews. After interviews, the attitude of the respondent towards researchers was very kind. The data was collected from two types of respondents i.e mother in-law and daughter in-law..

3.12 Data analysis:-

The researcher herself put all the data on the computer using statistical package SPSS. Although it was time consuming but it saved researcher from difficult work of data cleaning at all the stages of analysis.

3.13 Statistical Techniques:-

The study employed descriptive statistics to summarize and describe the data whereas inferential statistics such as Chi-square were used to examine the relationship between predictor and response variable. The multivariate analysis was used to investigate relative significance of independent variable in predating dependent variable.

3.13.1 Percentage

For the attainment of frequency distribution of the personal traits of respondents, simple percentages were calculated. Percentages were calculated directly with the help of following formula = $fx/n \times 10$

Where:

N = Population

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of the class

3.13.2 Chi-square

Chi-square was applied to ascertain the relationship between certain independent and dependent variables. The chi-square was calculated by the following formula:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

O = Observed values E = Expected value E = Total sum. The significance of chi-square was tested at 0.05 level of probability

3.13.3 Gamma Statistics

Gamma is a frequently used measures of association for two variables measured at least at the ordinal level and arranged in a bivariate table. Gamma is a symmetric measured of association so that the value calculated remains the same regardless of which of the variables is specified as independent and which is specified as dependent (Alan and Finlay, 1997; Lother and Mactavish, 1980). In other words, the flipping of the rows and columns around the table, do not affect the gamma value.

CHAPTER FOUR.

DATA ANALYSIS

The most important and crucial stage of research is the analysis of the data. This chapter includes the discussion on analysis part of the research. It includes the description of uni-variate and bi-variate analysis.

4.1 Uni-variate Analysis

The univariate analysis which include only one variable mostly comprised of frequency table giving details of number and percentages and the related statistic. In order to have initial understanding of the frequency distribution was constructed. In this way pattern of responses to each of the independent and dependent variable was examined. The discussion started description of socioeconomic, cultural and demographic conditions of the respondents. The discussion started with respondent background information followed by academic qualification, monthly income, family type, decision about marriage, duration of married life, current age, age at the time of marriage, duration of married life, current age of the respondent, current age of the respondent's husband, husband's educational level and his occupation.

4.2 Bi-variate Analysis

Bivariate analysis was used to find out the contribution of socio economic variables in power relations. Chi-square, Gamma and Lambda statistics were used.

4.3 Socioeconomic Characteristics

Socioeconomic characteristics play a significant role in the formation of human attitude and behaviour. The main socioeconomic variables which include background information such as current age, income and profession which effect the human decision making. Human creatures pass through different stages of their lives and experiences in different life situations. These different experiences of their lives improve their abilities. The increasing age develops a sense of responsibilities and also makes them mature. Occupational status of the individual improves their standard of living and also their status in the society. The higher level of the education of the individual provides a broaden vision, promote rational thinking and provide higher status in all fields of life. In every society of the world the profession of the male holds important position. The profession of male and female both are important but male is always considered as a bread earner in the society. The status of family represents through the profession of the husband. Family income is closely related with the education and profession of the male and female members of the family. Upper class families are always different characteristics than families belonging to middle and lower classes. Upper class families transforming their family relations because of their higher education attainments and income. High income brings prosperity and comfort which enhance the social status of the individual in the society.

4.3.1 Academic Qualification

Education is the most important factor for all sort of development. Improvement in education improves human performance on many fronts. It influences socioeconomic indicator, improves demographic performance, modifies the traditional cultural norms, values and belief system and update human life style aspirations.

The survey questionnaire was comprised of two sections, Section-I was for daughter in-law and Section-2 for mother in-laws. Both the respondents holds important position in family, taking interviews from both respondents explain the situation of changing power relations in a family in a much better way than single respondent. Education plays a significant role in shaping the attitudes and behaviours of individual in society. Table 4.3.1 indicates the educational levels of the respondents, their husband and their mother in-law and father in-law

Table 4.3.1 Academic Qualification of daughters in-law and their**Husbands**

Variable	Number	Percentage
Academic Qualification of the Respondent		
i. Upto Intermediate	34	16.7
ii. Graduation	69	33.8
iii. Master and above	101	49.5
Total	204	100.0
Mean 14.79		Standard deviation 1.979
Variable	Number	Percentage
Education of Respondent's Husband		
i. Upto Intermediate	5	2.5
ii. Graduation	26	12.7
iii. Master and above	173	84.8
Total	204	100.0
Mean 16.22		Standard deviation 1.496

Education is the major reason for behavioural changes. The higher rate of education indicates that society is moving towards development. Among those who were chosen as respondents, almost majority were highly qualified. The table shows that 17% of respondents i.e daughters in-law were matric and intermediate. The 34% were graduates and 50% were having master and above degree. According to the academic qualification, all the female respondents (daughter in-laws) were literate. This indicates that trend of getting education in females is growing day-by-day, which leads to the development of the nation. The mean education of the

respondent was 14.79. Educational attainment of the husbands were also very high with 85% were had masters and above level education. The 13% were graduates and just 3% were matric and intermediate. This situation depicts that majority of the male and female members were belong to the highly educated class also mean education of respondent's husband was 16.22.

The date was collected from the three main city of Pakistan, which were Islamabad, Lahore and Rawalpindi. All three cities have a good number of educational institutions i.e colleges and universities. These equip them with education and enhance awareness among the people about changing life style. The people living in these cities are getting benefits from these educational institutions and promoting the literacy rate and specially the females literacy in the country. This increasing literacy of the female contributes towards the women empowerment in Pakistan.

4.3.2 Family Income:-

Family income is an important indicator of the economic status of family. The higher family income shows financial status of family and contributes towards better socioeconomic development of its members. The table 4.3.2 indicates the family income respondents.

Table 4.3.2 Monthly Family Income:-

Variable	Number	Percentage
Monthly income of the Respondent		
i. Upto 100,000	76	37.3
ii. 100,001-150,000	44	21.6
iii. Above 15,000	84	41.2
Total	204	100.0
Mean 155024.51	Standard deviation 83816.739	

Monthly family income is the main indicator of higher status. But one of major problem in collecting date from upper class was that they do not have any idea about their monthly family income. Table 4.2.2 shows that 37% people earning Rs. 100,000/- per month. The table shows that 22 % people getting Rs.100,001-150,000/- per month and 41% were earning more than 150,000.

4.3.3 Family Type:-

The family type or family structure is based upon different characteristics which develop strong bounds between family members. The strong relationship creates strong family structure. The relationship depends on the family type, in which an individual lives. Pakistani society is basically very traditional society, people preferred to live in joint family system, but due to modern trends, higher proportion of society moves towards nuclear family system. There are many reasons for this change. People feel more comfortable in nuclear family, having less restrictions etc.

Table 4.3.3 Family Type:-

Variable	Number	Percentage
Family Type		
i. Joint Family	98	47.5
ii. Nuclear Family	107	52.5
Total	204	100.0

Table 4.3.3 indicates the family type of the respondents. Majority of the respondents were living in the nuclear family system. Almost 53 % respondents belong to nuclear family system. Among 204 respondents, whom interviewed, 47% live in joint family. The table indicates that the trend of extended family is diminishing and replaced by joint or nuclear family setup.

4.3.4 Decision About Marriage:-

Marriage decision is the most important decision of the life. Islam also gives importance to taking decision about marriage. It should be according to will of the people

Table 4.3.4 Marriage Decision

Variable	Number	Percentage
Marriage decision		
i. Yourself	78	38.2
ii. Your Parents	47	23.0
iii. Parents with daughter consult	79	38.7
Total	204	100.0

Above given table indicates that 38 % daughter in-law took decision of marriage by themselves. As Pakistani society is traditional, all the decisions about the children education, their marriage and their lives are made by parents especially in middle and lower classes ,but now the society is changing and adopting new trends of social life and these changes has started emerging in upper class of the society. The role of parents also hold important position in taking all the decisions but marriage decision holds the much important place. Data shows 23% marriage decision in upper class were also taken by their parents. The table shows that 39% indicates mutual concern about the marriage decision. The table shows that now the trends of social life are changing and the female member are involved while making decision of lives especially in upper strata of society. This indicates that females' awareness of their rights who can fight back to take their willing decisions.

4.3.5 Duration of Married Life:-

Duration of married life is also an important indicator to measure changing power relations in upper class families. Duration of married life shows that how much respondents spend time with their husband's and in-laws. This duration increase the participation of women in the household decision making matters.

Table 4.3.5 Duration of married life

Variable	Number	Percentage
Duration of Married Life (Daughter in-law)		
Up to 5 years	70	34.3
6-10 Years	73	35.8
11-15 Years	35	17.2
16 and above	26	12.7
Total	204	100.0
Mean 9.14	Standard deviation 6.463	

With the increase in the duration of married life, the involvement of women in family decision making increases and this results in the enhancement female authority in household chore. Table 4.2.5 shows the duration of married life of the respondents. It indicates that 34% respondents belong to up to 5 years category of married life, 36% respondents were in the category of 6-11 years, 17% respondent were 11-15 years of category and remaining 13% belong to 16 and above years category. Duration of married life is also the indicator of women power with in the family.

4.3.6 Age of the Respondent:-

Age is associated with power relations of family. This table shows the current age of the respondent, age at the time of marriage and their husband's current age and age at the time of marriage. This table shows age at marriage is changing with the passage of time. Now people give

importance to the education of their daughter. After getting education, they settle down their lives.

Table 4.3.6 Age of the Respondent:-

Variable	Number	Percentage
Age of the respondent at the time of marriage(Daughter in-law)		
Up to 20 Years	43	21.1
21-25	116	56.9
26 and above	45	22.1
Total	204	100.0
Mean 23.2	Standard Deviation 3.190	
Current age of the respondent (Daughter in-law)		
Upto 25 years	17	8.3
26-30 years	84	41.2
31-35 years	49	24.2
36 and above	54	26.5
Total	204	100.0
Mean 32.3	Standard Deviation 6.361	
Current age of the respondent Husband (Daughter in-law)		
Up to 30 years	44	21.6
31-35	60	29.4
36-40	50	24.5
40 and above	50	24.5
Total	204	100.0
Mean 36.52	Standard Deviation 6.361	

The table 4.2.6 provides description of the age of the respondents and their husbands. The table shows that 21.1 percent of the respondents were up to 20 years of age at the time of marriage, 21-25 years of respondents

were 57%, and 21% were in 26 years and above. It also show the current age of the respondents. The table indicate that 8.3% belong upto 25 years of age, 41% were of age group in 26-30 while 31-35 years of age had 24% and respondent belong to 36 and above years of age were 27%. The current age of the respondent husband were also mention in the table. It shows that 22% of husbands were up to 30 years of age, 31-35 years of the respondent's husbands were 29%, 25% had age limit 36-40 and 25% belong to 41 and above years of age category.

4.3.7 Blood Relationship Between Husband and Wife:-

In traditional societies mostly people prefer the family marriages. But now the society is moving from traditional to modern trends. Family is the basic institution of every society. So family institution is also changing with the passage of time. The trend of getting marry out of family is increasing. There are different reasons for this change. One of the important reason is education and modernization. In the upper class families caste and marriages with in the family is not important.

Table 4.2.7 Blood Relationship

Variable	Number	Percentage
Blood relationship between husband and wife		
Yes	79	38.7
No	125	61.3
Total	204	100.0

The table shows that blood relationship between husband and wife. The table indicates that 39% of respondents have blood relationship between husband and wife. 61% shows no blood relationship between spouse. This trend indicates that mostly marriages were out of family and there is no blood relationship between the spouses.

4.3.8 Nature of Relationship Between Husband and Wife:-

The nature of relationship indicates the trend of marriages in a society. It shows that if marriage exists in a family then it indicates which side is getting more importance, either it is from maternal side or parental side.

Table 4.3.8 Nature of Relationship Between Husband and Wife

Variable	Number	Percentage
Nature of relationship between husband and wife		
First cousin on father side	20	9.8
First cousin from mother side	45	22.1
Second cousin	14	6.9
Out of family	125	61.3
Total	204	100.0

The table 4.2.8 shows that 10% marriages exist at first cousin father side. The table indicates that 22% indicates that it exists in first cousin from mother side and 7% marriages exist with second cousin. As the table shows that mostly marriages was out of family and there was no blood relationship between spouses.

4.3.9 Occupation:-

The professional status of the husband or head of family strongly influences their family life. It is mainly responsible for changing financial status and raising its social status in the society. The higher professional status indicates higher social position of individual in the society.

Table 4.3.9 Occupation

Variable	Number	Percentage
Occupation of the Daughter in-law		
Not working	130	63.7
Teacher	34	16.7
Doctor	15	7.4
Government Job	2	1.0
Private Job	15	7.4
Businesswomen	8	3.9
Total	204	100.0
Occupation of the Daughter's in-law husband		
Government Officer	29	14.2
Private job	56	27.0
Businessman	74	36.3
Professional	29	14.3
Army/ Airforce officer	16	6.18
Total	204	100.0

The table shows the occupation of the respondents and the husband's of the respondents. The table indicates that 64% of the daughter in-laws belong to upper class were not working. Table also shows that 17% respondents were teachers, 7% were doctors, 1.0% were belonged to

government sector, 7% working in private sector and 4% were businesswomen. The trend indicates that women are playing their role in all the fields of life, which leads towards the development of the society.

The table also indicates the professional status of the respondent's (Daughter in-laws) husbands. The table mention that 14% husbands belong to government sector, 27% belong to private sector, 36% were businessmen. The table also shows 29% were professional which includes different occupation of people i.e, engineers, professor and lawyers .The table also indicates that 6% were Army/Airforce officer.

4.4 Family Formation:-

Family formation is another variable of this research study, which explains the family size, provide information about the school going children, about preferred family size and also about the relationship between husband and wife.

4.4.1 Number of Children:-

Number of children is an important variable of the family formation. It indicates the total number of children born in a family. This variable shows the family size of the respondent's family.

Table 4.4.1 Number of Children

Variable	Number	Percentage
Number of children		
None	18	8.8
One	42	20.2
Two	86	42.2
More than two	58	28.4
Total	204	100.0

This table shows the number of children in a family. It indicates that 9% families had no child, 20% families had one child, 42% had two children and 28% indicated more two children in a family. The table shows that most people had small family size.

4.4.2 School Going Children:-

This variable indicates the school going children of the family. Education plays a significant role in the development of children's personality. After family institution, educational institution is the major institution in shaping the personality of individual. These institutions socialize the person and enables him/her as useful member of the society.

Table 4.4.2 School Going Children

Variable	Number	Percentage
School Going Children		
None	57	27.9
One	50	24.5
Two	60	29.4
More than two	37	18.1
Total	204	100.0

The table 4.3.2 shows the number of school going children. Almost 30% mentioned that the children were in school going age or the couple did not have kids. The table also shows that 25% families had one school going child, 29% indicates that two children were school going and 18% shows more than two school going children. This shows that families are providing education to their children, which leads towards the development of the country. As the educated young generation of any nation leads towards prosperity and development.

4.4.3 Parents' Responsibilities:-

Family is the building block of any nation. The character, behaviour, attitudes and personality of children develops in a family institution. Parents hold important place in the life of children. Children always follow their parents as a role model. Parents socialize their children according to the norms and values of their society. When an individual is born in a family, it's the responsibilities of that family to take care of his/her basic needs. Table 4.3.3 mentions different variables related to

parents responsibilities. These variables include child caring at home, pick and drop from school, responsibilities of homework, caring during illness, submission of fees, expenditures of food and clothing and responsibility of their recreational activities. Pakistan basically has a traditional society, where males hold supreme-power. But now the trends is changing and women are playing their role in the progress of family. Female members are also getting power through education and other factors. Now the attitudes of male members are changing towards women empowerment.

Table 4.4.3 Parents Responsibilities

Variable	No child	Yourself	Your Husband	Both Husband and Wife	Servant	Mother in-law	Father in-law	Tutor	Total
Percentage (Number)									
Child caring at home	9.8(20)	54.9(112)	2.0(4)	30.9(63)	0.5(1)	2.0(4)	-	-	100.0(204)
Pick and drop from school	26.5(54)	16.7(34)	22.1(45)	6.9(14)	24.5 (50)	-	3.4(7)	-	100.0(204)
Responsibility of homework	26.5(54)	48.0(98)	3.9(8)	12.3(25)	1.0(2)	-	-	8.3 (17)	100.0(204)
Caring during illness	9.8(20)	35.3(72)	1.5(3)	53.4(109)	-	-	-	-	100.0(204)
Submission of fee	26.4(54)	13.7(28)	36.3(74)	13.2(27)	5.9(12)	-	4.4(9)	-	100.0(204)
Expenditure of food and clothing	9.8(20)	3.9(8)	67.2(137)	18.6(38)	-	-	0.5(1)	-	100.0(204)
Responsibilities of children recreational activities	9.8(20)	4.9(10)	26.0(53)	57.4(117)	-	-	2.0(4)	-	100.0(204)

This table includes different variables related to parents responsibilities towards their children. This table indicates that parents were try to fulfil their duties towards their children. Child caring at home is the indicator of parents responsibility. The data shows that 10% respondents had no kids because they were newly married and planning for their family. Almost 55% respondents take care of their children at home. It also indicates that 2% husbands were very caring about their children matters. It shows that 40% included both couple for child caring at home, 1% children were the responsibility of servants at home and 2% were in the caring hands of their mother in-laws.

Pick and drop is another variable. The data shows that 54% represent that their kids were not at the age of school going, 17% respondents said that they personally pick and drop their children by their own self, 22% husband pick and drop their children, 7% parents both take the responsibility of their pick and drop. The table also shows 3.4% fathers in-law provide pick and drop service to their grand children to school and 25% families had their own drivers to pick and drop the kids to schools. The another variable is responsibility of homework. It indicates that 48% respondents teach their kids themselves, 4% husbands were responsible for helping kids in their homework, 12% includes in the category of both, where husband and wife both help their children in homework tasks and 8% families had tutors for their children.

Caring during illness is another variable which shows parents' responsibilities towards their children. It indicates that 35% respondents were responsible when kids were not feeling well, 2% husbands were responsible, 55% indicates both. This indicates that couple with mutual understanding can share their responsibilities towards their children. Submission of fee is another variable. The data shows that 14% indicates that respondent herself submits the fee of their children, 36% by their husband, 13% include both category, 5% father in-laws were responsible and 6% shows family servants were responsible for the fee submission.

Expenditure of food and clothing is another variable. The data indicates that 10% respondent were responsible for food and clothing expenditure, 67% husbands were responsible, 55% indicates both category. The recreational activities is another important indicator. It shows that 57% respondents viewed both husband and wife are jointly responsible for the recreational activities of their children, 26% indicates husbands, 5% shows yourself and 2% father in-laws were responsible for the recreational activities of their grand kids.

4.4.4 Preferred Family System:-

The preferred family system shows the preference of the couple towards their family size.

Table 4.4.4 Preferred Family System

Variable	Number	Percentage
Preferred Family System		
One child	2	1.0
Two Children	96	47.1
Three children	85	41.7
More than three children	21	10.3
Total	204	100.0

Table 4.4.4 shows the preferred family size. The data indicates that 1% indicates one child as their preferred family size. It also indicates that 47% said two children. Mostly families preferred this family size because small families can provide full attention towards their children. The table shows that 42% families preferred three children family. This family size is also included in small family size and is an idealized size of family. The data shows that 10% shows more than three children in a family. This indicates that now family control programs are successful in Pakistani society and it brings changes in the attitudes of people.

4.4.5 Nature of Respondent's Relationship With Husband:-

The nature of the relationship between the spouse shows healthy relationship and close bond between the family members. The relationship is always based on mutual understanding and cooperation. When couple understand each others point of view, they lead towards

good and healthy relationship. This healthy relationship further leads towards the good development of their children and family.

Table 4.4.5 Nature of Husband Wife Relationship

Variable	Strongly Agree	Agree	No opinion	Strongly Disagree	Total	Ranking	Mean	Median	Mode
Percentage (Number)									
He is very Responsible	77.0(157)	20.1(41)	3.0(6)	-	100.0 (204)	I	1.27	1.00	1
Take care of yourself	60.0(124)	37.3(76)	2.0(4)	-	100.0 (204)	II	1.47	1.00	1
Concern with household matters	56.4(115)	41.2(84)		2.5(5)	100.0 (204)	IV	1.48	1.00	1
Take care of children	58.8(120)	39.7(81)	1.5(3)	-	100.0 (204)	III	1.44	1.00	1
Give importance to your views and ideas	56.4(115)	42.2(86)	-	-	100.0 (204)	V	1.50	1.00	1

The table 4.4.5 includes different statements related to the nature of relationship between husband and wife. The first statement is about the husbands responsible behaviour. The data shows that 77% wives were strongly agree, that their husbands were very responsible towards their family matters. It also indicates that 20% were agree, three percent were of no opinion and 0.5% disagreed the statement. Another statement related to the relationship is, taking of self care. It shows that 61% were strongly agree, 37% were agreeing, 1.5% were of no opinion, 1% are included in the category of strongly disagree. Respondents concern with

household matters is another indicator. The data shows that 57% were strongly agreed, 41% were agree, 3% were disagree from the given statement. Taking children care is another indicator. It includes that 59% were strongly agreeing, 40% were agree, 1% were of no opinion about the statement and 1% were disagree with the statement.

The table also indicates the ranking of the statements. Majority respondents mention that the first statement, which "husbands are very responsible" rank as first. The mean of the statement is 1.27, median is 1.0 and mode is 1. Take care of yourself is consider as second in ranking. The mean of the statement is 1.47, median is 1.0 and mode is 1. The Take care of children is ranked as third and the mean of the statement is 1.48, median is 1.0 and mode is 1. Concern about household matters is at fourth in ranking and the mean of the statement is 1.50, median is 1.0 and mode is 1. Give importance to views and ideas is consider as fifth in ranking. The mean of the statement is 1.50, median is 1.0 and mode is 1.

4.4.5.1 Reliability Instrument used for husband wife relationship

Alpha reliability instrument used for husband wife relationship (n=204)

N	N Items	Alpha Reliability
204	5	0.857

The alpha reliability test applied on question used for husband wife relationship that indicates the reliability of question is satisfied and it can be used for final research.

4.4.5.2 Nature of Respondent Relationship with Husband

Categories	Numbers	Percentage
Low	6	2.9
Medium	115	56.4
High	83	40.7
Total	97	100.0

The above table is the outcome of the matrix question which was developed to explore the nature of respondent's relationship with husband. The question included five statement as indicated in uni-variate analysis on page 69. The statement were divided into the categories of low, medium and high. The table indicates the respondent opinion about the above mention statements in three categories. According to the table 41 percent respondent had high consent with the statement, 51 percent had medium and 3 percent had low opinion about the statement.

4.5 SOCIAL AUTONOMY:-

Social autonomy is another main variable related to the changing power relation. It includes family decision, amount for house hold as well as amount for personal expenditure given by their husbands, activities in free time, participation in social activities, discussion with spouse related to the different activities and also mobility. These all are the different indicators of social autonomy.

4.5.1 Family Decisions:-

Family decisions are usually taken by the male members of the family, but now the trends are changing due to education and modern technology.

These changes are also visible in the structure and pattern of the family of our society. The female members of the family have got a good decision-making power in household matters due to the good education and other factors.

Table 4.5.1 Family Decisions

Variable	Number	Percentage
Mostly who takes Family Decisions		
Both	128	67.2
Husband	27	13.2
Family elders	49	24.0
Total	. 204	100.0

Table 4.5.1 is about the family decisions. It includes three categories. The table shows that 67% shows that family decision were taken by the both spouse, 13% indicated that husbands had authority to make family decisions and 24% mentioned that family decision were made by the elders of the family. The table reveals the majority of the respondents take family-decisions with mutual concerns. It indicates the couples' mutual understanding and cooperative attitude.

4.5.2 Amount of Expenditure Given by Husbands:-

Amount for expenditure involves two types of expenditures. Household expenditures and personal expenditures.

Table 5.4.2 Amount of Expenditure Given by Husbands

Variable	Number	Percentage
Husband gives you specific amount for household expenditure		
Yes	144	70.6
No	60	29.4
Total	204	100.0
Amount for household expenditure		
No Amount given	60	30.9
15000-25000	23.	11.3
25001-35000	20	9.8
35001 and above	101	49.5
Total	204	100.0
Mean 37995.10	Standard Deviation 32123.606	
Husband gives you specific amount for personal expenditure		
Yes	150	73.5
No	54	26.5
Total	204	100.0
Amount for personal expenditure		
No amount given	54	26.5
2000-5000	69	33.8
5001-10000	62	30.4
10001 and above	19	9.3
Total	204	100.0
Mean 5946.08	Standard Deviation 5102.113	

Household expenditures included all the budget of these related to the household matters. This table shows the amount given to the wives for the household expenditures. Personal expenditures shows the money given to wives for their own expenditures like clothing and buying accessories.

The table 4.5.2 mentioned the amount for different expenditures. The table indicates the amount for the household expenditure given by the husband. It shows that 29 % respondents got no amount for the household expenditure and almost 71 % were getting any amount for household expenditures. The table also mentions the amount which was taken by the respondents. It shows that 11 percent respondents were getting 15000-25000 each month for the expenditures of household, 10 % were getting the amount in the range of 25001-35000 and 50 percent were included in the category of 35001 and above money, each month for the expenditures of household. This shows that mostly females were getting some amount for the household expenditures which indicates their participation in family matter. The table also mentioned the personal expenditure which was given by the husband. The table indicates that almost 74% said "yes" that they were getting some amount for their personal expenditures, and 27% said no about the amount for personal expenditure given by the husband per month. The table also indicates the money for each month. 34 % included the category of 2000-5000, 30 % were included in 5001-10000 and 9% were in 10001 and above category.

4.5.3 Husband's Accompany:-

Table 4.4.3 Husband's Accompany

Variable	Number	Percentage
Husband accompany you in leisure time		
Yes	201	98.5
No	3	1.5
Total	204	100.0

The table 4.4.3 indicates that husbands accompany the respondent in free hours. It shows that 99% respondents said "Yes" and almost 2% said "No". This shows that majority people spend their free hours with their family.

4.5.4 Time duration:-

This variable indicates that how much time couples spend with each other. This variable also shows the couple's mutual understanding.

Table 4.5.4 Time duration

Variable	Number	Percentage
How much time weekly spend with spouse		
No time for spouse	3	1.5
1-2 hours	15	7.4
2-3 hours	35	17.2
More than three hours	151	74.0
Total	204	100.0

Table 4.5.4 is about the time duration couple weekly spend with each other. It shows that 2% had a complain that their husbands had no time for them. It indicates that 7% includes in the category of 1-2 hours weekly, 17% said that they spend 2-3 hours weekly and 74% said they

spend more than three hours every week. This shows that majority of the people spend more than three hours weekly with spouse. In this time duration they discuss all the activities and plans of their life.

4.5.5 Shopping:-

The most favourite activity of women is shopping. This variable shows with whom she went for shopping, either she went alone, with husband or any other family member. It also indicates the authority of mobility of a female.

Table 4.5.5 Shopping

Variable	Number	Percentage
Accompany during shopping		
Alone	30	14.7
Husband	124	60.8
In-laws	29	14.2
Friends	7	3.4
Mother	7	3.4
Daughter	4	2.0
Sister	3	1.5
Total	204	100.0
Husbands accompany duration shopping		
Often	127	62.3
Rarely	66	32.4
Never	11	5.4
Total	204	100.0

Table 4.5.5 explain that with whom women went for shopping. It also indicates that she needs any permission to go out for shopping. The question was about the company during shopping, 15% women went for shopping alone. The table shows that 61% women went out for shopping with their husbands. Almost 4% women went with mothers or with their friends for shopping and 2% went with their sisters for the purpose of shopping. The table shows that, commonly married women went out for shopping with their husbands

4.5.6 Leisure Time Activities:-

The table indicates the free time activities of the respondents. It includes different activities like going on shopping, visiting club, net chatting. Reading books, calling family members, mobile messaging etc. This explains the variety of activities which upper class women perform in their free times.

Table 4.5.6 Activities in Leisure Time

Variable	Number	Percentage
Leisure time activities		
Going for shopping	18	8.8
Visiting club	13	6.4
Gardening	20	9.8
Watching TV	77	37.7
Gossips with friends	6	2.9
Net chatting	6	2.9
Calling family members	42	20.6
Mobile messaging	10	4.9

Reading books	12	5.5
Total	204	100.0

The table 4.4.6 explains that 9% women went for shopping when they got time as every one knows that shopping is the most favourite activity for the women but this statement is going wrong in this research study. Almost 7% females holding the membership of any club near to their houses and they spend their free time in the club. The shows that 10 % women spend free time in gardening, 38% women spend time in watching TV, almost 3% were interested in net chatting or with gossips with their friends, 21% women spend time in calling family members. Almost 6% spend time in text messaging, 5% spend time in reading books. These were few activities performed by women in their leisure time. These free time activities shows that women were involvement in different activities which shows their participation in social matters of live. These kinds of participation in different activities develop women abilities and grooms them as helpful member of the society.

4.5.7 Participation In Social Activities:-

Participation in different activities shows that how much women are actively involved in social activities. These include different types of activities, like outing, hoteling, participated in official dinners, visiting friends' homes and participation in other social gatherings.

Table 4.5.7 Participation In Social Activities

Variable	Frequency	Rarely	Never	Total
Percentage (Number)				
Outing	75.5(154)	22.1(45)	2.5(5)	100.0(204)
Hoteling	58.3(119)	34.3(70)	7.4(15)	100.0(204)
Official Dinner	39.2(80)	30.4(62)	30.4(62)	100.0(204)
Visit your friends home	57.4(117)	36.3(74)	6.4(14)	100.0(204)
Participation in social gatherings	66.7(136)	29.4(60)	3.9(8)	100.0(204)

Table 4.5.7 explained the participation of couple in different social activities. The table indicates that 76% frequently went on outing, 22% shows rarely and 3% said never. It shows that most families went for outing and refresh their minds. The table also explain that 58% frequently went for hoteling, 34% said rarely and 7% never went for hoteling. It includes that 39% attend frequent official dinners, 30% said rarely and 30% said never about the official dinners. Visiting club is another indicator of participating in social gatherings. Individuals meet with different kinds of people which help him/her to develop their selves. The table indicates that 57% visit club frequently, 36 said rarely and 6% said never. Participation in social gathering is another indicator. It shows that 67% said for frequently participation in social gatherings, 30% said rarely and 4% totally disagreed.

4.5.8 Driving:-

Driving is also the indicator of empowerment. It shows that how much women is independent and go outside at her own. Today driving is very essential for every individual either the individual is male or female. Now every society of the world is moving towards social change and progress. Mostly women are dependent on the male members of the family, but because of education this trend is changing. Women are working in the house as well as in the offices. For this purpose of going out on their own, driving is very important. This develops a sense of responsibility and have a power of mobility too.

Table 4.5.8 Driving

Variable	Number	Percentage
Driving		
Yes	127	62.3
No	77	37.7
Total	204	100.0
Confronted with an accident		
Don't know driving	77	37.7
Yes	84	41.2
No	43	21.1
Total	204	100.0
Husband reaction towards accident		
Don't know accident/ never confronted an accident	120	58.8
Very harsh attitude	2	1.0
Its ok(accident can be happen)	72	35.3
Forbidden to drive again	11	5.4
Total	204	100.0

The table 4.4.8 is about driving. 62% women know how to drive and go out to perform different duties related to their family. This indicates that the Pakistani society is moving towards development. The data indicates that 8% said that they don't know how to drive. The table also indicates that respondents confronted accidents. 41% said that they confronted an accident and 21.1% said that they never confronted any accident. The table also mentioned the reaction of their husbands after an accident. It explains that 1% faced harsh attitude from their husbands, 35% said that accident can happen, and almost 6% respondents said they were not allowed for driving in future.

4.5.9 Discussion on Different Matters:-

Frequently discussed topics show the relationship between the spouse. It shows that how much close association exists between spouse, either they discuss all the issues or not. It includes different topics such as work related activities, children activities and issues, future plans about life, different news about community.

Table 4.5.9 Discussion on different matters

Variable	Frequently	Rarely	Never	Total
	Percentage(Number)			
Work related activities	75(154)	19.6(40)	4.9(10)	100.0(204)
Children activities/issues	87.7(40)	6.4(13)	5.9(12)	100.0(204)
Futures plans	90.2(184)	7.4(2.5)	2.5(5)	100.0(204)
Community gossips/news	76.0(155)	21.6(44)	2.5(5)	100.0(204)
Discussion on family issues	88.2(180)	10.3(21)	1.5(3)	100.0(204)
Discussion about household matters	88.7(181)	10.3(21)	1.0(3)	100.0(204)

The table 4.5.9 indicates about the frequent discussed topics between spouse. Almost 76% respondents said that they frequently discussed work related activities. The table shows that 20% said rarely and 5% said never. Another topic was children related activities. It indicates that 87% discuss children activities very frequently, 6% said rarely and 6% said never discuss about children activities. The table also indicates future plan about life. It shows that 90% respondents said that they frequently discuss future plans, 7% said rarely and 3% indicates never. The table mention that 76% respondents said that they frequently discuss community gossip and news, 22% said rarely and 3% said never. The table explains that 88% respondents indicate that they frequently discuss family issues, 10% mentioned rarely and 2% said never. The another indicator was discussion about household matters. It explains that 89% respondents said that they frequently discuss house- hold matters with spouse, 10% respondents said rarely and 1% said never.

4.5.10 Freedom of Mobility:-

The variable freedom of mobility indicates the freedom of individual movement in a society. This table indicates the power and authority of going outside on her own.

Table 4.5.10 Freedom of Mobility

Variable	Strongly Agree	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Total	Ranking	Mean	Median	Mode
Percentage (Number)									
Go out at your own	67.2(137)	26.0(53)	3.4(7)	3.4(7)	100.0 (204)	I	1.43	1.00	1
Visit friends home	46.1(94)	40.7(83)	6.4(13)	6.9(14)	100.0 (204)	III	1.75	2.00	1
Free to visit other cities to attend social gatherings	36.3(74)	32.8(67)	15.7(32)	14.7(31)	100.0 (204)	V	2.13	2.00	1
Allow to attend parties in late evening	41.2(84)	25.2(52)	14.7(30)	18.7(38)	100.0 (204)	IV	2.14	2.00	1
Allow to visit relatives home	58.3(119)	39.7(81)	1(0.5)	1.5(3)	100.0 (204)	II	2.14	2.00	1

The table 4.5.10 describes the freedom of mobility. The table shows that 67% respondents were strongly agreed that they can go outside on their own, 26% were agree, 3% had no opinion and 3% were disagree. The another statement is about visiting friends home. It indicates that 46% respondents said that they were strongly agree with the statement, 41 respondent mention agree, 6% had no opinion and almost 7% were disagree about visiting friends home. The another statement is about visiting other cities to attend social gatherings. It shows that 36% respondents were strongly agree, 33% respondent were agree 16% had no opinion, and 15% were disagree with the statement. The another indicator of mobility was to attend parties in the late evening. The table explains that 41% were strongly agree, 25% were agree, 15% had no opinion, and 18% were disagree. Another statement is about visiting relatives home.

58% respondents mention strongly agree, 40% were agree, 1% had no opinion, 2% were disagree. The table shows that most of the women have freedom of mobility.

The table also indicates the ranking of the statements. Majority respondents mention that the first statement, which is "go out side at your own" rank as first. The mean of the statement is 1.43, median is 1.0 and mode is 1. The second statement in ranking is "Allow to visit relatives home". The mean of the statement is 2.14, median is 2.0 and mode is 1. Visit friends home is at third place in ranking. The mean of the statement is 1.75, median is 2.0 and mode is 1. The statement at fourth place in ranking is "Allow to attend parties in late evening". The mean of the statement is 2.14, median is 2.0 and mode is 1. Free to visit other cities to attend social gatherings is at fifth place. The mean of the statement is 2.13, median is 2.0 and mode is 1.

4.5.10.1 Reliability Instrument used for freedom of mobility

Alpha reliability instrument used for freedom mobility (n=204)

N	N Items	Alpha Reliability
204	5	0.835

The alpha reliability test applied on question used for freedom of mobility that indicates the reliability of question is satisfied and it can be used for final research.

4.5.10.2 Freedom of Women's Mobility

Categories	Numbers	Percentage
Low	23	32.4
Medium	115	56.4
High	66	11.3
Total	204	100.0

The above table is the outcome of the matrix question which was developed to explore the women's freedom of mobility. The question included five statement as indicated in uni-variate analysis on page 80. The statement were divided into the categories of low, medium and high. The table indicates the respondent opinion about the above mention statements in three categories. According to the table 11 percent respondent had high consent with the statement, 56 percent had medium and 32 percent had low opinion about the statement.

4.6 Economic Autonomy

Economic autonomy is another major variable which indicates the women's power and authority in household matters. It includes different variables such as profession of the respondents, participation in economic matters related to household like buying or selling of property etc.

4.6.1 Professional Working Experience:-

Table 4.6.1 Professional Working Experience:-

Variable	Number	Percentage
Currently Working		
Yes	73	35.8
No	131	64.2
Total	204	100.0
Profession		
Not working	131	64.2
Teacher	33	16.2
Doctor	15	7.4
Government Job	2	1.0
Private job	15	7.4
Businesswomen	8	3.9
Total	204	100.0
Salary		
Not working	131	64.2
10000-50000	67	32.7
50001 and above	6	3.4
Total	204	100.0

The table 4.6.2 indicates the professional status of the respondents. The table shows that 35% respondents indicate "yes" that they were currently working and 64% said "no". It includes 16% teachers, 7% respondents were doctors, 1% in government job, 7% were in private job, and almost 4% were businesswomen. The table also includes their monthly earning from their profession. It shows that 33% includes in the category of

10000-50000 per month and 3% respondents were included in the category of 50001 and above.

4.6.2 Past Working Experience

Table 4.6.2 Past Working Experience

Variable	Number	Percentage
Past working experience		
Currently working	73	35.8
Yes(Worked in past)	49	24.0
No(Never worked)	81	39.7
Total	204	100.0
Reason to left job		
None	155	76
Husband not in favour	3	1.5
In-laws not in favour	7	3.4
Martial responsibilities	39	18.1
Total	204	100.0

Those respondents who are not currently working, were asked about past working experience. The table explains that 24% respondent said “yes” that they were in past and 39% respondent said “no”. The table also mentions the reasons of leaving the jobs. It shows that 2% respondents said that their husbands were not in the favour, 3% respondent mention that their in-laws were not in their job’s favour of doing jobs and 18% respondent left job because of their marital duties. The table shows that most women left job because of their marital responsibilities.

4.6.3 Economic Liberty

Economic liberty is another major variable of this research study. It includes the economic freedom of women in her family. It shows the liberty and authority of women in taking economic decisions of their home.

Table 4.6.3 Economic Liberty of Women

Variable	Strongly Agree	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Total	Ranking	Mean	Median	Mode
Percentage (Number)									
Free to spend money	78.4(160)	19.6(40)	0.5(1)	1.5(3)	100.0 (204)	I	1.25	1.00	1
Family members consult you on economic matters of the family	60.3(123)	33.3(69)	2.0(4)	3.9(8)	100.0 (204)	IV	1.30	1.00	1
Free to decide spending of your saving	73.0(149)	24.0(49)	2.9(6)	-	100.0 (204)	III	1.30	1.00	1
Economic independence allow freedom of choice	74(151)	23.5(48)	2.5(5)	-	100.0 (204)	II	1.28	1.00	1
Economic independence is essential for gender equality	69.1(141)	27.0(55)	3.9(8)	-	100.0 (204)	IV	1.35	1.00	1

The table describes the economic liberty of a female in the family. The first variable is free to spend money. The table shows that 78% respondents were strongly agree, 20% were agree, 1% had no opinion and 2% were disagree with the statement. Family members consult on

economic matters of family is another variable of economic liberty. It shows that 60% respondents said that they were strongly agree, 33% indicates agree, 2% had no opinion and 4% were disagree. Another variable is free to decide to spend saving. The data indicates 73% respondents were strongly agree, 24% were agree, and 3% had no opinion. Economic independence allows freedom of choice is an other important variable. The table explains that 74% respondents were strongly agree, 24% were agree and 3% had no opinion. Another variable is economic independence which is essential for gender equality. It shows that 69% respondents were strongly agree, 27% were agree and 4% had no opinion about the statement.

The table also indicates the ranking of the statements. Majority respondents mention that the first statement, which is "Free to spend money" rank as first. The mean of the statement is 1.25, median is 1.0 and mode is 1. Economic independence allow freedom of choice is at second in ranking. The mean of the statement is 1.28, median is 1.0 and mode is 1. Third in ranking is "free to decide spending of your saving". The mean of the statement is 1.30, median is 1.0 and mode is 1. The statement, economic independence is essential for gender equality, is at fourth in ranking. The mean of the statement is 1.35, median is 1.0 and mode is 1. The statement at fifth position is, "family members consult you on economic matters". The mean of the statement is 1.50, median is 1.0 and mode is 1.

4.6.3.1 Reliability Instrument used for Economic Liberty

Alpha reliability instrument used for economic liberty of women (n=204)

N	N Items	Alpha Reliability
204	5	0.773

The alpha reliability test applied on question used for economic liberty of women that indicates the reliability of question is satisfied and it can be used for final research.

4.6.3.2 Women Economic Liberty

Categories	Numbers	Percentage
Low	3	1.5
Medium	66	32.4
High	135	66.2
Total	204	100.0

The above table is the outcome of the matrix question which was developed to explore the women's economic liberty. The question included five statement as indicated in uni-variate analysis on page 85. The statement were divided into the categories of low, medium and high. The table indicates the respondent opinion about the above mention statements in three categories. According to the table 66 percent respondent had high consent with the statement, 32 percent had medium and 2 percent had low opinion about the statement.

4.6.4 Joint Account:-

Elizebeth (2001) argues that "joint account is framed in terms of equal partnership that deliberately asides the entitlement of rights and the

attachment of equal value to the activities partners are engaged in".

According to Cheal (1993) that point joint account assumes a natural identity of interest between husband and wife.

Table 4.6.4 Joint Account

Variable	Number	Percentage
Joint account with husband		
Yes	43	21.1
No	161	78.9
Total	204	100.0
Normally draw money		
Don't have joint account	161	78.9
Yourself	5	2.5
Husband	15	7.4
Both	23	11.3
Total	204	100.0

The table 4.6.3 is about the joint account with spouse. It shows that 21% respondent said "yes" that they had joint account with their husband, and 79% respondents said "no". Approximately, 3% respondents draw money from the account by themselves. It indicates that 8% husbands draw money from the joint account and 11% indicates that both husband and wife draw money from their joint account.

4.6.5 Participation in Decisions of Economic Matters:-

Participation in economic decision of household matter shows the power of women in family relation. The table show that now the situation is

changing and women belong to upper class were participating in the economic matters.

Table 4.6.5 Participation in decisions of economic matters

Variables	Both	Husband	Yourself	Family Elders	Total
	Percentage(Number)				
Buying accessories for home	75.5 (154)	3.9(8)	36(17.6)	2.9(6)	100.0 (204)
Decision about children educational matters	52(106)	10.3(21)	37.7(77)	-	100.0 (204)
Decision about property matters	57.8 (118)	49.5(61)	2.5(2)	11.3(23)	100.0 (204)
Payment of all household bills	23.5(48)	31.4(64)	34.3(70)	10.8(22)	100.0 (204)
Kitchen expenditures	19.1(39)	8.8(18)	58.3(118)	13.7(28)	100.0 (204)

The table 4.6.4 is about the economic decision at home. It includes different variables to know the exact situation of responsibility of economic decisions at home. The first variable is buying accessories for home. It shows that 76% respondents mentioned that both husband and wife were responsible. The data mention that 8% respondent said husbands were responsible, 6% respondents indicate that family elders were responsible and 18 % respondents mentioned that they were responsible for buying accessories for home. Another variable is decision about children educational matters. The data explains that 52% respondents mentioned that both were responsible for the educational decisions of their children, 10% respondents indicated husbands as responsible, 1% mentioned family elders and 38% respondent mention that they were responsible for the educational decisions of their children.

Decision about property matters is another variable, 59% respondents indicated that they both were responsible, 30% respondents said husbands were responsible, 1% respondents indicated that they themselves and 11% respondents mentioned family elders were responsible. Payment of all household bills is another statement, 24% respondents indicated both, 31% respondents mentioned husbands were responsible, 34% respondents mentioned that they were responsible and 11% respondents mentioned family elders were responsible for all household bills. Kitchen expenditure is another variable, 19% respondents mentioned both were responsible, 9% respondents said husbands were responsible, 58% respondents said that they were responsible for all kitchen expenditures and 14% said that family elders were responsible for kitchen expenditures.

4.7 Relationships with Mothers In-law:-

The most powerful relationship in family is the relationship of mother in-law and daughter in-law, but when mother in-law and daughter in-law does not accept each other, this beautiful relationship loses its beauty and attraction. It creates conflicts within the family which sometimes cause dangerous decisions. But now the trends of society are changing. With the passage of time and modernization, this relationship is also improving and changing.

4.7.1 Preferred Family System:-

Table 4.6.1 Preferred Family System

Variable	Number	Percentage
Preferred Family System		
Nuclear family	170	83.3
Joint family	34	16.7
Total	204	100.0

Table 4.7.1 describe about the preferred family system. The table shows that 83% respondents preferred nuclear family system and 17% respondents indicated joint family as their preferred family system. The table shows that majority respondents like nuclear family system. There are many reasons for this preferred family system. They shared that their life is more comfortable and they get a decision-making power in the nuclear family.

4.7.2 Nuclear Family system:-

Table 4.7.2 Opinion About Nuclear Family system

Variable	Strongly Agree	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Total	Ranking	Mean	Median	Mode
Percentage (Number)									
In nuclear family couple enjoy life	77(157)	19.6(40)	2.5(5)	1.0(2)	100.0 (204)	I	1.27	1.00	1
Life is more comfortable in nuclear family system	61.3(125)	25(51)	5.4(11)	8.3(17)	100.0 (204)	V	1.61	1.00	1
There is an independent life in nuclear family system	63.2(129)	27.9(57)	4.9(10)	3.9(8)	100.0 (204)	III	1.50	1.00	1
There is less restriction in nuclear family system	63.2(129)	26.5(54)	3.9(8)	6.4(13)	100.0 (204)	IV	1.53	1.00	1
In nuclear family couple have more decision making power	65.2(133)	29.4(60)	2.9(6)	2.5(5)	100.0 (204)	II	1.43	1.00	1
Couple living in nuclear family have good relations with in-laws	54.9(112)	21.6(44)	15.7(32)	4.9(10)	100.0 (204)	VI	1.79	1.00	1

The table 4.7.2 describes the opinion about the nuclear family system. It includes different statements which describe the opinion of the respondent about nuclear family setup. The first statement is, in nuclear family couples enjoy their lives. The table shows that 77% respondents were strongly agree, 20% were agree, 3% had no opinion and 1% disagreed with the statement. Another statement is, life is more comfortable in nuclear family. It also shows that 61% respondents were strongly agree,

25% were agree, 5% had no opinion and 8% were disagree with the statement.

There is an independent life in nuclear family system is another indicator, 63% respondents were strongly agree, 28% were agree, 5% had no opinion and 4% were disagree. Less restricted nuclear family system is another variable related to nuclear setup, 63.2 were strongly agree, 27% were agree, 4% had no opinion and 6% were disagree. Another statement is about the more decision making power in nuclear family system. It explains 65% respondents were strongly agree, 29% were agree, 3% had no opinion and 3% were disagreed with the statement. Couple living in nuclear family have good relations with in-laws is another statement, 55% were strongly agree, 22% were agree, 16% had no opinion, 5% were disagree and 3% were strongly disagree with the statement. The table shows that majority of the respondents favoured nuclear family setup. It indicates that traditional family setup is changing.

The table also indicates the ranking of the statements. Majority respondents mention that the first statement, which is "In nuclear family system couple enjoy life" rank as first. The mean of the statement is 1.27, median is 1.0 and mode is 1. In nuclear family couple have more decision making power is second in ranking, which shows that couples have more authority to make independent decision about family matter. The mean of the statement is 1.43, median is 1.0 and mode is 1. There is independent life in nuclear family system is ranked as third. It explains that mostly

respondent preferred to live in nuclear family. The mean of the statement is 1.50, median is 1.0 and mode is 1. The statement “there is less restriction in the nuclear family” is ranked at fourth position. The mean of the statement is 1.53, median is 1.0 and mode is 1. Life is more comfortable in the nuclear family system, ranked as fifth. The mean of the statement is 1.61, median is 1.0 and mode is 1. The statement “couples living in nuclear family have good relations with in-laws” is ranked as sixth. The mean of the statement is 1.79, median is 1.0 and mode is 1.

4.7.2.1 Reliability Instrument used for nuclear family system

Alpha reliability instrument used for nuclear family system (n=204)

N	N Items	Alpha Reliability
204	6	0.904

The alpha reliability test applied on question used for nuclear family system that indicates the reliability of question is satisfied and it can be used for final research.

4.7.2.2 Point of view About Nuclear Family System

Categories	Numbers	Percentage
Low	11	5.4
Medium	29	14.2
High	164	80.4
Total	204	100.0

The above table is the outcome of the matrix question which was developed to explore the opinion about the nuclear family system. The question included six statement as indicated in uni-variate analysis on

page 90. The statement were divided into the categories of low, medium and high. The table indicates the respondent opinion about the above mention statements in three categories. According to the table 80 percent respondent had high consent with the statement, 14 percent had medium and 5 percent had low opinion about the statement.

4.7.3 Behaviour:-

Table 4.7.3 Behaviour

Variable	Number	Percentage
Behaviour of mother in-law in terms of following		
Friendly	30	14.7
Kind	72	35.3
Cooperative	82	40.2
Indifferent	20	9.8
Total	204	100.0
Dominant position in family		
I am dominant	11	5.4
Mother in-law is dominant	51	25.0
We both are equal in relation	126	61.8
Indifferent	16	7.8
Total	204	100.0

Table 4.7.3 indicates the behaviour of mothers in-law with the respondent. The table explains that 15% respondent indicated that they had friendly relations, 35% were having kind relations, 40% had cooperative, and 20 % indicated indifferent attitude. The table also describes the dominant position in the family. The data shows that 5% respondents said that they

were dominant, 25% mentioned mothers in-law were dominant attitude, 62% said that both are equal in relationship and 8% mentioned indifferent attitude.

4.7.4 Frequently Discussed Topics with Mothers in-law:-

Table 4.7.4 Frequently Discussed Topics with Mother in-law

Variable	Number	Percentage
Discussion about shopping		
Frequently	128	62.7
Rarely	76	36.1
Total	204	100.0
Kids educational matters		
Frequently	76	37.3
Rarely	79	38.7
Never	48	24.0
Total	204	100.0
Family marriage ceremonies		
Frequently	158	77.5
Rarely	36	17.6
Never	10	4.9
Total	204	100.0
Family health issues		
Frequently	141	69.1
Rarely	56	27.4
Total	204	100.0
Social gathering discussion		
Frequently	148	72.5
Rarely	56	27.4

Total	204	100.0
Household matters		
Frequently	147	72.1
Rarely	48	23.5
Never	9	4.4
Total	204	100.0

The table 4.7.4 is about the frequently discussed topics between mothers in-law and daughters in-law. The table explains that 63% respondents mentioned that they frequently discussed about shopping with mother in-law and 36% mentioned rarely . Kids education is another topic of discussion, 37% mentioned frequently, 39% said rarely and 24% respondents mentioned never.

The table mention that 78% respondents said that they frequently discussed about marriage ceremonies, 18% respondents mentioned rarely and 5% respondents said never. Family health issues is another topic, 69% respondents said that they frequently discuss family health issues, and 27% said rarely. Social gathering discussion is another topic of discussion, 73% respondents mentioned that they frequently discuss about social gathering, and 27% said rarely. Household matters is another topic of discussion, 72% respondents mentioned frequently, 24% said rarely and 4% said never.

4.7.5 Mother in-law free time activities

Table 4.7.5 Free Time Activities of Mother in-law

Variable	Number	Percentage
Mother in-law free time activities		
Going for shopping	20	9.8
Spending time with family members	64	31.4
Going with friends	16	7.8
Going in social gatherings	18	8.8
Spending time with kids	10	4.9
Calling to daughters	15	7.4
Spending time in prayers	18	8.8
Watching TV	35	17.2
Reading books	2	1.0
Gardening	4	2.0
Total	204	100.0

The table also describes the free time activities of mother in-laws. The table shows that 10% went for shopping in their free time, 31% spend their time with family, 8% mentioned that they spend time with friends, 9% went in social gatherings in free time, 5% spend time with kids, 7% spend time in making calls their daughters, 9% spend time in prayers, 17% in watching TV, 1% in reading books and 2% spend time in gardening.

4.7.6 Distribution of the respondent by the frequency of harsh discussion with mother in-law

Table 4.7.6 Harsh Discussion with Mother in-law

Variable	Number	Percentage
Ever encounter harsh discussion with Mother in-law.		
Yes	137	67.2
No	67	32.8
Total	204	100.0
Frequency of harsh discussion		
Never	67	32.8
Frequently	5	2.5
Rarely	51	25.0
Sometimes	81	39.7
Total	204	100.0

The table 4.7.7 is about the harsh discussion with mother in-law. 67% respondents mentioned yes they confront harsh discussion with their mothers in-law and 33% respondents said no they never confront harsh discussion with their mothers in-law. The table also indicates the frequency of harsh discussion. 3% respondents mentioned frequently harsh discussion with mother in-laws, 25% said rarely, 39% said some times.

4.7.7 Point of View about Female participation:-

Table 4.7.7 Opinion of the respondents about female participation

Variable	Strongly Agree	Agree	No opinion	Disagree	Total	Ranking	Mean	Median	Mode
Percentage (Number)									
Women participate in economic activities	73.0(149)	21.1(43)	3.9(8)	2.0(4)	100.0 (204)	IV	1.36	1.00	1
Women should share economic burden of the family	67.2(137)	26.5(54)	3.9(8)	2.5(5)	100.0 (204)	V	1.42	1.00	1
Participation of women is essential in domestic matters	74.5(152)	25.0(51)	0.5(1)	-	100.0 (204)	III	1.25	1.00	1
Women needs participation in children matters	80.4(164)	19.6(40)	-	-	100.0 (204)	I	1.20	1.00	1
Involvement of women is important in all activities of family	78.9(161)	21.1(43)	-	-	100.0 (204)	II	1.21	1.00	1

The table 4.7.7 represent the point about female participation in the different activities of social life. The first statement is women participation in economic activities. The table shows that 73% respondents were strongly agree with the statement, 21% respondents were agree, 4% had no opinion and 2% were disagree about the female participation in economic activities. Another statement is about women should share economic burden of the family. The data indicates that 67%

respondents were strongly agree, 27% were agree, 4% had no opinion and 3% were disagree with the statement. Participation of women in domestic matters is another statement. It shows that 75% respondents were strongly agree, 51% respondents were agree and 1% had no opinion about the statement. The another statement is involvement of women in all the family activities. The table explains that 79% respondents were strongly agree, and 21% respondent were agree with the statement regarding female participation.

The table also indicates the ranking of the statements. Majority respondents mention that the first statement, which is "Women needs participation in children matters" rank as first. The mean of the statement is 1.20, median is 1.0 and mode is 1. Involvement of women is important in all the activities of family is ranked as second. The mean of the statement is 1.21, median is 1.0 and mode is 1. The statement "participation of women is essential in domestic matters" is ranked as third. The mean of the statement is 1.25, median is 1.0 and mode is 1. Women participate in economic activities is ranked as fourth. The mean of the statement is 1.36, median is 1.0 and mode is 1. women should share economic burden of family is ranked as fifth. The mean of the statement is 1.42, median is 1.0 and mode is 1.

4.7.7.1 Reliability Instrument used for female participation in social and economic matters

Alpha reliability instrument used for nuclear family system (n=204)

N	N Items	Alpha Reliability
204	5	0.765

The alpha reliability test applied on question used for female participation in social and economic matters that indicates the reliability of question is satisfied and it can be used for final research.

4.7.7.2 Opinion about Female Participation in Social and Economic Matters.

Categories	Numbers	Percentage
Low	34	16.7
High	170	83.3
Total	204	100.0

The above table is the outcome of the matrix question which was developed to explore the opinion about female participation in social and economic matters. The question included five statement as indicated in uni-variate analysis on page 97. The statement were divided into the categories of low, medium and high. The table indicates the respondent opinion about the above mention statements in three categories. According to the table 83 percent respondent had high consent with the statement and 17 had low opinion about the statement.

4.8 Section-2 Mother in-law

The topic is about the changing power relations in upper class families. In this research study, two spread questionnaires were developed, section-1 was for daughter in-laws and section-2 was for mother in-laws. By

conducting interviews from both respondents, study describe the situation and position of both respondents in the family and it explains how both female members are getting power in the family structure.

Table 4.8.1 Academic Qualification of the Mother in-law and their

Husbands

Variable	Number	Percentage
Mother in-law Educational level		
i. Illiterate	17	8.3
ii. Matric	85	41.7
iii. Intermediate	31	15.2
iv. Graduation and above	71	34.8
Total	204	100.0
Mean 10.68		Standard deviation 4.394
Father in-law Educational level		
i. Upto Intermediate	30	14.7
ii. Graduation	50	24.5
iii. Master and above	124	60.8
Total	204	100.0
Mean 15.10		Standard deviation 2.213

The table shows that majority of mother in-laws were also educated. It shows that 13% having the degree of master and above. Almost 71% mother in-laws were graduates and above. It also shows that 15.2% completed their education at intermediate level, 85% were matric and 8% were illiterate. The 33% were middle and intermediate and 24% were illiterate and having primary education. The mean education of mother in-

law was 10.68. The father in-law education shows that majority was highly educated. Almost 61% holds master and above degree. The table shows that 25% were graduates and 15% were completed their education at intermediate level.

4.8.2 Occupation

Table 4.7.2 Occupation

Variable	Number	Percentage
Occupation of the respondents husband		
Government officer	52	25.2
Private job	32	15.7
Businessman	98	48.0
Army officer	21	10.3
Doctor	1	0.5
Total	204	100.0
Profession of the respondent		
Housewife	191	93.6
Teacher	8	3.9
Doctor	1	0.5
Businesswomen	4	2.0
Total	204	100.0

Occupational status of respondents husband(Mother in-laws) is also mention in the table. It shows that 26% were government employees, 16% were belong from private sector, 48% were businessman, 10% were army officers and 1% was doctor. . The table also explains in which professions they were currently working. The data shows that 4% were teachers, 1% was doctor and 2% were businesswomen.

4.8.3 Age

Table 4.8.3 Age

Variable	Number	Percentage
Current age of the respondent (Mother in-law)		
Up to 50 years	17	8.3
51-60 years	85	41.7
61-70 years	80	39.2
71 and above	22	10.8
Total	204	100.0
Mean 61.45		Standard Deviation 6.775
Age of the respondent at the time of marriage(Mother in-law)		
Up to 15 years	13	6.4
16-20 years	157	77.0
21 and above	34	16.0
Total	204	100.0
Mean 18.92		Standard Deviation 2.157
Current age of the respondent Husband (Mother in-law)		
Dead	52	25.2
47-57 years	20	9.8
58 and above	132	64.7
Total	204	100.0
Mean 48.28		Standard Deviation 28.901
Age of the respondent husband at the time of marriage(Mother in-law)		
Up to 20 years	24	11.8
21-25 years	146	71.6
26 and above	34	16.7
Total	204	100.0
Mean 23.25		Standard Deviation 2.659

This table also indicates the current age of the mother in-law, her age at the time of marriage and also her husband age at the time of marriage. This shows the changing trend of marriages. It indicates that 8% mother

in-laws belonging to upto 50 years of age, 42% were from 51-60 years of age, 39% belong to 61-70 years of age category. The data shows that 11% were included in the category of 71 and above age category. The table also mention the current age of father in-law (respondent husband), 265 were dead, 10% were at the age group of 47-57 years and 65% were at the age group of 57 and above. The table also mention age of the respondent husband (father in-laws) at the time of marriage. It shows that 12% respondent were upto 20 years of age at the time of marriage, 72% were 21-25 years of age at the time of marriage and 17% were at the age of 26 and above years of age group.

4.8.4 Number of Children:-

Table 4.8.4 Number of Children

Variable	Number	Percentage
Total number of children		
One	8	3.9
Two	55	27.1
More than two	141	69.1
Total	204	100.0
Number of married son(s)		
One	150	73.5
Two	32	15.7
More than two	22	10.8
Total	204	100.0
Number of married daughter(s)		
One	63	30.9
Two	63	30.4
More than two	41	20.1
None	38	18.6
Total	204	100.0
Daughter in-law(s) are living with you		
None	48	48.0
One	98	23.5
Two	48	4.9
More than two	10	23.5
Total	204	100.0

The table 4.8.4 is about the total number of children. It also includes the number of married sons and married daughters. The data shows that 3.9% families had one child, 27% had two children and 69% had more than two

children. It indicates that 74% had one married son, 16% had two and 11% had more than two married sons in a family. 31% had one married daughter, 30% had two, 20% had more than two married daughters and 19% had no married daughters. The data also mention that 48% daughters were living with their mother in-law, 24% shows two daughter in-laws were living with their mother in-laws, 5% had more than two daughters-in-law living with them.

4.8.5 Preferred Family System:-

Table 4.8.5 Preferred Family System:-

Variable	Number	Percentage
Preferred Family System		
Nuclear family	47	23.0
Joint family	157	77.0
Total	204	100.0

The table 4.7.5 describes the preferred family system. The data explains that 23% respondent (mother in-law) preferred nuclear family and 77% respondents mentioned joint family system as their preferred family system.

4.8.6 Life in a Joint Family After Marriage:-

Table 4.8.6 Life in a Joint Family After Marriage

Variable	Number	Percentage
Live in a Joint Family After Marriage		
Yes	168	82.4
No	36	17.6
Total	204	100.0
Behaviour of your mother in-law with you		
Good	167	81.9
Indifferent	25	12.3
Bad	12	5.5
Total	204	100.0
Relationship with your daughter in-law		
Cooperative	67	32.8
Kind	39	19.1
Friendly	89	43.6
Indifferent	9	4.4
Total	204	100.0

Table 4.8.6 describes about mothers-in-law experience of joint family ever in their lives. The data shows that 82% respondents lived in a joint family system after marriage and 18% respondent indicated no. The table also describes the respondent's relationship with her mother in-law. It indicates that 82% said that they had good relationship with their mothers in-laws. The data shows that 12% mention indifferent and 6% indicates bad. The table also explains the relation of the respondents with her

daughter in-law. It indicates that 33% respondents said that they had cooperative relationship with her daughter in-law. It shows that 19% respondents mentioned kind relationship with her daughter in-law(s), 44% said friendly and 4% said indifferent relationship with their daughter-in-law(s).

4.8.7 Taking care of Basic Needs:-

Table 4.8.7 Taking care of Basic Needs

Variable	Number	Percentage
Daughter in-law take care of Basic Needs		
Yes	188	92.2
No	16	7.8
Total	204	100.0

The table 4.8.7 is about taking care of mothers-in-law. The table mention that 92% respondents said yes that their daughter in-laws take care of their basic needs and 8% said no.

4.8.8 Topics of Discussion with Daughter-in-law(s):-

Table 4.8.8 Topics of Discussion with Daughter in-law(s)

Variable	Number	Percentage
Topics of Discussion with Daughter in-law(s)		
About shopping	9	4.4
About relatives	24	11.8
About domestic issues	140	68.9
Total	204	100.0

The table 4.8.8 is about topics which daughter in-law discuss with mother in-law. The table shows 4% respondents discuss shopping, 12% respondents mostly discuss about their relatives and 70% respondents discuss their domestic issues.

4.8.9 Decision about children marriage:-

Table 4.8.9 Marriage decision about children

Variable	Number	Percentage
Decision about children marriage		
Both	83	40.7
Yourself	20	9.8
Husband	21	10.3
Children consultation	80	39.0
Total	204	100.0

The table 4.8.9 indicates the decision about children marriage. 41% respondents indicated that both husband and wife jointly take the decision of their children marriage, 10% respondents mentioned deciding by themselves. 10% respondents mentioned that their husband were responsible to take the decision of their children marriage and 39% respondents mentioned that children's consultation is important before making a final decision about their marriage.

4.8.10. Financial Power in Household Matters:-

Table 4.8.10 Financial Power in Household Matters

Variable	Number	Percentage
Financial Power in Household Matters		
Myself	14	6.9
My husband	80	39.2
Both	47	23.0
My son	51	25.0
My son and daughter in-law	12	5.9
Total	204	100.0

The table 4.8.10 is about the financial power in household matters. The table shows that 7% respondents mentioned that they had control over the financial matters of their home, 39% respondents mentioned that their husbands were responsible, 23% respondents mentioned that both husband-wife were responsible, 25% indicated that their sons were responsible and 6% respondent told that their son and daughters-in-law were responsible.

4.8.11 Getting Amount From Son For Personal Expenditure:-

Table 4.8.11 Getting Amount From Son For Personal Expenditure

Variable	Number	Percentage
Get Amount From Son For Personal Expenditure		
Yes	162	78.9
No	42	20.1
Total		
Amount Rs./- Month		
None	42	20.1
Up to 5000	91	44.6
5001-10000	54	26.5
10001-15000	12	5.9
15001 and above	47	23.0
Mean 12855.39	Standard Deviation 16321.430	
Reaction of daughter in-law for giving money		
None	42	20.6
Feel bad	6	2.9
Feel good	116	56.9
Indifferent	40	19.6
Total	204	100.0

The table 4.8.11 is about the amount that respondents got each month from her son for her personal expenditure. The table shows that 79% respondents said yes that they receive some amount for their personal expenditure from their sons. It also indicates that 20% respondent said no they do not receive any amount from their sons. The table also describes the amount. The data shows that 45% respondent get 5000 rupees per

month from their sons for their personal expenditures, 26% respondents indicates 5001-10000 per month, 6% respondents mentioned 10001-15000 each month and 23% respondents get 15001 and above rupees each month from their sons. The table also describes the reaction of their daughters-in-law. 57% respondents said that their daughters-in-law feel good, 3% respondents said that their daughters-in-law feel bad and 20% respondents indicated the indifferent response.

4.8.12 Allow Daughter in law to participate in the different activities:-

Table 4.8.12 Allow Daughter in law to participate in the different activities

Variable	Yes I Allowed	I don't allow	Don't need my permission	Total
Percentage(Number)				
Family social gatherings	70.6(144)	1.0(2)	28.4(58)	100.0(204)
Wearing own choices dress	54.4(111)	2.0(4)	43.6(89)	100.0(204)
Go for recreational activities	60.8(124)	2.9(6)	36.3(74)	100.0(204)
Allow to go parents home when desire	60.8(124)	2.9(6)	36.3(74)	100.0(204)
Attending friends gatherings	66.2(135)	2.9(6)	30.9(63)	100.0(204)

The table 4.8.9 is about participation of daughters-in-law in the different activities of life. Family social gathering is the variable, 71% respondents said yes they allow their daughter- in-laws to participate in family social gatherings, 1% mentioned that they do not allow and 28% said they do not need their permission. Wearing own choice dress is another variable. The table indicates that 54% respondents said yes they allow the daughters-in-laws without any restriction, 2% respondents said that they

4.9 Testing of Hypotheses:-

The study is about changing power relations in upper class family. The main objectives and goal of the research study along with the list of hypotheses were mentioned in the introduction chapter. The data was collected from three metropolitan cities of Pakistan. The purpose of the testing hypotheses was to check the relationship between the dependent variable and independent variable. Different test like chi-square, lamda, gamma were used to check the association between the variables.

Hypothesis: Family type determines the decision making in the family

Table 4.9.1 Family Type by Mostly Decisions Taken in the Family

Variables	Mostly decisions taken in family			
	Family Elders	Husband	Both	Total
Family Type	Percentage(Number)			
Joint	47.9 (46)	12.5 (12)	40.6 (38)	100.0 (97)
Nuclear Family	1.9 (2)	13.1 (14)	85.0(91)	100.0(107)
Total	23.5 (48)	13.2 (27)	63.2(129)	100.0 (204)
Chi-square: 67.363 Lambda: 0.120	DF: 4 Standard Error: 0.074		Significance level Approx. T: 3.729	(SL):0.000 SL: 0.000

There are three types of family systems in our society. That is, Joint and Nuclear family system. There is a strong association between family type and decisions taking in the family. The table shows that mostly decisions in the nuclear families were taken by the both husband and wife. They

take joint decisions about their lives.⁹⁷ and 107 percent of the respondents were living in the joint and nuclear families respectively. The table also shows that 24, 13 and 63 percent of the decisions related to family matters were taken by family elders, husbands and both husbands and wife respectively. This shows that the traditional attitude of males is changing and society is moving towards development. This shows that female members of the family are getting power in the decision making matters. It indicates that the couple have freedom to take their own decisions in the family setup. This shows that the traditional mind setup of the society is changing. The declining trend of extended family system was observed. It shows that the extended family system is ending in upper class families of Pakistan. Basically Pakistani society is male dominating society but this trend is changing. Husbands and wives both were jointly responsible to take decisions in family matters.

This upheld the hypothesis "Family type determines the decision making in the family". The value of chi-square and its significance level also verifies the hypothesis. It shows the association between the two variables i.e. the family type by the decision making in the family matters. The dependent variable i.e. responsibility of decision taken in the family was explored by three categories which were family elders, husband and both(husband and wife). The value of lambda is also significant which shows the association between two variables.

Hypothesis: Women education increase participation in decision making at household level.

Table 4.9.2 Education of the Respondent by Decision Taken in Family

Variables	Mostly decisions taken in family			
	Family Elders	Husband	Both	Total
	Percentage(Number)			
Family Type				
Upto Intermediate	11.8(4)	47.1(16)	41.2(14)	16.7(34)
Graduation	15.9(11)	36.2(25)	47.8(33)	33.8(69)
Master and Above	7.9(8)	21.8(22)	70.3(71)	49.5(101)
Total	57.8(118)	29.9(61)	11.3(23)	100.0 (204)
Chi-square: 14.041	DF: 4	Significance level	(SL):0.007	
Lambda: .354	Standard Error: .093	Approx. T: 3.556	SL: 0.000	

The table describe that education of the respondent by decision taken about property matters in family. Table shows that all the respondents were educated. Among them 17, 34, and 50 percent of the respondent were educated upto intermediate, Graduation and Master and above level of education, respectively. The table also shows that 58, 30 and 11 percent of the decisions about property matters were taken by family elders, husbands and both husband and wife jointly take decisions, respectively. Pakistan is a patriarchal society. Patriarchal system is deeply rooted in the

Table 4.9.3 Education of the respondent by knowing about driving

Variables	Knowing about Driving		
	Yes	No	Total
	Percentage(Number)		
Education of the Respondent			
Upto Intermediate	58.8(20)	41.2(14)	16.7(34)
Graduation	43.5(30)	56.5(39)	33.8(69)
Master and Above	25.7(26)	74.3(75)	49.5(101)
Total	57.8(118)	29.9(61)	100.0(204)
Chi-square: 13.636 Lambda: .432	DF: 2 Standard Error: .072	Significance level Approx. T: 3.760	(SL):0.001 SL: 0.000

The table shows education of the respondent by respondent know about driving. Table shows that all the respondents were educated. Among them 17, 34, and 50 percent of the respondent were educated upto intermediate, Graduation and Master and above level of education, respectively. The table also shows that 37 and 64 percent respondent (daughters in-law) have ability to know driven. It shows that females have freedom of mobility which indicates their empowerment. The society is moving towards change and female members of the family are sharing the

responsibility of household matters as well. So to know driving is very important to share the burden in house. Majority of females were working and to know driving is essential to perform all the responsibility in time. Mostly women pick and drop their children, went to markets to buy all glossary for their home.

The value of chi square is highly significant which shows the associations between the two variables i.e. education of the respondent by decision about property matters. The values of gamma are also high significance.

Table 4.9.4 Education of the respondent by currently working

Variable	Working status of the respondent		
	No	Yes	Total
Percentage(Number)			
Education of the Respondent			
Upto Intermediate	91.2(31)	8.8(3)	16.7(34)
Graduation	84.1(58)	15.9(11)	33.8(69)
Master and above	41.6(42)	58.4(59)	49.5(101)
Total	35.8(73)	64.2(131)	100.0(204)
Chi-square: 48.089 Gamma: - .760	DF:2 Standard Error: .072	Significance level Approx.T: -7.802	(SL): 0.000 SL: 0.000

The table describe the education of the respondent and working status of respondent. Table shows that all the respondents were educated. Among them 17, 34, and 50 percent of the respondent were educated upto intermediate, Graduation and Master and above level of education, respectively. The table also shows that 36 are not working and 64 percent

of the respondent were working. It indicates that education holds an important place to empower women. Education is tool which made women independent and build their own social position in family relations as well as in society. This social position made women strong to take independent decision related to household as well as their personal matters. The value of chi square is highly significant which shows the associations between the two variables i.e. education of the respondent by their profession. The value of gamma also confirms its association, which indicates that gamma is highly significance.

Table 4.9.5 Education of the Respondent by Marriage Decision

Variable	Decisions about Marriage			
	Parents	Parents with consultation of daughter	Yourself	Total
	Percentage(Number)			
Education of the Respondent				
Upto Intermediate	50.7(17)	44.1(15)	5.9(2)	16.7(34)
Graduation	27.5(19)	49.3(34)	23.2(16)	33.8(69)
Master and above	10.9(11)	29.7(79)	59.4(78)	49.5(101)
Total	23.0(47)	38.7(79)	38.2(78)	100.0(204)
Chi-square: 50.400 Gamma:- .440	DF:6 Standard Error: .093	Significance level Approx.T: -3.426	(SL): 0.000 SL: 0.001	

The table 4.8.7 is about education of the respondent by marriage decision.

Table shows that all the respondents were educated. Among them 17, 34, and 50 percent of the respondent were educated upto intermediate, Graduation and Master and above level of education, respectively. The table also shows that 23 percent decision were taken by parents, 39 percent decision were taken by parent and daughter consultation, 38 percent marriage decision were taken by the respondent herself. The table indicates that majority of the respondents take their marriage decision by their self.

The value of chi square verifies the hypothesis. It is highly significant which shows the association between the two variables i.e. education of the respondents by taking marriage decision. The values of gamma are also highly significant.

Hypothesis: Personal and family income also increase women participation in all the decision of family matters

Table 4.9.6 Personal Income of the respondent by decision taken

Variable	Decisions about property matters			
	Family elder	Husband	Both	Total
	Percentage(Number)			
Personal income of the Respondent				
Not currently working	15.3(20)	34.4(45)	50.4(66)	64.7(131)
10000-20000	5.0(1)	40.0(8)	55.0(11)	9.8(20)
20001-30000	4.8(1)	38.1(8)	57.1(12)	10.29(21)
30001 and above	3.1(1)	6.3(2)	90.6(29)	15.68(32)
Chi-square: 16.016 Gamma: .438	Df:6 Standard Error: .105	Significance level Approx.T:4.032	(SL):0.001 SL:0.000	

Table describe personal income of respondent by decision about property matters. It shows that 10 percent, 11 percent and 16 percent of the decision about property matters were taken by family elders, husbands and both husbands and wives respectively. It also indicates that the personal income of the respondent were started from 10000 and above, which indicates the power of women in the family relations. Personal income is another indicator of power which made women to participate in

all the activities of life. It shows that females were earning and that earning is supporting them to take the decision about property matters.

The upheld hypothesis "Personal and family income also increase women participation in all the decision of family matters" The value of chi square verifies the hypothesis. It also shows that chi square is highly significant which shows the associations between the two variables i.e. personal income of the respondent by decision about property matters. The values of gamma are also high significance, which confirms the association between the variables.

Table 4.9.7 Family Income by Freedom of Mobility

Variable	Freedom of mobility			
	Lowest	Medium	Highest	Total
	Percentage(Number)			
Family income of the Respondent				
Upto 100000	20.8(16)	57.1(44)	22.1(17)	37.74(77)
100001-150000	11.4(5)	65.9(29)	22.7(10)	21.56(44)
150001-200000	4.1(2)	31(63.3)	32.7(16)	24.01(49)
200001 and above	0(0)	32.4(11)	67.6(23)	16.6(34)
Total	11.5(23)	56.4(115)	32.4(66)	100.0(204)
Chi-square: 33.728 Gamma:- .469	DF:6 Standard Error:..082	Significance level Approx.T:-5.148	(SL): 0.000 SL: 0.000	

Hypothesis: Occupation of the respondent increase power of women in family relations

Table4.9.8 Working status of the respondent by Decision about property matters

Variable	Decision about property matters			
	Family elders	Husband	Both Husband and wife	Total
	Percentage(Number)			
Family income of the Respondent				
Yes	4.1(3)	24.7(18)	71.2(52)	35.7(73)
No	15.3(20)	34.4(45)	50.4(66)	64.21(131)
Total	11.5(23)	30.9(63)	57.8(118)	100.0(204)
Chi-square: 10.973	DF:2	Significance level	(SL): 0.004	
Gamma:- 0.21	Standard Error:..000	Approx.T:..000	SL: 0.006	

The table explain the association between the working status of the respondent and decision about property matters. The table shows that 36 percent respondent are working in different fields and taken their own decisions, but 64 percent are house wives. The table also shows that 11 percent of the decision were taken by family elders, 31 percent decision were taken by husbands and 58 percent decision were taken by both husband and wife. This shows that with passage of time female members are getting power in the family relations. Now both husband and wife are jointly taking decision about their property matters but as the time passes

women become more educated and getting more employment options, they become independent and take their own decision related to every matter of life.

The upheld hypothesis "Occupation of the respondent increase power of women in family relations", the value of chi-square and its significance level also verifies the hypothesis. The value of lamda is also significant which confirm its association.

Table 4.9.9 Working status of respondent by decision about children education

Variable	Decision about children educational matters			
	Husband	Both husband and wife	Yourself	Total
	Percentage(Number)			
Working status of respondent				
Yes	2.8(2)	35.5(26)	61.6(45)	35.78(73)
No	17.6(23)	38.9(51)	43.5(57)	64.21(131)
Total	12.3(25)	37.7(77)	50.0(102)	100.0(204)
Chi-square: 9.671 Lambda: .027	DF:1 Standard Error:.000	Significance level Approx.T:.000	(SL): 0.002 SL: 0.000	

The shows association between working status of respondents and decision about children educational matters. The table shows that 36 percent respondent are working in different fields and taken their own decisions, but 64 percent are house wives. The table also indicates that 12 percent decision related to property matters were taken by husband, 38 percent decision were taken by both husband and wife and 50 percent indicates that women take independent decision related to children educational matters. This shows that the more women are independent related to children educational matters. This shows that participation of women in different matters are increasing, which indicates the independent status of women in family relations. The upheld hypothesis "Occupation of the respondent increase power of women in family relations", the value of chi-square and its significance level also verifies the hypothesis. The value of lamda is also significant which confirm its association.

Hypothesis: Increase in the duration of married life also enhance women power in household decision making.

Table 4.9.10 Duration of Married Life by Amount Given by Husband for Household Expenditure

Variable	Amount given by husband for house hold expenditure			
	Up to 25000	25001-50000	50001 and above	Total
	Percentage(Number)			
Duration of married life				
Up to 5 years	60.0 (40)	24.3 (17)	15.7(11)	100.0(70)
6-10 years	38.4(28)	34.2(25)	27.4(20)	100.0(73)
11-15 years	22.9(8)	37.1(13)	40.0(14)	100.0(35)
16 and above	19.2(5)	50.0(13)	30.8(8)	100.0(26)
Total	40.7(83)	33.3(68)	26.0(53)	100.0(204)
Chi-square: 30.719	DF: 6	Significance level	(SL): 0.001	
Gamma: 0.404	Standard Error: 0.077	Approx. T:4.614	SL: 0.000	

The table is depicts the time duration of married life by the amount given by husband for household expenditure. The table shows that 70 percent respondent have upto 5 years of married life, 73 percent indicates 6-10 years, 35 percent shows 11-15 years and 26 percent shows 16 and above married years. The table shows that 41 percent were getting upto 25000 per month for household expenditures , 33 percent shows that they were getting 25001-50000 per month and 26 percent were getting 50001 and above money each month for the household expenditures. It indicates that

as the duration of married life is increasing the amount for household expenditure is also increasing.

The upheld hypothesis "Increase in the duration of married life also enhance women power in household decision making" ,the value of chi-square and its significance level also verifies the hypothesis. The value of gamma is also significant which confirm its association.

4.10 Summary Table

Variable	Chi-square	Lamda Value	Gama Value	P Value
Family type by Decision making in the family matters	61.363	.120	-	.000
Education of the respondent by Decision taken about property matters	14.041	-	0.354	.007
Education of the respondent by ability drive a motor car	13.645	-	.432	.001
Education of the respondent by Working status of the respondents	48.108	-	.760	.000
Education of the respondent by Marriage decision	50.400	-	.440	.000
Personal Income of the respondent by Decision making about property matters	16.016	-	.438	.001
Family Income by Freedom of mobility	33.745	-	.469	.000
Family Income by Husband wife joint account	20.607	-	.458	.000
Working Status of the respondent by Decision about property matters	10.973	.021	-	.004
Working status of the respondent by decision about children educational matters	9.671	.027	-	.002
Duration of married life by Amount given by husband for household expenditures.	30.719	-	.409	.001

The following table is comprises of the over all summary of the variables on which chi-square test has been applied to check the hypothesis of the research study.

The independent variable family type was cross tab with dependent variable, decision making in the family matters. The value of chi-square (61.363) at 0.000 level of significance with 0.120 value of lamda which indicates the positive and significance difference between the two variables. It has been analyzed that in nuclear family couples had more decision making power as compared to joint family system. It indicates that women living in nuclear family were more having more decision making in household matters.

Another variable that is Education of the respondent was cross tab with decision taken about property matters. The value of chi-square (14.041) at 0.007 level of significance with 0.354 value of gamma which indicates the positive and significance difference between the two variables. It shows that education women had more power to take decision about property matters.

Education of the respondent was cross tab with ability to drive a car. The value of chi-square (13.645) at 0.001 level of significance with 0.432 value of gamma which indicates the positive and significance difference between the two variables. The test result analyses that educated women

had ability to drive a car, which their power in the family. It indicates that women had freedom of mobility. Education of the respondent is also cross tab with working status of the respondent. The value of chi-square (48.108) at 0.000 level of significance with 0.760 value of gamma which indicates the positive and significance difference between the two variables. It shows that working status of women is also the indicator of women power in the family. The variable, education of the respondent is also cross tab with marriage decision. The value of chi-square (50.400) at 0.000 level of significance with 0.440 value of gamma which indicates the positive and significance difference between the two variables. It shows that the educated women of upper class were independent to take marriage decision.

Another chi-square test was applied on independent variable personal income of the respondent by decision taken about property matters. The value of chi-square (16.016) at 0.001 level of significance with .438 value of gamma which indicates the positive and significance difference between the two variables. It shows that personal income is also the indicator of power in the family. Family income was cross tab with freedom of mobility. The value of chi-square (33.945) at 0.000 level of significance with 0.469 value of gamma which indicates the positive and significance difference between the two variables. It shows higher level of income provide freedom of mobility to the respondents. Family income

was also cross tab with husband wife joint account. The value of chi-square (20.607) at 0.000 level of significance with 0.458 value of gamma which indicates the positive and significance difference between the two variables.

Working status of the respondent was cross tab with decision about property matters. The value of chi-square (10.973) at 0.004 level of significance with 0.021 value of lamda which indicates the positive and significance difference between the two variables. The test result indicates that working women had more power to take decision about property matters. Working status of the respondent was also cross tab with children educational matters. The value of chi-square (9.671) at 0.002 level of significance with 0.027 value of gamma which indicates the positive and significance difference between the two variables. The test result analyses that working women had more power to take decision about children educational matters. It shows that women were very concern about their children educational matters.

The independent variable Duration of married life was cross tab with dependent variable that is amount given by husband for household expenditures. The value of chi-square (30.719) at 0.001 level of significance with 0.409 value of gamma which indicates the positive and significance difference between the two variables. It shows that the

was also cross tab with husband wife joint account. The value of chi-square (20.607) at 0.000 level of significance with 0.458 value of gamma which indicates the positive and significance difference between the two variables.

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The independent variable Duration of married life was cross tab with dependent variable that is amount given by husband for household expenditures. The value of chi-square (30.719) at 0.001 level of significance with 0.409 value of gamma which indicates the positive and significance difference between the two variables. It shows that the

increasing marriage duration provides power to women in household matters.

4.11 Correlation Analysis

S.no	Independent Variables	Dependent Variable					
		Economic Liberty		Involvement in Social Activities		Participation in social and economic matters	
		r	p	r	p	r	p
1	Relationship with husband	.363**	.000	.498**	.000	.163**	.020
2	Discussion with Mother in-law	.221*	.001	.434**	.000	.211**	.002

To find out changing power relations in upper class families, some variables are correlated to explore the relationship of husband with economic liberty of women. Involvement in social activities and participation in social and economic matters. The correlation variable, relationship of husband with economic liberty, involvement in social activities and participation in economic and social matters indicated highly significant correlation with the variables at 1 percent level of significance. It shows that good husband wife relationship increase economic liberty of women. It also enhance women involvement in social and economic matters.

The another variable discussion with mother in-law is correlated with economic liberty, involvement in social matters and participation in social and economic matters. This indicates highly significant correlation with

the variables at 1 percent level of significance. It shows that discussion with mother in-law increase economic liberty of women and it also enhance participation in social and economic matters.

CHAPTER FIVE

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

The aim of the present study is to explore and analyze those factors which enhanced authority of female members of the family. Islamabad, Lahore and Rawalpindi were selected as a study area and married females, living with their husbands and having married children were selected as a population. Three upper class localities and a random sample of 136 married women were selected randomly from each city. Respondents eligibility criteria was based on two conditions; firstly the family own house on 1000 Sq.yards or above and secondly the family has monthly income of Rs. 50000 mere. After drawing the sample size, the data was collected with the help of interview schedule. The questionnaire was based on two sections. Section-1 was for daughter in-laws and section-2 was for mother in laws.

Data analysis was conducted using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science). Descriptive statistic such as frequency distribution, bivariate analyses were conducted to check the relationship between different variables. Chi-square, lambda and gamma statistics were applied during the analysis of the data. After analyzing data, it was concluded that power relations of family has passed through different changes. The major changes became visible in the family relations are marriage age, decision

making about marriage, economic autonomy, decision making process etc. The family patterns are assuming new shapes. Previously joint families were dominant, but now the nuclear families are replacing and living in the extended family has gradually diminished. The family size is also getting smaller. The power of women in the family improving, particular in upper class strata of society. Compared to the past generation, women of the present time holds more power in family relations. The decision of the family are being taken by the mutual consultation. The relationship between husband and wife is based on love, trust and care, rather on sex dominance. Such traditions have penetrated in upper class strata of society and effects are traveling towards upper middle class.

Major Findings:-

1. Majority of the respondents(daughter in-laws) age at the time of marriage was 21-25 years and mother in-laws fall in 16-20 years of age group at the time of their marriage. This indicates that age at marriage is increasing with the passage of time due to the different factors. According to ADB report, 2000, age at the time of marriage has increased from 17 years to 20 years.
2. As regards the education, the respondents (daughters in-law) were in better position than mothers in-law. The data shows 50 percent of daughter in-laws as compared to 35 percent of mothers in-law had master and above level of education.

3. In the research study the data indicates that working respondents(daughters in-law) were 36% and 64% were housewives.
4. The data shows that 37% respondents monthly income falls in the category of up to one lac, 22% is in the category of 100001-150000 and 41% are in the category of 150001 and above.
5. Majority of the respondents (52%) were living in nuclear family system and 47% were in joint family system. 1% lives in extended family system. This indicates that the trend of extended family is reducing with the passage of time.
6. As regards the marriage decision 38% respondents themselves took decision of their marriage. The data explains that 23% respondents agreed to parents decisions and 38% marriages were taken place by parents' and children consultation.
7. The 39% marriages occur in the family. 10% marriages in the family exist in first cousin on father side, 22% in first cousin from mother side and 7% arrange with second cousin. The data shows that 61% marriages were arranged out of family.

This shows the trend of marriage out of family is increasing day by day. According to ADB report,2000, majority of women are married to their close relatives, that is first and second cousins. Only 37 percent of married women are related to their spouse before marriage

8. In the research study the data indicates that 20% families have one child, 42% have two children, 28.4 have more than two children and 9% families have no children.

9. It is found that majority of the mothers in upper class families are responsible of

their children care at home. The data shows that 55% respondents mentioned that they take care of their children at home, 2% husband were responsible, 31% husband and wife both were responsible, 2% mothers-in-laws and 1% servants were responsible.

10. It is found that majority of the respondent were responsible for their children. It shows that 48% women were responsible for helping kids in their homework, 17% women were responsible for the pick and drop service for school.

11. Mostly preferred family size was two children. Almost 47% mentioned that two

children in a family were there preferred family size.

12. It is found that 77% husbands were very responsible attitude towards their family. The data shows that 61% were having caring attitude towards their wives, because the relationship of husband wife is based on love, trust and care. The data also explains that 56% husbands give importance to their wives views and ideas.

13. Majority of the family decisions were taken by the both husband and wife. It indicates that 67 percent couple take joint decision about their family matters.

14. It is found that 69% women got specific amount each month for household expenditures. It shows that 41 percent got upto 25000 rupees per month, 33% got 25001-50000 per month and 26% got 50001 and above rupees each month.

15. In the study the data indicates that 74% women got a specific amount from their husband for their personal expenditures.

16. It was found that 99% husband accompany their wives in leisure time. It indicates that 7% give 1- 2 hour, 17% give 2-3 hours and 74% give more than three hours.

17. It is found that 9% respondents go for shopping in their free time,6% visit club,10% spend their free time in gardening, 38% spend time in watching TV, 3% spend time in gossips with friends,3% spend time in net chatting, 21% spend time to making calls to family members, 5% in mobile chatting, and 6% in reading books.

18. Majority of the couples participated frequently in the social activities. It shows that 76% frequently went for outing, 58% went for hoteling, 39% went for frequently official dinners, 57% frequently visited their friends' home and 67% frequently participated in social gatherings.

19. It is found that majority of the women know driving. Almost 62% can drive the car. It shows that 41% confronted with accidents. Majority of the husbands claimed that accident may be happen.

20. It is also found that 76% respondents frequently discussed work related activities. The data shows that 88% frequently discussed children related activities, 90% frequently discussed future plans, 76% frequently discussed community gossips/news and 89% frequently discussed the household matters.

21. It is also found that majority of women have freedom of mobility. According to the Blood and Wolfe, 1960 that the opening of women's access to resources outside the family could result in more evenly balanced distribution of power in the family. The data shows that 67% women can go out by their own, 46% women can visit their friend's homes when desired, 36% were free to visit other cities, 41% were free to attend late night parties and 58% were free to visit their relatives home.

22. It is also found that majority of the respondents have economic liberty. It show that 78% were free to spend money, 60% family members consult them on economic matters of family, 73% were free to decide in spending their saving.

23. It is found that 21% have joint account with their husbands. The data shows that 2.5% draw themselves. 7% husbands draw money and 11% husband and wife both draw money.

24. Majority of the economic decisions at home were taken by both husbands and wives. It shows that 55% women were responsible for buying accessories for home, 37% women decide about their children education, 58% both husband and wife decide about property matters, 34% women were responsible for the payment of all household bills and 58% women were responsible for kitchen expenditures.

25. It is found that 83% respondents considered nuclear family as their preferred family system. The data indicates that 77 % respondents mentioned that in nuclear family couples enjoy life, 61% said life is more comfortable in nuclear family system, 63% mentioned that there is an independent life in nuclear family system, 65% mentioned that in nuclear family couples have more decisions making power and 55% indicates that couple living in nuclear family have good relationships with in laws.

26. It is found that 40 % indicates cooperative behavior of their mothers-in-law. It also shows that 62% indicates that daughters in-law and mothers in-law both were equal in relationship.

27. It is also found that frequently discussed topic between mothers-in-law and daughter in law were about shopping, Family marriage-ceremonies, health issues, social gathering discussions and other household matters.

28. It is found that 6% mothers-in-laws were working women and 93% were housewives. It shows that 4% were teachers, 1% were doctor, 2% were business women.

29. The study shows that 67% daughter in-laws mention that they encounter harsh discussion with their mother in-laws. 3% mentioned that they frequently encounter harsh discussion, 25% mention rarely and 40% indicates some times.

30. 77% mother in-laws mentioned joint family system as their preferred family system. It shows that 82% mother in-laws mentioned that after marriage they live in joint family and also indicated that they had good relations with them.

31. It is found that 92% mother in-laws indicated that their daughter in-laws take care of their basic needs.

32. It is also found that 10% children marriage decisions their were taken by mothers in-law and 39% were with their children consultation.

33. It indicates that 7 % mother in-laws mentioned that they have financial power in the household matters, 39% husbands, 23% both , 25% sons and 6% in the hands of son and daughter in-laws.

34. It explains that 78% mother in-laws get some amount from son(s) for personal expenditure and 57% daughter in-laws had normal attitude to this act of giving money.

35. It is found that 71% mothers in-law allowed their daughters- in-law without any restriction for family social gatherings., 54% was allowed

to wearing them of own choice dress, 61% allow without any restriction to go for recreational activities, 64% were allowed to go parents home when desired and 66% were allowed to attend friends gatherings with out any restrictions

5.2 Conclusion

This research study aimed at investigating the changing power relations in upper class families. Power is defined as “an ability to act effectively on persons and things, to make or secure favourable decision which are not of right allocated to the individuals or their role” (Rosaldo, 1974). Woman are the integral part of every human society as well as in the family system. Women authority is determine through the extent to which they exercise control over their own and their household matters. Family power conceptualized in the decision making and their influence in household matters. The findings of the research studies indicates that women belong to upper class are getting more benefits and participating in the decision making matters of the family.

The power of women in family relations are improving particularly in the upper strata of society. The research study shows that women of upper class holds more power in family. The decision of the family are being taken by the mutual consultation. The relationship between husband and wife is based in love, trust and care, rather on sex dominance. Such traditions have penetrated in upper strata of society and effects are travelling towards the upper middle class. The findings of the study also

indicates that the daughters in-laws were in better position than their mothers in-law with regards to education. The working status of women also effects the power of women in family matters. The research study reveal that the marriage age was increased 21-25 years. According to the ADB report, 2000 mention that age at the time of marriage increased from 17 years to 20 years.

Basically Pakistani society is patriarchal where the status and position of women is recognised by their male members, where wife, daughter and sister is always accepted by the names of their husbands, fathers and brothers. But as the family structure in society is changing due to education, industrialization and technological advancement. It is concluded that the attitude of the male members of the family is changing. Male members are encouraging women to participate in household decision making matters. The major decision related to the household matters are taken by the mutual concern. This indicated the positive attitude of male members to the women empowerment. But still woman belong to any class of the society is not fully independent to take the decisions. However female members of the family are autonomous in few matters but still the place of husband or head of family(usually father in-law) holds an important place. The finding of the research study indicates that women are getting power in family relations with the participation of their male members. Women empowerment is a social

phenomenon, so any change in social phenomenon is gradual and slow in nature. It will take time to bring change.

5.3: Suggestions:

- Female education, especially higher education opportunities may be enhanced for female for their empowerment.
- More employment opportunities especially on the executive position can improve the decision making power of women. Quota at 5-10 percent may be allocated for women for executive position.
- Women should give opportunities to participate in all decision in family matters.
- Media is a communication tool which can change the attitudes of the society. Media should play positive role by producing dramas and talk shows which highlight women decision making authority.

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Appendices

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Section-1(For Daughter in-law)

Code No. _____

City- _____

Area:- _____

Date:- _____

Please read the questions carefully and encircle the relevant answer
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. What is your academic qualification: (years of schooling)? _____

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16+.

2. What is the monthly income of your family from all sources?

Rs/- Month _____

3. What is the type of family you are currently living?

i. Nuclear ii. Joint iii. Extended

4. Please tell me who has taken the decision of your marriage?

i. Yourself ii. Your Parents iii. Both iv. Relative

5. Please mention the duration of your married life(in years) _____

6. What is your current age (in completed years)? _____

7. What was your age at the time of marriage? _____

8. What is the current age of your husband (in completed years)? _____

9. Is there any blood relation between you and your husband?

i. Yes ii. No. (If No then → Q-11)

10. What is the nature of relationship?

i. First cousin on father side
ii. First cousin on mother side
iii. Second cousin

11. What is your husband's educational level: (years of schooling) _____

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16+.

12. What is the occupation of your husband? _____ (Please Specify)

FAMILY FORMATION

13. How many children you have?

- i. One ii. Two iii. More than two iv. None (If No then → Q-16)

14. How many children are school going?

- i. One ii. Two iii. More than two iv. None

15. Please tell me who take the responsibility of the following things?

Sr.	Statements	Yourself (1)	Your Husband (2)	Both of you (3)	Any other (4)(Specify)
i.	Child caring at home				
ii.	Pick and drop from School				
iii.	Responsibility of homework				
iv.	Caring during illness of children				
v.	Submission of school fee				
vi.	Expenditure of food and clothing				
vii.	Responsibility of children recreational activities				

16. What is your preferred family size

- i. One Child
- ii. Two Children
- iii. Three Children
- iv. More than three

17. Please mention the nature of relationship of your husband in married life:

Sr.	Statements	Strongly Agree(1)	Agree(2)	No Opinion (3)	Disagree(4)	Strongly Disagree(5)
i.	He is very responsible person					
ii.	Take care of your self					
iii.	Concern with household matters					
iv.	Take care of children					
v.	Give importance to your views and ideas					

SOCIAL AUTONOMY :

18. Please tell me who mostly take decision in family?

- i. Both
- ii Husband
- iii. Myself
- iv. Family Elders
- v. Any other _____ (Please Specify)

19. Does your husband give you specific amount every month for household expenditure?

- i. Yes
- ii. No (If No then →Q-21)

20. If yes, then how much amount (Rs/- Month) _____

21. Does your husband give you specific amount every month for your personal expenditure?

- i. Yes
- ii. No (If No then →Q-23)

22. If yes, then how much amount (Rs/-Month) _____

23. Does your husband accompany you in leisure time?

- i. Yes
- ii. No (If No then →Q-25)

24. If Yes then how much time weekly:

- i. 1-2 hours
- ii. 2-3 hours
- iii. More than three hours.

25. Please tell me with whom you go out for shopping?

- i. Alone
- ii. Husband
- iii. In-laws
- iv Friends
- v. Any other _____ (Please Specify)

26. How many times your husband gives you company during shopping?

- i. Often
- ii. Rarely
- iii. Never

27. What are your activities in leisure time?

i. Going for shopping	ii. Visiting Club
iii. Gardening	iv. Watching TV
v. Gossips with friends	vi. Net Chatting
vii. Calling your family members	viii. Mobile Massaging
ix. Any other _____ (Please Specify)	

28. Please mention the level of participation in social activities with your husband.

Sr.	Statement	Frequently (1)	Rarely(2)	Never(3)
i.	Outing			
ii.	Hoteling			
iii.	Official Dinners			
iv.	Visit your friends home			
v.	Participation in social gatherings			

29. Do you know driving?

i. Yes ii. No (If No then →Q-32)

30. Have you ever been confronted with an accident?

i. Yes ii. No (If No then →Q-32)

31. What was your husband reaction towards your accident?

i. Very harsh attitude ii. Its ok
 iii. Forbidden to drive again. iv. Any other__ (Please Specify)

32. Now I want to know how frequently your husband discuss the following topics with you? (Tick relevant)

Sr.	Topics	Frequently (1)	Rarely (2)	Never (3)
i.	Work related issues			
ii.	Children activities/issues			
iii.	Future plans			
iv.	Community gossips/news			
v.	Discussion on family issues			
vi.	Discussion about household matters			

33. Now I would like to assess your mobility. Would you please tell me how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (Tick relevant)

Sr.	Statements	Strongly agree (1)	Agree (2)	No opinion (3)	Disagree (4)	Strongly Disagree(5)
i.	You can go outside at your own					
ii.	Visit your friends home, when ever you want.					
iii.	Free to visit other cities to attend social					

	gatherings					
iv.	Allow to attend parties in late evening					
v.	You are allow to visit your relatives home.					

ECONOMIC AUTONOMY

(Now I would like to get information about your professional life)

34. Are you currently working?

i. Yes ii. No (If No then →Q-37)

35. What is your profession? _____ (Please Specify)

36. How much salary you get from this profession (Rs./- Month) _____

37. Have you worked in past?

i. Yes ii. No (If No then →Q-39)

38. What were the reasons to left the job?

i. Husband was not in favor ii. In-laws not in favor
 iii. Martial responsibilities iv. Any other _____ (Please Specify)

39. Now I want to know about your economic liberty. Would you please tell me how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (Tick relevant)

Sr.	Statement	Strongly agree (1)	Agree (2)	No Opinion (3)	Disagree (4)	Strongly Disagree (5)
i.	Free to spend your money					
ii.	Family members consult you on economic matters of family					
iii.	Free to decide spending of your saving					
iv.	Economic independence allows freedom of choice					
v.	Economic independence is essential for gender equality					

40. Have joint account with your husband?

i. Yes ii. No (If No then →Q-42)

41. Who normally draw money from bank account?

- i. You
- ii. Husband
- iii. Both

42. Please tell me who is responsible towards economic decision at home?

Sr.	Statements	Both (1)	Husband (2)	Yourself (3)	Your In-laws (Family Elders) (4)
i.	Buying accessories for home				
ii.	Decision about children educational matters				
iii.	Decision about property matters				
iv.	Payment of all household bills				
v.	Kitchen expenditures				

RELATION WITH MOTHER IN-LAW

43. Which is your preferred family system?

- i. Nuclear
- ii. Joint
- iii. Extended

44. How strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements
concerning with the nuclear family system.

Sr.	Statements	Strongly Agree (1)	Agree (2)	No opinion (3)	Disagree (4)	Strongly Disagree (5)
i.	In nuclear Family couple enjoy life.					
ii.	Life is more comfortable in nuclear system.					
iii.	There is an independent life in nuclear family system					
iv.	There is less restrictions in nuclear family system					
v.	In nuclear family couple have more decision making power					
vi.	Couples living in nuclear family have good relations with in-laws					

45. Please mention the behaviour of your mother in-law with you in terms
of following:

i. Friendly	ii. Kind
iii. Cooperative	iv. Rude
v. In-Different	

46. How do you describe your relationship with mother in-law?

- i. I am dominant
- ii. Mother in-law is dominant
- iii. We both are equal in relationship
- iv. Indifferent

47. What is the educational level of your mother in-law

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16+

48. What are the topics which you discuss mostly with your mother in-law ?

Sr.	Statements	Frequently (1)	Rarely (2)	Never (3)
i.	Shoppings			
ii.	Kids Educational matters			
iii.	Family Marriage ceremonies			
iv.	Family Health Issues			
v.	Social gathering discussion			
vi.	Household matters			

49. Are your mother in-law currently working?

- i. Yes
- ii. No (If No then →Q-51)

50. What is the profession of your mother in-law? _____ (Please Specify)

51. How does she spend her free time?

- i. Going for shopping
- ii. Spending time with you
- iii. Going with friends
- vi. Going in Social gatherings
- v. Any other _____ (please Specify)

52. Have you ever encounter any harsh discussion with your mother in-law?

- i. Yes
- ii. No (If No then →Q-54)

53. What is the frequency of harsh discussion with your mother in-law?

- i. Frequently
- ii. Rarely
- iii. Some times

54 What is your point of view about the female participation in various social and economic matters?

Sr.	Statement	Strongly Agree(1)	Agree (2)	No Opinion (3)	Disagree (4)	Strongly Disagree (5)
i.	Women should participate in economic activity					
ii.	Women share economic burden of the family					
iii.	Participation of women are essential in domestic matters					
iv.	Women needs participation in children matters.(Schooling, Clothing, Health conditions & Food)					
v.	Involvement of women is important in all activities of family.					

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE
Section-2 (For Mother In-law)

Code No. _____
City: _____
Area: _____
Date: _____

Please read the questions carefully and encircle the relevant answer

1. What is your academic qualification: (years of schooling)? _____
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16+

2. What is the monthly income of your family from all sources?
Rs./- Month _____

3. What is your current age (in completed years) _____

4. What was your age at the time marriage? _____

5. What is the current age of your husband (in completed years) _____

6. What was your husband age at the time of marriage? _____

7. What is your husband educational level: (years of schooling) _____
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16+

8. What is the occupation of your husband? _____ (Please Specify)

9. How many children do you have?
i. One ii. Two iii. More than two

10. How many son(s) and daughter(s) are married ?
i. Sons _____ ii. Daughters _____

11. How many daughter(s) in law are living with you?
i. One ii. Two iii. More than two iv. None

12. Which is your preferred family system?
i. Nuclear ii. Joint iii. Extended

13. Did you ever live in joint family after marriage?
i. Yes ii. No

14. How was the behavior of your in-law with you?
i. Good ii. Indifferent iii. Bad iv. Worst

15. Please tell me what kind of relationship you had with your mother in-law?

- i. Cooperative
- ii. Kind
- iii. Friendly
- iv. In different
- v. Any other _____ (Please Specify)

16. Please mention which kind of relationship you have with your daughter in law?

- i. Cooperative
- ii. Kind
- iii. Friendly
- iv. In different
- v. Any other _____ (Please Specify)

17. Please tell me your daughter in-law take care of your basic needs like food, clothing and recreational activities?

- i. Yes
- ii. No

18. What topics you discuss with your daughter in-law in free time?

- i. About shopping
- ii. About relatives
- iii. About Domestic issues
- iv. Any other _____ (Please Specify)

19. Please tell me who has taken decision about children marriage?

- i. Both
- ii. Yourself
- iii. Husband
- iv. Children consult
- v. Any other _____ (Please Specify)

20. Please mention who has Financial power in household matters?

- i. Myself
- ii. My husband
- iii. Both
- iv. My Son
- v. My daughter in-law
- vi. My Son and Daughter in law

21. Are you currently working?

- i. Yes
- ii. No

(If No then → Q-23)

22. What is your profession? _____ (Please Specify)

23. Have you worked in past

- i. Yes
- ii. No

(If No then → Q-25)

24. What was your profession? _____ (Please Specify)

25. What are your activities at home in leisure time.

- i. Going for shopping
- ii. Attending social gatherings
- iii. Gardening
- iv. Gossips with your daughter in law
- v. Going for outing with your daughter in-law
- vi. Any other _____ (Please Specify)

26. Do you get any amount from your son every month for personal expenditures?

27. If yes then how much Rs./- Month _____ (Please Specify)

28. What is the reaction of your daughter in-law when your son gives you money for personal expenditures?

29. Do you allow your daughter in-law to participate in the following activities.

Sr.	Statements	Yes I allow without any restriction	I allow	don't	Don't need my permission
i.	Family social gatherings				
ii.	Wearing own Choice dresses				
iii.	Go for recreational activities				
iv	Allow to go parents home when desire.				
v.	Attending friends gathering				

