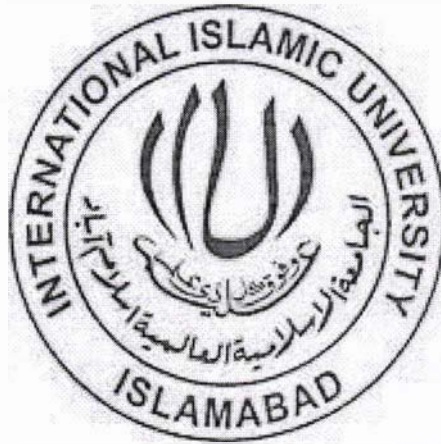


**ROLE OF WOMEN IN CROPS AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN
DISTRICT PAKPATTAN**



RESEARCHER:

Majid Ali

Reg. No. 2-FSS/MSCSOC/F08

SUPERVISOR:

Dr. Saif Abbasi

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
ISLAMABAD**

2011



Accession No. 70933

MS
658-5
MAR

1. Production control - management
2. Production management

DATA ENTERED

Amz⁸ 05/07/13

**ROLE OF WOMEN IN CROPS AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION
IN DISTRICT PAKPATTAN**

BY

Majid Ali
Reg. No. 2-FSS/MSCSOC/F08

A thesis submitted for the partial fulfillment of the requirement of the

Degree of
Master of Science
in
Sociology

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
ISLAMABAD
2011


INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY, ISLAMABAD
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

It is certified that thesis submitted by Mr. Majid Ali Reg: No. 02-FSS/MSCSOC/F08 titled "Role of women in crop and live stock production in District Pakpattan" 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 MSc. in the discipline of Sociology.

Viva Voce Committee


Supervisor:

Dr. Saif Abbasi



External Examiner:

Dr. Mussawar Shah



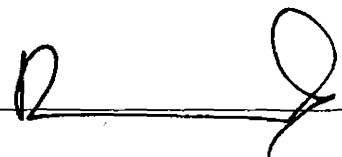
Internal Examiner:

Mr. Akhlaq Ahmad



Head Department of Sociology:

Mr. Akhlaq Ahmad



Dean Faculty of Social Sciences:

Professor Dr. Nabi Bux Jumani



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the beginning, I am grateful to Almighty Allah for His blessings in completing my thesis.

I am honestly thankful to my **beloved parents** for giving me an opportunity to be a part of International Islamic University Islamabad due to which I am able to look at things with a new perspective and it also opens new doors of understanding and absorbing new things and ideas in the life.

I am deeply and sincerely thankful to **Dr. Saif Abbasi**, my supervisor who guided me a lot in completing this thesis. His sympathetic attitude, critical evaluation, valuable suggestions and passion to have themes and structures made this study a structured and readable piece of work. He gave me a quality of time from his busy schedule that proves his professionalism. With his guidance, I effectively overcome all my deficiencies and learn a lot. In each discussion, he simplified my doubts patiently and I made quick progress mainly due to his encouragement and valuable assistance.

I am also thankful all other faculty members for their educational and ethical support throughout course work.

I would also like to pay thanks to **my brothers** who encouraged me in every difficulty of life. In the last I am greatly thankful to all my **classmates** for their moral support and help at various points in completing the thesis. **ALLAH BLESSES YOU ALL.**

Majid Ali

DEDICATION

*Dedicated to my family members, Who gave me this opportunity to
Avail at my best level..*

ABSTRACT

Agriculture and livestock is the most important sector in the economy of Pakistan. It is the main source of income in rural areas. Rural families involve their women and children in the rearing of livestock and agriculture. Women take care of feeding the livestock cleaning the animals and even in providing traditional cure from diseases. They are further involved in milking and milk processing, poultry and egg selling. Women have a significant role in the development of agriculture and livestock sector in District Pakpattan. They are involved in preparation of land, sowing of crops, weeding cutting of fodder and in even threshing activities. Since livestock plays major part in agriculture sector, its role can be enlarged by allowing women to participate commercially in this field. In this regard, their services must be recognized. This study is conducted in district Pakpattan. The sample size was 250 respondents and simple random sampling technique was used to select the respondents. This study is an attempt to highlight the role of women in agriculture and livestock and explore the problems they are facing and decision making power in this field. Lack of education is the major problem of rural women and no share is given from farm production to the women. Rural women cannot take a decision in agriculture matters. So there is need to recognize their contribution in farm and off farm activities and share should be given to the women from farm production, this would ultimately evaluate the role of women in agriculture and livestock in Pakpattan.

Table of contents

Acknowledgement	i
Dedication	ii
Abstract	iii
<i>Chapter one</i>	1
Introduction	1
Significance of the Study	6
Hypothesis	7
Objectives	7
<i>Chapter Two</i>	8
Review of Literature	8
<i>Chapter Three</i>	27
Research Methodology.....	27
<i>Chapter Four</i>	33
Results and Discussions	33
<i>Chapter Five</i>	69
Major Findings, Conclusion and Suggestions.....	69
Major Findings	69
Conclusion	73
Suggestions	74
References	75
Appendix	81

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The agriculture sector produces the bulk of raw material for countries manufacturing sector as well. Similarly, it generates around two-third of the total export earning both directly and indirectly. The agriculture sector is seen as a core indicator of socio-economic fabric of our society (Humayun, 2007).

Agriculture usually plays a vital role in the economy of every nation that exists. Not only for the reason that it tends to feed the entire population of a country but also in the respect that agriculture correlates and interacts with all the related industries of that country. A country is usually considered to be a social and politically stable nation if it possesses a very stable agricultural basis.

A stable agricultural industry ensures a country of food security. Food security is considered to be one of the primary requirements of any nation. No nation can effectively grow with a stable agricultural base while harboring a nation of "hungry people", as these hungry people can do nothing what-so-ever towards helping develop their country. Food security prevents starvation which has traditionally been considered one of the largest problems being experienced by the small developing nations. Most countries depend upon agricultural products and related industries for their major source of income. Even the newly developing countries will find that they depend upon and can benefit greatly from their agricultural industry (Macon Graylee, 2009).

Like many other developing countries, the role of women in the national development has begun to attract attention in recent years. Women's role in the Pakistani economy and their overall social equality is being discussed at the national level to be followed by some initiative by the government and the civil society organization, mostly at legislative and policy levels. Women's have also got reserved seats in all the three tiers of law – making bodies. The Government executing a “gender and development plan” 2001 - 2011 and recently, ‘Women Protection bill have been passed. The resulting impact of these measures remains to be seen. Qureshi (2005) has pointed out in his article entitled “Role of Rural Women” that role of women in agriculture sector is as important as men therefore, women should educate themselves in agricultural. Qureshi highlights the importance of education to rural female. He proposed to educate women in floriculture and food preservation.

Over the years, the livestock sector has emerged as a leading sub-sector of the agriculture sector in Pakistan. It contributed over 11 per cent to the GDP during 2005-06 which is more than the aggregated contribution of entire crop sector (10.3 per cent) of the country. Livestock production is one of the major activities as about 30-35 million people of rural areas are engaged in raising livestock and deriving 30-40 per cent of their incomes. Besides its importance and share in the national economy, the history of livestock raising is embedded in the rural life since inception of our civilization. It is still a sign of prestige for the people associated with agriculture sector. It is an integral part of socio-economic activities of the rural areas and plays a very supportive role in mitigating the effects of poverty by providing essential items of daily use (Pakistan livestock census 2006).

The role of women in Pakistan's rural setup is significant, especially in livestock production activities. Most of the livestock comprises of buffaloes, cattle, sheep and goats which are tended by womenfolk. Giving feed and water, milking, processing to prepare ghee etc., are considered the domain of female responsibility. Male members take herds for pasture and then bring them back home while women also look after poultry farming at the household level, indicating self-sufficiency in their nutritional requirements. Women's working hours are typically 12-15 hours, far longer than their male partners. (Khushk & Panhwar, 2006).

Pakpattan District is a district of Punjab Province in Pakistan. According to the 1998 census of Pakistan, it had a population of 1,28,680 of which 14% were urban. It has since risen to 1,563,00. The Pakpattan District is known for the fertility of its soil and most of the population of Pakpattan district makes a living on agriculture. The main crops are wheat, rice, cotton, maize (corn), sugar cane, etc. The primary fruits and vegetables that are harvested are mango, guava, carrots, potatoes, oranges and okra. Livestock is also important in the economy of Pakpattan. Most of the livestock comprises of buffaloes, cattle, sheep and goats.

In Pakistan women participate extensively in the production of major crops but the intensity of their labor is depends on both the crops in question and the specific activities related to that crops. Women's participation is particularly high in cotton, rice, pulses and vegetables. Men's involvement is higher in the early stages of cultivation such as field preparation. Men also monopolize mechanical work. For example they carry out mechanical threshing (with animal or fuel-powered machines), while hand-threshing is women's domain of task. Driving tractors and watering the field are also men's job. Food processing and storage is an area where women's participation is considerably is higher than men (Mumtaz, 1993).

In Pakistan, particularly in its rural areas, compared to the men, the women's access to property, education, employment etc. remain considerably lower as compared to women in developing countries. In the context of Pakistani society the authority and the decision making power in all important matters including politics, economic and socio-cultural domains lies with males at all levels that is family, community and society level i.e. patriarchal. Not only descent is patrilineal but there is no concept of continuation of property or any other aspects to be transferred through female within the family. Women have a low percentage of participation in society outside of the family (Rukhsana, 2007).

In the rural areas of Pakistan, agricultural land and any other type of property is owned by men and use family labor including women for producing crops. Women are not paid but fed, clothed and provided by dowry by their fathers, births and other male members within the family at the time of marriages, ornaments from cradle to grave and they are not mourned as men are. Their mud covered graves are leveled up by occasional rain run off. In recent years some rural families have been educating their female members so that chances of their marriages in well to do families could be ensured (Junejo, 2007).

But unfortunately, females do not get equal opportunities just like males. Parents either educated or uneducated have desire to educate their children. Almost all the parents wish their children might achieve the economic benefits along with respectable social status. In spite of all these things, level of education is very low particularly for female, it tells a woeful story. Mostly females are not encouraged by their parents to get education. Sex is an important characteristic in assuming status to an individual. Beside these there may be more factors like father's educational level, income, social class, family size and occupation, which effect the education of daughters. The parents who are more literate have more desires to their daughter's education. Urban people

are more interested in the education of their daughter than the rural ones (Rafiq, 2000).

One of the key over reaching women's role in the culture of male dominated sector. This broad term, covers the lack of representation of women on farms, and the traditional transfer of land through the male line. All this makes it very difficult for women to take their rightful position in the agricultural world (Anonymous, 2007).

Size of farm, farm commodity, marital status, control of land, children on the frame, husband's off-frame work, education and experience in farming all affected the extent to which women were involved in farming all affected the extent to which women were involved in tasks and decisions. Women who lived on smaller farms, controlled land or those who were not married performed more farm takes than women lived on large farms, Who did not control land or were married. Having children, husband's off-frame work, higher level of education and farming experiences were all associated with women participating in more frame tasks (McCoy et.al, 2001).

The role of women is multi-dimensional in rural agricultural settings. Besides looking after their children, they are immensely engaged in tasks like cooking, cleaning, fetching water, washing clothes, fuel gathering, feeding and cleaning the livestock and milking the cows and buffaloes.

In considering farm activities, many feminist studies have already identified the unequal power relations that exist on family farms. Men are interpreted as holding privileged positions in relation to women, especially in terms of land ownership, decision making, financial control and recognition for economically productive work. While some of these patriarchal gender relations may be breaking down with younger women's disinterest in traditional patterns of farming and marriages or their more forceful involvement in physical and business dimensions, the language

in rural print media and farmer organizations suggests the existence of a discursive lag (Liepins, 1998).

Restructuring of the farm economy also has an effect on women's exposure to agricultural tasks. During the times of economic crisis, such as chicken and egg production to provide additional income. The "thire-shift" phenomenon in which farm women attempt to balance home, employment away from the farm and farm work. Women in rural communities are often sandwiched between caring for elderly family were found to spend more time in house-hold related activities compared to rural non-farm and urban counterparts. These added responsibilities can lead to role overload and increased stress. "Whatever additional role they assume, most farm wives are still expected to do 'the little everything all at once' that keeps the farm wives are still expected to do the little of everything all at once that keeps the farm business and family life running smoothly" (Gallagher and Delworth1993).

It is difficult to quantify precisely the economic contribution of rural women to their families and their communities. Whatever, it may be, the fact is that it is vital to the survival of families. The rural women reduce their family expenses by collecting fuel wood and drug and rendering services which otherwise would have to be paid for (Qamar, 1999).

Significance of the Study

As matter of fact, sociologist has great interest in studying the role of women in agricultural and livestock activities. The focus of this research study is to find and highlight the socio-economic status of rural women and their decision making power in agricultural and livestock activities. The researcher does claim that the finding of my research is of great academic as well as applied significance District Pakpattan society.

From a theoretical perspective, the research study sufficiently brought new findings to the area of gender studies and women and agriculture and their socio-economic status in the wider society. It opened up possibilities for the debate on women and agriculture and their socio-economic status.

At the applied side the study finding is of great help for feminist and women right organizations. This study is of great help for the policy maker in the public sector to plan program and policies for women socio-economic and political empowerment. The study findings are also applicable to policy maker to involve women as active participants in the development process and not merely as the focuses of development.

Hypothesis

- Lack of education leads to women's low socio-economic status.

Objectives of the Study

- To study the socio-economic status of the respondents.
- To identify the types of agricultural and livestock activities the rural women are engaged in.
- To explore the role of women in decision making in agricultural, livestock and household activities.
- To identify the major problem faced by women involved in crops and livestock related activities.
- To suggest policy measure for the empowerment of rural women.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Reviewing the literature is an important step in any systematic research. In order to narrow the problem/issue under investigation, it was important to review relevant research work conducted by different researchers what has been written on the topic for pinpointing the exact area of my research, specifying what question to be asked and observed and locate this study in the wide academic work.

Dr. Z.A. Hashmi (1990) explain in a workshop all that machines have reduced wage work and forced the poor resource less people in village to migrate. A number of laborers' who have moved out have left their women-folk behind to live in very difficult situation.

Moser (1993) in his book describes rural women participation in agriculture production and processing, access to credit is tightly to bring compulsion. Even in credit schemes designed to help women at family or household head.

Boson (1983) stated that male control of mean of subsistence is based on their control of land and other vital productive resources, and on their monopoly of all job in connection with trade and services, since these are in the 'public sphere' from which women are excluded. The only type of work that is left for women is processing preparing the mainly agricultural products from the joint resources of the household, and possibly (in families of tenants and small farmers) helping in cultivating⁴ its land. In this way; she, too, is actively involved in the house hold economy of her husband (or father if she is unmarried)"

Moser (1993) argues that women subordinate position in the society need, strategic gender needs which women indentify their needs. Their needs are gender divisions of labour,

power, control, legal rights, domestic violence, equal wages etc. It will help to achieve greater equality in the society.

Muhammad Luqman et al (1998), stated that women in rural area play a important role in agriculture production, livestock and busy from dawn to dusk to supply food to men in the fields fetch water, collect fuel wood and manage livestock. They are equally participate tilling, sowing, fertilizer application, fodder cutting, weeding, threshing, drying and harvesting of all the crops, fruits and vegetable.

Amire et al, (2009) stated that the women participation is there in almost all agricultural activities except cutting of trees and spring of chemicals. Rural women are the main producers of staple crops more to the production of secondary crops like vegetables. Women have important role in agriculture production. Yet their participation remains largely overlooked in development planes.

Women's socio-economic status determines their contribution in agriculture labour force. Women who work in field are belonging to landless families. In this way they try to improve their household income (Mahbub ul Haq 2002)

Women work small landholdings in subsistence agriculture as result very low income they get from market. Most of the women work as unpaid agriculture worker or as family helper's with their male heads as a result male are paid in this situation it is difficult for women economic contribution in agriculture. (Mahbub ul Haq, 2002)

The adoption of technology will increase the income of women. Women will become more productive as a result of using technology innovation but male take over it. The rural women are illiterate so it is assumed that they will be unable to adopt the new technology. Women have ignored in technology. (Mahbub ul Haq 2002)

Rosintan D.M. Panjaitan et al (1999) stated that the poor people who have little or no land, little education and no capital. The women who work in house are often the poorest of the poor. All over the world women make their own employment in small-scale agriculture and dairying, food processing and scales, beer brewing, mind wifery, crafts, services and petty trading.

Women are vital producers of homestead crops and livestock and their postharvest activities contribute a lot. In crops production, division of labor is on the basis of social norms that tradition limit women to remaining in private place in household areas. This is the main reason that women do not take part in market or interact in public and depend on male family member. These restrictions on women mobility limit their capital to control to access extension service. Women also have no access to land and other than their relationship with male family member. (Gender, poverty and the MDGS 2004)

Women play a key role in agriculture was in past largely unacknowledged in government statistics and decision making. This situation has started to change over the last two or three decades and much has been achieved to give recognition to the importance of women in the agriculture sector in many part of the developing world. But new advances are endangered by such factors as structural adjustment programmes, they derive from commercializes agriculture and retreat government from rural development in many countries these factors are the main obstacle and threaten in women role is not fully recognized and gender blind policies and programs felt to address the need of women farmers. (Gender, poverty and MDGS 2004)

Agriculture contributes an important share to the gross domestic product in the national economies of most developing countries. It has linkage between agriculture performance and output and incomes of other sectors. Government macroeconomic objectives such as

employment generation, poverty alleviation, food security and human resource development and their goals and policies for agriculture development. The role of women in community development and create an environment of self help groups is important and use new trends in agriculture extension activities. It depends more and more farmers groups and farmer to former extension, former field school and farmer's organization are replacing the traditional method of agriculture extension centered on individual farmer visit. The purpose of this approach is to enable the rural people secure sustainable livelihoods and improve their income. Women have traditionally earned valuable income through the processing of food at the house hold level for save but there are many problems due to lack of information about markets, absence of cold storage facilities and packing technology and inability to access credit. (Gender, poverty and the MDGS 2004)

Roger (1980) several case studies of rural women in a wheat growing areas of Haryana have shown that the average working day for women, if all work is included, is between 15 and 16 hours. IN households with only one adult woman, she would be so over worked that she would scarcely have time to nurse her baby. Old women also worked extremely hard; one 75-year old woman was still laboring 10 hours a day preparing food for sale. Men on the other hand, had a much less strenuous work load, and plenty of time to smoke and play cards."

As Bosen (1983) often, men apply modern scientific methods in the cultivation of cash crops, while their wives continue to cultivate food crops by traditional methods."

Johson (1983) women primarily relied on building influence through the uterine family and sons, they might also gain informal influence through social networks established outside their husband's families among women in the village. In many male dominated peasant societies, informal, non-familial women's communities formed around the sex-segregated

worked-patterns in village provided an important means for women to affect family and village affairs indirectly through gossip and mobilization of social pressure."

In agriculture activities rural women contribute significantly, although their contribution is inconspicuous and not carefully considered. Women always have subordinate position. Their subordinate position is apparent in every sphere of life. So far as ownership of land is considered, it is usually man who owns it. In developing country it is usually women who work on it but she cannot take loan herself because land is man's property and she is a worker having a subordinate position.

Agricultural and rural development programs are aimed almost entirely at men (often as head of household), a tendency reinforced by the trend for land holdings to be owned by men, which provide the criterion for credit and other assistance. This kind of development may in fact, intervene directly in women's subsistence activities in a negative sense. It may increase their workload and in some case reduce their opportunities for earning cash income by diverting land, labor and marketing outlet to cash crops, for which payment goes to the men. (Barbara 1980)

This discrimination against women is still, of course, to be found in law and is codified in other institutional practices determining sex-differentiated rights and opportunities, but a more fundamental source of discrimination lies in the realm of social attitude: women are, in part, the way they are thought to be"(1974)

York (1984) found that women were involved in the range of seasonally specific agricultural activities particularly with preparing manure, weeding and harvesting, hording and processing fruit crop, collecting grasses and leaves for fodder, growing vegetables in kitchen garden and along the margins of fields raising poultry.

According to Mahbub ul Haq (2002) that role of livestock project in Empowering women small hold farmers for sustainable food security in rural Kenya they discussed that Women are a major human resource and assure adequate nutrition, health and cognitive development of their households and their children . Women are poverty (over-represented) a poor, suffer heavy workloads and food insecurity enhanced by lack of access and central over assets and lack of access to institutions that provide opportunities. It is important to implementation of agriculture projects to empower women in household. The livestock projects expand agriculture output in rural areas. Livestock is the main thing which contributes a higher share of income to rural households is important for food security and enhances women's participation in civic activities Women need better access to credit, labor-saving technologies and access to control over income.

Liddle and Joshi (1986) says that it entails a restriction on women's mobility and removal from the public gaze, physically enforcing their maintenance as exclusive sexual property. And it prevents women from contributing to the economic income of the group through unpaid but productive family labor in the fields, restricting their contribution to the domestic sphere. Seclusion in term of the removal of the women from public life cements the dual control of men over women's sexual and economic autonomy, the one reinforcing the other.

Mahbub ul Haq (2002) explained that land is not only an economic factor of production but its ownership also reflects the economic power structure within the society that guarantees access to important agricultural inputs. It is also a guarantor of political power. Women are disadvantaged in all dimensions: legal, social or monetary, when essentially leave women landless. Even where women may hold legal title to land they effectively lack control over it or the revenues it generates.

Bhatty (1990) reported that it is widely recognized that rural women's household activities are not confined only to cooking, cleaning of children. Activities, such as, animal husbandry, vegetable gardening, fetching water, collecting firewood and post-harvest food processing and preservation are women's responsibilities in most rural households. But, these activities are either not accounted for fully or not considered economically. According to surveys, a woman in rural areas has a working day of 10-11 hours, of which 6-7 hours are devoted to productive activities and 4-5 hours to household chores. In comparison the average working day of man is 20-30 percent less.

Zafar (1991) reported that worsening of the tenants with reduction in their access to land through either a reduction in the lands they farmed or eviction has many implications for the women of these households. Most tenants use family labor in farming and the women of these households usually participate fully in the production activities. But with the reduction in holdings their role in farm production is minimized or even eliminated, unlike male unpaid help or even the household head that may have to hire out their services full time often as casual work. Women of these households do not have mobility to undertake work from their home sides, except in the village or neighboring village. Although there has been a tightness of the rural labor market peak time yet there is little to believe that the women of the disposed households would be playing much role in it. On the other hand there has been little efforts by the government to provide employment or income earning opportunities for the women of the tenant households, some may be participating in non agricultural activities that may have received a boost the multiplier effects of the increased income in the rural areas but there is no evidence of it, it much more likely that these women are the members of households that are among the lowest income household in the rural areas.

Zafar (1991) reported that worsening of the tenants with reduction in their access to land through either a reduction in the lands they farmed or eviction has many implications for the women of these households. Most tenants use family labor in farming and the women of these households usually participate fully in the production activities. But with the reduction in holdings their role in farm production is minimized or even eliminated, unlike male unpaid help or even the household head that may have to hire out their services full time often as casual work. Women of these households do not have the mobility to undertake work from their home sides, except in the village or neighboring village. Although there has been a tightness of the rural labor market peak time, yet there is little to believe that the women of the dispossessed households would be playing much role in it. On the other hand there has been little efforts by the government to provide employment or income earning opportunities for the women of the tenant households, some may be participating in non agricultural activities that may have received a boost the multiplier effects of the increased income in the rural areas but there is no evidence of it, it is much more likely that these women are the members of households that are among the lowest income household in the rural areas.

Varma (1992) suggested that women play a significant and crucial role in agricultural development and allied fields including crop production, livestock production, horticulture, post harvest operation, agro/social forestry and fishing etc.

Bilqees (1994) reported that apart from their work in the field, rural women are active in producing goods and services, mostly for their own family consumption but only a smaller scale and exchanging the local market.

Ahmad (2001) reported a number of activities carried out by women in the agriculture.

These can be classified as following:

- a) Activities relating to cropping enterprises.
- b) Activities in the livestock enterprises.
- c) Household activities.

Women also help the male members in rearing livestock and other farm activities. Livestock activities like fodder cutting and transportation, chaffing, feeding, watering and bathing, milking, dung removing, dung-cake making and spreading utilize a sizeable female labor time.

Mahbub ul Haq (2002) claim that governments have focused on increasing production of cash crops at the expense of food crops. This means that when women, who mainly work in subsistence production, are fortunate enough to be awarded land it is often land of poor quality. Due to the small and low quality of land holding, women encounter numerous problems. Extension workers are reluctant to work with their small land, properties since there are geographically dispersed and their yields are bound to the low. Women's productivity is also fragmented and diverted from actual agriculture production to the transportation of input supplied and tools from one plot to another in additional livestock management.

Minaxi (2001) quantified the role of rural women in post harvest activities (harvesting and storage) in rice production. Only 24% of the respondents had a primary role in post harvest activities. The number of respondents with good knowledge on post harvest technologies was very meager.

Singh (2001) examined the participation of women in farm operations and found that women mainly do the transplantation, weeding and harvesting while men mainly do the ploughing and in Ri-Bhoi district, Meghalaya, India.

Nicolosi (2001) presented the information on the evolution of involvement of women in agriculture, industry and other activities in central-northern and southern region of Italy. Data are tabulated on the demand for female labor in agriculture, crafts, marketing, processing, services and tourist industries.

Fuah (2001) examined women's participation in agriculture and livestock farming activities in eastern Indonesia. It is indicated that the major factor influencing participation are: family income; age; family size; the number of animals kept; and average land available for cropping activities. In general, despite the significant roles of women in agricultural production and regional development their participation is hardly recognized. The need to support rural women's role in agriculture development is stressed.

La (2002) discussed female labor in agricultural and other activities of rural population in Europe. The importance is emphasized on part-time employment of women.

Laiguarda (2002) discussed Agricultural policy of European Union aimed at support for rural women through initiatives of rural development. The high percentage of female labor in EU countries, particularly in Portugal and Finland is emphasized, supporting the interests of agricultural producers, improved living standard for rural population.

Cotula (2002) analyzed the gender dimensions for Agriculture-related legislation, examining the legal status of women in three key areas: right to land and other natural resources; right of women agricultural worker; and rights concerning women's agriculture self-employment activities, ranging from women's status in rural cooperatives to their access to credit, training,

and extension services. The analysis focuses on the legal system of 10 countries: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Fiji, India, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, Philippines, South Africa, and Tunisia; where in main legal and some non-legal factors that affect the existence and exercise of women's agriculture-related rights have been identified and possible intervention to improve women's right have also been discussed.

Chattopadhyay and seddon (2002) analyzed the "life histories" collected in the course of fieldwork in a west Bangal (India) village; his paper seeks in turn to understand rural livelihoods and the changing status of women, while exploring the methodological issues involved in using such information to complement other qualitative and quantitative data.

Bock et al. (2002) described the development of gender research in field of agricultural and rural development I the Netherlands since the 1950s. Three phase of gender and rural research were identified phase-one (1950-80) is characterized by a denial of farmwomen's productive role, and a concept of emancipation that identifies female qualities with the household, family and civil society. Phase-Two (1980-90) marks a period when farm women were rediscovered, redefined and gernal emancipation ideals were translated into the agrarian context. In phase-Three (1990), much of what was going in the earlier periods was continued, but gender studies have also broadened its scope. Attention is now shifting towards rural women's participation in the broader socio-political process of rural development and countryside renewal.

Kavitha and Redid (2002) presented a comparative study on time utilization of different categories of farm women. It is based on data collected from 120 respondents (37 marginal, 45 small, 23 medium, and 15 big land holding farm women) from mulugu division of Warangal district of Andhra Pradesh, India. It has been concluded that there was a significant difference

among the marginal, small, medium and big land holding groups of farm women regarding time utilization in farm and home activities.

Newman (2002) examined how household time allocation has change as a result of the flower industry. Specifically, it aims to investigate: whether women who work in the flower industry are working harder as a result of combining market labor with unpaid labor at home; and whether there is some shifting of responsibility for unpaid labor traditionally performed by women to male household members. Data is based on a survey of 558 households in 2 regions (cotacachi and cayambe) of northern Ecuador (collected in May and June 1999) resulting suggestion that market labor opportunities for women have no effect on women's total time in labor but increase men's in unpaid labor. The increase in men's time in unpaid work reflects women's increased bargaining power in the home.

Kotze (2003) analyzed the role of women in the household economy, food production and ultimately food security. He observed food security as one of the lament of important sustainable approaches.

Vatsa and Saraswat (2003) conducted survey and observed that most of the farm operations were carried out by farm women with traditional tools except ploughing, puddling and planking.

Ahmad and Tbasum (2003) revealed that introduction of cattle production in the Mexican tropics has had damaging environmental and social effects. He has further reported that women's experience have been overlooked in these studies. By taking a collective approach to

the household, his analyses the control that women exercise over the income resulting from cattle production in Encino Amarillo, a Nahuatl community located in southern Veracruz, Mexico. It is shown that even though half of the available land was covered with pasture for cattle, most town generating activities and have managed to influence decision-making process regarding household expenditure.

Oluka et al (1975) stated that Small stock, especially goats and chickens are owned by women, children and landless while cattle of higher economic value are owned by men. Men and women have the same authority but men have dominated on decision to sell cattle. Livestock production is a culturally male dominated sector that provides the main source of labor for all livestock production activities food security and family livelihood are denigrated to ownership of small stock only with minimal benefits from livestock production. There is gender bias against women leading to conflict in livestock ownership and decision making. Women provide much labor and face lacking of credit women livestock owned by women received more attention than but use of indigenous knowledge underpins their management, resulting in low productivity and highlighting lack of knowledge and skills associated with modern management practices. This is the main reason felt more constrained by this lack of knowledge, women involved in small stock because it is easy to approach adoptive characteristic and faster growth and reproductive rates. Women have given authority over small stock from crop sales, ownership and authority over that sale is a viable entry level for them to become owners of cattle. Gender sensitive policies are needed so to reduce the male dominance over the livestock sector through policy initiatives, and to ensure that research, extension, and credit services, and other facilities are equally accessible to women and men. To facilitate them to move commercial

livestock production with access to national, regional and global markets for their livestock and livestock products.

Ember (1983) horticulture and shifting cultivation, women appear to make a substantial contribution of crop production; with intensive agriculture a permanently cultivated fields they do not. It may be because of traditional assumption that ship in sexual division of labor in primary substance activities explain ships in residence and decent; sexual division of labor partially explains the relative status of women, most of the research show that decline view women as being "pushed out" of agriculture because male take over plowing and irrigation. Women are "pulled into" of agriculture because male take over plowing and irrigation. Women are pulled into" additional domestic work with the intensification of agriculture. This is the main reason of decline in women's contribution to agriculture. The other reason is plow which they think that this word did not do by and the other reason is domestic work.

According to the report "discussed that women play a vital role at the various stage of food production, processing and preparing. Many of the poorest have an agriculture economy three fifth of the world's poor are women, so cores of whom depend on agriculture for survival. Outcome of agriculture production depends on soil fertility and water resources. Infrastructure and access to markets are critical to women' ability to turn agriculture production in to a source of income. Women are often the last to benefit from economic growth and development. Gender bias and gender blindness persists. Farmer is typically often perceived as 'male' by policy makers, planners and agricultural service delivers. For this reason agriculture inputs such as technology, extension, training and services that enhance production capacity often tend to garget needs of male farmers. (Ministry of foreign affairs of Denmark Danida 2008)

Asifa Javed et al discussed that women in rural areas of Pakistan under small holding system of farming, play an important role in farming. They participate in all type of activities related to crop production and livestock management. Women of rural areas remain busy from dawn to dusk in various agriculture activities including preharvest, post harvest and livestock management activities. Their participation is well dispersed but less perceived, because of insufficient data to show their active involvement in various agriculture activities.

Mahbub ul Haq (2002) stated that there are certain tasks that demonstrate greater female participation than others. For instance, their earlier phases of the production cycle involving field preparation are more male intensive where as the latter phase of crop production including field work of harvesting cotton, weeding, transplanting rice are post-harvest tasks such as drying, storage, threshing and winnowing are the mainly the responsibility of women. Specific activities which are more traditionally are Female responsibilities.

Mahbub ul Haq (2002) claims that women are taking participation in livestock activities. Women have greater recognition in this sector than their role in crop production livestock not only generates income but it also provides fertilizer for plants, draft power for farms, food for humans and bio-mass fuel for energy. Women perform varying aspects of this sector. Women who make the feed, collect fodder, clean animals and their sheds, make dunk cakes collect manure for organic fertilizers, pump milk, process animal products and products and market them. They take participation in rural poultry family where they apply their women methods of rearing and breeding.

Mahbub ul Haq (2002) indicated that in the census and labor force survey reports of Sri Lanka the concept of 'gainful employment, excludes a high percentage of women in the informal sector engaged in economic activities within and outside the home. In the agricultural census of Pakistan for example, the definition of full-time agriculture workers includes only those who perform agriculture work exclusively. It is ironic that women are not considered full-time worker according to this definition, not because they too little but because they do too much of both household and agricultural work. These definitions classify women as 'supplementing' the work carried out by men, which is defined as actual work. In weaving of textiles, for example, women do not operate the loom but usually perform the preliminary tasks of spinning the yarn, washing, dying and setting up the loom. These women are very rarely listed as 'workers' this situation is exacerbated when women are not remunerated in cash which is often the only measure of visible economic accounting. Thus women being considered and treated as the subordinated half of the family within the house household are officially perceived and recorded as only 'family helper' and not as economic contributors to agricultural products and productivity.

Women participation in agriculture production is developed that their role is consistently expanding. Female labor force participation rate is increase in agricultural sector that the rate of increase is being much greater than that of male. There are three main reasons for this: firstly, rising poverty has led to an increasing number of male migrations from rural to urban areas, and abroad, for better opportunities. Secondly an increase in smaller land holdings are small, additional workers becomes efficient and female family member are involved to fulfill labor requirements, a third reason included technological trends. Despite their expanding role in agricultural production, women continue face conventional constrains. Women have lack of

access to input supplied, extension advice, credit and the most important agricultural resource-land this continues despite their increased participation rates. Women have heavier responsibilities and perhaps a stronger presence but their voice is still largely unheard. (Mahbub ul Haq 2002)

Mahub ul Haq (2002) cultural workers are the lowest paid employment segment and women receive the lowest remuneration with this sector, if there are paid at all. In many instance, when small holdings exhibit declining returns, farmers substitute hired male labor with female household members work is unpaid helpers. When land-less women seek employment on other farmers they are taken at low demand. In general, they perform the very specific tasks which are low paid. Wage rate based on social system of payment in rural areas are so deeply entrenched that any attempt to increase income of women in open farm is met by a combined resistance by other land owner. In some cases women are not paid cash but are paid a portion of the crop they harvest. Often it is not potential employers but representatives sent in place of women who undersell their labor. Being occupied by their domestic obligation and constrained by mobility and segregation norms. Women send male representatives in their place, who end up agreeing to lower rates.

Women have little or no access to markets outside their villages, especially to export markets except through men. In addition to the uses of equity and rights, women's access to income is critical because it not only improves their own lives but the lives of the entire household. In low income groups, women are often the primary income earners responsible for the survival and maintenance of their families' income in the hand of women contributes more to

household food security than when income is in the hand of me. They are more likely to invest in their children's nutrition, health and schooling and on their own basic and productive health. Women receiving low income in rural areas, the need for credit become clear. Women face multiple barriers in obtaining from any source, be it formal financial institutions, cooperatives, and farmer organization. (Mahbub ul Haq, 2002)

Mahbub ul Haq (2002) that due to the inflexible policies and bureaucratic procedures of these formal institutions, women prefer to borrow from informal institutions: rotating, saving and credit associations, merchants, friends and relatives such as money lenders are situated near potential borrowers and are attractive in their proximity, lack of paper work collateral. Their money lenders however, charge very high rates of interest which often mean that the borrower remains in perpetual debt.

Mahbub ul Haq (2002) stated that uneducated women could be given short intensive training in courses in agriculture and could be located within their home village. Women's agriculture work is seasonal they may be trained when there is less demand of their labor. This strategy may only work with select recruitment, adequate training and integration into the existing system another recent trend to solve the problems in extension system is for farmers to hire their own extension agent. These agents are motivated to respond to farmer needs since their salary and continued employment depend upon the farmer's satisfaction. But this kind of private services is beyond the ability of poor women in small holders who depend on their land for livelihoods. Government must cater to the need of such group of women.

Mahbub ul Haq (2002) explained that the distribution of costs and benefits of technology and mechanization depend on the specific cultural and social characteristics of a particular location. Technological innovations implied diversion of time from laborious tasks to more productive ones resulting in greater income for both men and women. The advent of tractors and pump sets has caused increase in cropping intensity. This has created demand for female labor-intensive activities such as weeding, transplanting, harvesting and threshing. Manual laborious tasks are transformed into new efficient time saving jobs: tractor drivers, threshers and combined operators. Women have marginal works, employed when the season demands it, are the first to lose their jobs in both absolute and relative terms.

Mahbul ul Haq (2002) indicated that rural women involved in food, fuel, firewood and fodder activities. Rural women interact intensively with their natural surroundings. Fuelwood collection is the responsibility of women. Any environmental change that affects the production of fuelwood, therefore, has direct repercussions on women. In Pakistan this resulted in women walking longer distances for firewood at the expense of other more productive activities. Environmental degradation not only requires women to expend more energy it may also damage their home-based enterprises. In Bangladesh, the destruction of mangroves had hindered sanitation of the coastline which has affected women's traditional tasks of kitchen gardening, livestock and poultry rearing. It also diminished their income since they are no longer able to sell firewood.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1-Introduction:

Sociology with respect to its methodology is a broader discipline. It is not based only on the estimations and assumptions. It plays an important role in the sociological research to produce reliable facts. These facts can be produced only by using the methodology. Sociologists are guided by the methodology when they try to measure the individual behavior and social facts. Methodology revolves around the study area, specific criteria for respondents, study design, sampling procedure, data collection technique, tools of data collection, pretesting, field experience and etc.

3.2-Universe:

Keeping in view the time constricts and the nature of the area, the researcher selected the

Study area consists of the population or the people who are the focus of research. The study was conducted in two tehsils of district Pakpattan.

3.3-Criteria for respondents:

In every study there is a specific standard for selecting respondents to conduct research. Keeping in view the topic the researcher selected the respondents that must fulfill the criteria given below.

They must be:

- Female
- Married
- Involve in agriculture and livestock

3.4-Study Design:

Study design provides a thorough image of how the researcher plans to carry out his / her study. Research entails two main steps. Step one includes planning and step two includes the execution. In the first step, researcher constructs a design; a plan of research and in the second step researcher collects and analyzes the data. In order to have a systematic and profound understanding of the research topic, quantitative approach had been utilized to conduct research.

3.5-Quantitative approach:

This approach emphasizes on quantifiable facts and relies on statistical analysis of many cases to create valid and reliable general claims. The researcher used quantitative approach of research to conduct present study.

3.6-Sampling procedure:

Ideally a researcher must try to learn everything about the population in the world. But resources and time is a greater hurdle in the way of a researcher to know everything about the whole population of the world therefore he / she must has to narrow down his / her population in sample to acquire accurate results and then generalizes it to the whole universe.

3.6.1-Sample:

It is a part of a population that represents the whole (Macionis 2005).

3.6.2-Sampling technique:

There are various kinds of sampling techniques utilized in a social research such as: random sampling stratified random sampling, snow ball sampling, deviant case sampling, convenient sampling, accidental sampling, quota sampling, purposive sampling, sequential sampling, and theoretical sampling.

As per the requirement of this study, random sampling had been used to select the respondents.

3.6.3-Random sampling:

In a random sampling technique researcher draws a sample from the population randomly so that every element in the population has an equal chance to be selected (Macionis 2005).

By using random sampling two tehsils of district Pakpattan were selected for data collection.

3.7-Units of data collection:

Units of data collection consist of people or entities that a researcher explores to get the relevant information regarding his / her study. The units of data collection for the current research were rural women involved in agriculture and livestock

3.8-Sample size:

A sample of 250 had been selected randomly from two tehsils of district Pakpattan'

3.9-Data collection technique:

There are various techniques to collect data; in this study survey method technique had been utilized to conduct research.

3.10-Survey method:

It is a method to collect relevant data. In this method a specifically defined collection of public are asked to answer a number of identical questions.

Survey research is a method in which subjects respond to a series of statements or questions in a questionnaire or an interview schedule. It allows the researcher to simplify the outcomes about the larger population from which sample was taken.

The most widely used of all research methods, surveys are particularly suitable to studying attitudes such as beliefs about politics, religion or race since there is no way to observe directly what people think. Sometimes surveys provide clues about causes and effect. Surveys are suitable for research questions about self reported beliefs or behaviors. They are stronger when the answers people give to the questions to assess variables. Researchers usually ask about various things at one time in surveys to measure many variables and test several hypotheses in a single survey.

3.11-Tools of data collection:

Surveys are conducted through a number of tools such as interview schedule, questionnaire, and face to face or telephonic interview. For the purpose of this research interview schedule was utilized to collect data.

3.11.1-Interview Schedule:

Interview schedule aims at accuracy and contain exact subject matter areas. Its main advantage is that flexibility is found in it. It is designed to obtain view points, opinions, and attitudes and to show relationships and interconnections between data which might escape notice under more mechanical types of interrogation. The object is to give the respondent maximum opportunity to reveal how he had arrived at or developed this world of experience.

Interview schedule has advantages over some other types of surveys as; it is cheap and do not require as much effort from questioner as verbal or telephonic surveys and often have standardized answers that make it simple to compile data. However, such standardized answers may frustrate users.

For the purpose of this research the interview schedule was utilized to collect data. The interview schedule consisted of mostly closed ended questions. Closed ended had options that were determined by the researcher. Closed ended questions were given because they are easier to administer and to analyze.

3.12-Pretesting:

The actual wording and layout of the proposed interview schedule was given special attention, attempting to make it easy and simple for the better response. The proposed

interview schedule was subjected to pilot test. It allows one to highlight. The preliminary interview schedule was filled by a sample of ten respondents. Ambiguous or difficult questions were rephrased accordingly.

3.13-Data analysis:

The collected data was analyzed by statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). Frequency tables were drawn.

3.13.1-Analysis of univariate data:

Univariate data analysis is the analysis of single variable. Descriptive statistics organizes and summaries the data to render it more comprehensible. Descriptive statistics enable the researcher to describe trends in the data.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 4. 1: Distribution of the respondents according to their age and education

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Age of the respondents		
Up to 30	57	22.8
31-40	98	39.2
41-50	49	19.6
>50	46	18.4
Total	250	100
Education of the respondents		
Illiterate	137	54.8
Primary	69	27.6
Metric	34	13.6
Intermediate	8	3.2
Graduation & above	2	0.8
Total	250	100

Age is regarded as total years completed by a person on his/her last birthday. It affects the attitude and behavior of a person at different stages of life. (young, 1994). The current study collected data on age of the respondents. The respondents were asked to indicate their age in completed years. During analysis of data, the result has been tabulated in four response categories and as presented in Table 1.

Table 1 reveals that majority i.e. 39.2 percent of the respondents were belonging to the age group of 31-40 years old, 22.8 percent of the respondents were belonging to the age group of up to 30 years, 19.6 percent of the respondents were belonging to the age group of 41-50 years and 18.4 percent of the respondents were belonging to the age group of above 50 years old.

Education is one of the most important factors that influence the patterns of individuals directly or indirectly. Table depicts that many of the respondents i.e. 54.8 percent were illiterate, while

27.6 percent of the respondents were till primary, 13.6 percent of the respondents were till métric, 3.2 percent of the respondents were till intermediate, while 0.8 percent of the respondents were graduation and above. It shows that majority of the respondents were illiterate. It also shows that majority of the women engaged in livestock and agricultural activities were illiterate.

Table 4. 2: Distribution of the respondents according to their marital status, age at marriage and type of family

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Marital status of the respondents		
Married	221	88.4
Divorced	5	2.0
Widowed	24	9.6
Total	250	100
Age at marriage		
16-20	110	44
21-25	118	47.2
26-30	22	8.8
Total	250	100
Family type of the Respondents		
Nuclear	77	30.8
Joint	134	53.6
Extended	39	15.6
Total	250	100

Table 2 reflects that 88.4 percent of the respondents were married, 9.6 percent of the respondents were widowed and 2 percent were divorced. Table reflect that majority of the respondents were passing married life. It is appropriate to mentioned here that the data was collected from married respondents hence the bachelor had not been included in response category.

Table further shows that majority i.e. 47.2 percent of the respondents were belonging to the age group of 21-25 years old at marriage, 44 percent were belonging to the age group 16-20 years old at marriage, while 8.8 percent were belonging to the age group of 26-30 years old at marriage. It further shows that in rural area mostly women were married in the age group of 21-25 years old.

Family is the group of intimate peoples emotionally related either by blood, marriage, responsible for the reproduction and rearing of children, living together (Aahung , 2006). For the present study there are three types of families.

Table under discussion further depicts that majority, i.e. 53.6 of the respondents were living in joint family system, while 30.8 percent of the respondents were living in nuclear family system and 15.6 of the respondents were living in the extended family system. The table depicts that majority of the respondents were living in joint family system.

Table 4. 3: Distribution of the respondents by their husband age, age at marriage and education

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Respondent's husband age		
Up to 30	66	25.2
31-40	76	30.4
41-50	56	22.4
>50	55	22.0
Total	250	100
Age at marriage		
16-20	24	9.6
21-25	123	49.2
26-30	84	33.6
>30	19	7.6
Total	250	100
Education of the husband		
Illiterate	133	53.2
Primary	62	24.8
Metric	33	13.2
Intermediate	13	5.2
Bachelor & above	9	3.6
Total	250	100

Table 3 reveals that majority i.e. 30.4 percent of the respondent's husbands were belonging in the age group of 31-40 years while 25.2 percent of the respondent's husbands were belonging to the age group of up to 30 years old, 22.4 percent were belonging to the age group of 41-50 years old and 22.0 percent were belonging to the age group of above 50 years old.

Table under discussion shows majority i.e. 49.2 percent of the respondent's husbands age at marriage were belonging to the age group of 21-25 years old, while 33.6 percent were belonging to the age group of 26-30, 9.6 percent were belonging to the age group of 16-20 years old, 7.6 percent of the respondent's husbands age at marriage were belonging to the age more than 30 years old.

Table further illustrates that majority i.e. 53.2 percent of the respondent's husbands were illiterate, while 24.8 percent of the husbands were till primary, 13.2 percent of the respondent's husbands were till metric, 5.2 percent of the respondent's husbands were till intermediate, 3.6 of the respondent's husbands were bachelor and above.

Table4. 4: Distribution of the respondents according to their husband occupation

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Govt. employee	50	20
Businessman	12	4.8
Laborer	16	6.4
Self- employed	5	2.0
Farmer	167	66.8
Total	250	100

Table 4.5: Distribution of the respondents by their family size and number of children

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Family size		
Up to 10	50	20.0
11-15	36	14.4
16-20	52	20.8
21-25	45	18.0
>25	67	26.8
Total	250	100
Number of children		
None	20	8.0
1-5	92	36.8
6-10	129	51.6
>10	9	3.6
Total	250	100

Occupation is an important indicator of an individual's social position in society. It is an index of social position. It is defined as "the specific activity with a market value which an individual continuously pursues for the purpose of obtaining a steady flow of income" (William, 1980).

Table 4 reflects that majority i.e. 66.8 of the respondent's husband were farmer, while 20 percent of the respondent's husband were govt. employee , 6.4 percent of the respondent's husband were laborer, 4.8 percent of the respondent's husband were businessman, while 2.0 percent of the respondent's husband were self-employed.

According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan (2007-08) it is measured that at national level, the occupational employment trends are 38.4% males are earning their bread from agriculture, 13.5% by manufacturing, 7.0% by construction, 17.5% are related to wholesale& retail trade business, 13.9% are busy in community, social and personal services, while the remaining employed labor force have the other occupations like transport, storage, communications and others.

Table 5 reflects that majority i.e. 26.8 percent of the respondents had a family size of above than 25, while 20.8 percent of the respondents had a family size of 16-20people, 20.0 percent of the respondents had a family size of up to 10 people, 18.0 percent of the respondents had a family size of 21-25, while 14.4 percent of the respondents had a family size of 11-15 persons.

Table under discussion also shows that 51.6 percent of the respondents had 6-10 children, while 36.8 percent of the respondents had 1-5 children, 8.0 percent of the respondents had no children and 3.6 percent of the respondents had above 10 children. Table shows that a majority i.e. 51.6 percent of the respondents had 6-10 children.

Table 4.6: Distribution of the respondents according to their adult family members

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Up to 5	86	34.4
6-10	109	43.6
11-15	21	8.4
>15	34	13.6
Total	250	100

Table 4.7: Distribution of the respondent / respondent's husband according to their ownership, size and cultivation of land

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Ownership of land		
Yes	250	100
No	0	0.0
Total	250	100
Size of land (acres)		
Up to 10	122	48.8
11-20	45	18.0
21-30	53	21.2
31-40	5	2.0
>40	25	10.0
Total	250	100
Cultivation of land		
Owner	185	74.0
Tenant	45	18.0
Lease out	20	8.0
Total	250	100

Table 6 reveals that 43.6 percent of the respondents had 6-10 adult family members, while 34.4 percent of the respondents had up to 5 adult family members, 13.6 percent of the respondents had greater than 15 adult family members and 8.4 percent of the respondents had 11-15 adult family members. Table shows that majority i.e. 43.6 percent of the respondents had 6-10 adult family members.

Table 7 shows that 100 percent of the respondents had their land or their husbands had land. The research was conducted from the rural area and the respondents were engaged in agricultural activities.

Table also shows that majority i.e. 48.8 percent of the respondents had up to 10 acres land, while 18 percent of the respondent had 11-20 acres land, 21.2 percent of the respondents had 21-30 acres land, 2 percent of the respondents had 31-40 acres land and 10 percent of the respondents had more than 40 acres land. It is further showing that most of the respondents belong to poor family and the size of land which they were holding was small.

Table under discussion shows that 74 percent of the respondents cultivate their land by own or their family members, while 18 percent of the respondents cultivate their land by tenant and 8 percent of the respondents had lease out their land. Table shows majority of the respondents cultivate their land by own.

Table 4.8: Distribution of the respondents by their family annual income from agriculture

Categories of Income	Frequency	Percentage
Up to 200000	113	45.2
200001-500000	81	32.4
500001-1000000	29	11.6
1000001-1500000	19	7.6
>1500000	8	3.2
Total	250	100

Table 4.9: Distribution of the respondents by their family females involved in agriculture activities

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Up to 5	211	84.4
6-10	35	14.0
>10	4	1.6
Total	250	100

Agriculture usually plays a vital role in the economy of every nation that exists. A country is usually considered to be a social and politically stable nation if it possesses a very stable agricultural basis. Table 8 shows that majority i.e. 45.2 percent of the respondents had income of up to 200000 while 32.4 percent of the respondents had family income from agriculture was 200001-500000, 11.6 percent of the respondents had family income from agriculture was 500001-1000000 while 7.6 percent of the respondents had family income from agriculture was 1000001-1500000 and 3.2 percent of the respondents had family income from agriculture was more than 1500000. It shows majority of the respondents belong to a poor family.

Table 9 shows that majority i.e. 84.4 percent of the respondents had up to 5 females in their family involved in agriculture related activities, while 14.0 percent of the respondents had 6-10 females in their family involved in agriculture activities and 1.6 percent of the respondents had above 10 females in family which were involved in agriculture related activities.

Table 4.10: Distribution of the respondents according to their extent of involvement in agriculture activities

Categories of hours	Frequency	Percent
Preparation of land		
None	74	29.6
1-2	113	45.2
3-4	56	22.4
5+	7	2.8
Total	250	100
Sowing of crops		
None	74	29.6
1-2	113	45.2
3-4	56	22.4
5+	7	2.8
Total	250	100
Weeding		
None	69	27.6
1-2	126	50.4
3-4	40	16.0
5+	15	6.0
Total	250	100
Irrigation		
None	230	92
3-4	20	8.0
Total	100	100
Cutting of fodder		
None	79	31.6
1-2	115	46.0
3-4	56	22.4
Total	250	100
Chopping of fodder		
None	60	24.0
1-2	146	58.4
3-4	44	17.6
Total	250	100

Table 10 shows that majority i.e. 70.4 percent of the respondents had involved in the preparation of land while remaining 29.6 percent were not involved in this activity. It further shows that from 70.4 percent 45.2 percent had 1-2 hours involvement in preparation of land, 22.4 percent of the respondents had 3-4 hours involvement in preparation of land and 2.8 percent of the respondents had 5 or more than 5 hours involvement in preparation of land. It shows majority of the women were involved in preparation of land.

Table further shows that majority i.e. 70.4 percent of the respondents had involved in the sowing of crops while remaining 29.6 percent were not involved in this activity. It further shows that from 70.4 percent 45.2 percent had 1-2 hours involvement in sowing of crops, 22.4 percent of the respondents had 3-4 hours involvement in sowing of crops and 2.8 percent of the respondents had 5 or more than 5 hours involvement in sowing of crops. It shows majority of the women were involved in sowing of crops.

Table under discussion further shows that majority i.e. 72.4 percent of the respondents had involved in weeding while 27.6 percent of the respondents had no involvement in this activity. It further shows that from 72.4 percent 50.4 percent of the respondents had 1-2 hours involvement in weeding while 16 percent of the respondents had 3-4 hours involvement in weeding and only 6 percent of the respondents had 5 or more than 5 hours involvement in this activity.

Table further shows that majority i.e. 92 percent of the respondents had no involvement in irrigation while remaining 8 percent of the respondents had involved in this activity.

It further shows that majority i.e. 68.4 percent of the respondents had involved in cutting of fodder while remaining 31.6 percent of the respondents had no involvement in cutting of fodder.

It further shows that from 68.4 percent 46 percent of the respondents had 1-2 hours involvement in cutting of fodder and 22.4 percent of the respondents had 3-4 hours involvement in this activity.

Table more shows that majority i.e. 76 percent of the respondents had involved in chopping of fodder while remaining 24 percent of the respondents had no involvement in this activity. It further shows that from 76 percent 58.4 percent of the respondents had 1-2 hours involvement in chopping of fodder and 17.6 percent of the respondents had only 3-4 hours involvement in chopping of fodder.

Table 4.11: Distribution of the respondents according to their extent of involvement in agriculture activities

Categories of hours	Frequency	Percent
Harvesting of crops		
None	95	38.0
1-2	124	49.6
3-4	31	12.4
Total	250	100
Threshing activities		
None	44	17.6
1-2	149	59.6
3-4	57	22.8
Total	250	100
Grain storage		
None	20	8.0
1-2	165	66.0
3-4	65	26.0
Total	250	100
Milling of grains		
None	102	40.8
1-2	112	44.8
3-4	36	14.4
Total	250	100
Firewood collection		
None	106	42.6
1-2	111	44.4
3-4	33	13.2
Total	250	100

Table 11 shows that majority i.e. 62 percent of the respondents had involved in harvesting of crops while remaining 38.0 percent of the respondents had no involvement in harvesting of crops. It further shows that from 62 percent 49.6 percent of the respondents had 1-2 hours involvement in harvesting of crops and 12.4 percent of the respondents had 3-4 hours involvement in harvesting of crops.

Table under discussion shows that majority i.e. 82.4 percent of the respondents had involved in threshing activities while remaining 17.6 percent of the respondents had no involvement in this activity. It further shows that from 82.4 percent 59.6 percent of the respondents had 1-2 hours involvement in threshing activities and 22.8 percent of the respondents had 3-4 hours involvement in these activities.

It further indicates that majority i.e. 92 percent of the respondents had involved in grain storage while remaining 8 percent of the respondents had no involvement in this activity. It further shows that from 92 percent 66 percent of the respondents had 1-2 hours involvement in grain storage and 26.0 percent of the respondents had 3-4 hours involvement in this activity.

It indicates that majority i.e. 59.2 percent of the respondents had involved in milling of grains while remaining 40.8 percent of the respondents had no involvement in milling of grains. It further shows that from 59.2 percent 44.8 percent of the respondents had 1-2 hours involvement in milling of grains and 14.4 percent of the respondents had 3-4 hours involvement in this activity.

Table under discussion further shows that majority i.e. 57.6 percent of the respondents had involved in firewood collection while remaining 42.6 percent of the respondents had no involvement in this activity. It further shows that from 57.6 percent 44.4 percent of the respondents had 1-2 hours involvement in firewood collection and 13.2 percent of the respondents had 3-4 hours involvement in this activity. It shows that the majority of the respondents had involved in the collection of firewood, it shows that the majority of the respondents belong to a poor family.

Table 4.12: Distribution of the respondents according to the detail of their livestock in family

Category of livestock	Frequency	Percent
Number of buffalo		
Up to 3	158	63.2
4-6	84	33.6
>6	8	3.2
Total	250	100
Number of sheep		
Up to 3	66	26.4
4-6	163	65.2
>6	21	8.4
Total	250	100
Number of goats		
Up to 3	93	37.2
4-6	129	51.6
>6	28	11.2
Total	250	100
Number of cows		
Up to 3	170	68.0
4-6	67	26.8
>6	13	5.2
Total	250	100
Number of bull		
Up to 3	207	82.8
4-6	39	15.6
>6	4	1.6
Total	250	100
Number of donkeys		
Up to 3	235	94.0
4-6	15	6.0
Total	250	100
Number of horses		
Up to 3	242	96.8
4-6	8	3.2
Total	250	100

Table 12 indicates that majority i.e. 63.2 percent of the respondents had up to 3 buffaloes while 33.6 percent of the respondents had 4-6 numbers of buffaloes and only 3.2 percent of the respondent had more than 6 buffaloes. Table further indicates that majority i.e. 65.2percent of the

respondents had 4-6 numbers of sheep while 26.4 percent of the respondents had up to 3 sheep and only 8.4 percent of the respondents had more than 6 sheep.

Table under discussion further shows that majority i.e. 51.6 percent of the respondents had 4-6 numbers of goats while 37.2 percent of the respondents had up to 3 goats and only 11.2 percent of the respondents had greater than 6 goats. It further indicates that majority i.e. 68.0 percent of the respondents had up to 3 cows while 26.8 percent of the respondents had 4-6 cows and only 5.2 percent of the respondents had more than 6 cows.

Table more depicts that majority i.e. 82.8 percent of the respondents had up to 3 bulls while 15.6 percent of the respondents had 4-6 number of bulls and only 1.6 percent of the respondents had more than 6 bulls. It more illustrates that majority i.e. 94 percent of the respondents had up to 3 number of donkeys while 6 percent of the respondents had 4-6 number of donkeys. It further shows that majority i.e. 96.8 percent of the respondents had up to 3 horses while 3.2 percent of the respondents had 4-6 numbers of horses.

Table 4.13: Distribution of the respondents according to the place for keeping the livestock

Categories of place	Frequency	Percent
Milch animals		
On farm	55	22.0
In courtyard	93	37.2
On farm+ courtyard	102	40.8
Total	250	100
Draft animals		
On farm	45	18.0
In courtyard	88	35.2
On farm+ courtyard	117	46.8
Total	250	100
Meat animals		
On farm	48	19.2
In courtyard	94	37.6
On farm + courtyard	108	43.2
Total	250	100

Table 13 shows majority i.e. 40.8 percent of the respondents keep their milch animals on farm+ courtyard, while 37.2 percent of the respondents keep their milch animals in courtyard and 22.0 percent of the respondents keep their milch animals on farm. It further shows majority i.e. 46.8 percent of the respondents keep their draft animals on farm+ courtyard, while 35.2 percent of the respondents keep their draft animals in courtyard and 18.0 percent of the respondents keep their draft animals on farm.

Table under discussion indicates that majority i.e. 43.2 percent of the respondents keep their meat animals on farm+ courtyard, while 37.6 percent of the respondents keep their meat animals in courtyard and 19.2 percent of the respondents keep their meat animals on farm.

Table4.14: Distribution of the respondents according to their monthly income from livestock and other sources

Categories of income	Frequency	Percent
From livestock		
Up to 5000	130	52.0
5001-10000	111	37.2
10001-15000	18	7.2
>15000	9	3.6
Total	250	100
From other sources		
Up to 15000	157	62.8
15001-30000	82	32.8
>30000	11	4.4
Total	250	100

Table 14 shows that majority i.e. 52 percent of the respondents had family income from livestock up to 5000 in one month while 37.2 percent of the respondents had family income from livestock 5001-10000 monthly, 7.2 percent of the respondents had family income from livestock was 10001-15000 and only 3.6 percent of the respondents had family income from livestock was more than 15000 rupees.

Table under discussion further shows that majority i.e. 62.8 percent of the respondents family income from other sources had up to 15000 monthly while 32.6 percent of the respondents had family income from other sources was 15001-30000 monthly and only 4.4 percent of the respondents had family income from other sources was more than 30000 rupees.

Table 4.15: Distribution of the respondents according to their family females involved in livestock activities

Females	Frequency	Percent
Up to 5	193	77.2
6-10	57	22.8
Total	250	100

Table 15 shows that majority i.e. 77.2 percent of the respondents had up to 5 females participation in livestock activities in family, while 22.8 percent of the respondents had 6-10 females participation in livestock activities in family.

Table 4.16: Distribution of the respondents according to their involvement in livestock care and management

Categories of Hours	Frequency	Percent
Cleaning of animal room		
None	40	16.0
1-2	180	72.0
3-4	30	12
Total	250	100
Cleaning of animals		
None	58	23.2
1-2	163	65.2
3-4	29	11.6
Total	250	100
Preparation of feed		
None	77	30.8
1-2	146	58.4
3-4	27	10.8
Total	250	100
Grazing in fields		
None	188	75.2
1-2	45	18.0
3-4	17	6.8
Total	250	100
Water animals		
None	95	38
1-2	133	53.2
3-4	22	8.8
Total	250	100

Table 16 shows that majority i.e. 84 percent of the respondents had involved in cleaning of animal room while remaining 16 percent of the respondents had no involvement in this activity.

It further shows that from 84 percent 72 percent of the respondents had 1-2 hours involvement in

cleaning of animal room and 12 percent of the respondents had 3-4 hours involvement in cleaning of animal room. It shows women great involvement in livestock care.

Table further shows that majority i.e. 76.8 percent of the respondents had involved in cleaning of animals while remaining 23.2 percent of the respondents had no involvement in this activity. It further shows that from 76.8 percent 65.2 percent of the respondents had 1-2 hours involvement and 11.6 percent of the respondents had 3-4 hours involvement in cleaning of animals.

Table under discussion further shows that majority i.e. 69.2 percent of the respondents had involved in preparation of feed while remaining 30.8 percent of the respondents had no involvement in this activity. It further shows that from 69.2 percent 58.4 percent of the respondents had 1-2 hours involvement in preparation of feed and 10.8 percent of the respondents had 3-4 hours involvement in preparation of feed.

It further shows that majority i.e. 75.2 percent of the respondents had no involvement in grazing in fields while remaining 24.8 percent of the respondents had involved in this activity. It further shows from 24.8 percent 18 percent had 1-2 hours involvement in grazing and 6.8 percent of the respondents had 3-4 hours involvement in grazing in fields. It shows that mostly women were not involved in grazing in fields.

Table under discussion further depicts that majority i.e. 62 percent of the respondents had involved in watering the animals while remaining 38.0 percent of the respondents had no involvement in this activity. It further shows that from 62 percent 53.2 percent of the respondents had 1-2 hours involvement in watering of animals and 8.8 percent of the respondents had 3-4 hours involvement in this activity.

Table 4.17: Distribution of the respondents according to their involvement in livestock care and management

Categories of hours	Frequency	Percent
Milking		
None	42	16.8
1-2	178	71.2
3-4	30	12.0
Total	250	100
Feeding		
None	112	44.8
1-2	122	48.8
3-4	16	6.4
Total	250	100
Milk processing		
None	11	4.4
1-2	203	81.2
3-4	36	14.4
Total	250	100
Selling of livestock product		
None	48	19.2
1-2	175	70.0
3-4	27	10.8
Total	250	100
Dung cake making		
None	27	10.8
1-2	191	76.4
3-4	32	12.8
Total	250	100

Table 17 illustrates that majority i.e. 83.2 percent of the respondents had involved in milking while remaining 16.8 percent of the respondents had no involvement in milking. It further shows that from 83.2 percent 71.2 percent of the respondents had 1-2 hours involvement in milking and 12.0 percent of the respondents had 3-4 hours involvement in milking.

Table under discussion further shows that majority i.e. 55.2 percent of the respondents had involved in feeding of animals while remaining 44.8 percent of the respondents had no involvement in feeding. It further shows that from 55.2 percent 48.8 percent of the respondents had 1-2 hours involvement in feeding and 6.4 percent of the respondents had 3-4 hours involvement in this activity.

It further shows that majority i.e. 95.6 percent of the respondents had involved in milk processing while remaining 4.4 percent of the respondents had no involvement in this activity. It further shows that from 95.6 percent 81.2 percent of the respondents had 1-2 hours involvement in milk processing and 14.4 percent of the respondents had 3-4 hours involvement in this activity. It shows that women had great involvement in milk processing.

Table under discussion further shows that majority i.e. 80.8 percent of the respondents had involved in selling of livestock / poultry products while remaining 19.2 percent of the respondents had no involvement in this activity. It further shows that from 80.8 percent of the respondents 70.0 percent of the respondents had 1-2 hours involvement in selling of livestock / poultry product and 10.8 percent of the respondents had 3-4 hours involvement in selling of livestock / poultry product.

Table further shows that majority i.e. 89.2 percent of the respondents had involved in dung cake making while remaining 12.8 percent of the respondents had no involvement in this activity. It further shows that from 89.2 percent of the respondents 76.4 percent of the respondents had 1-2 hours involvement in dung cake and 10.8 percent of the respondents had no involvement in dung cake making. So all this discussion shows that women are playing a vital role in livestock care and management and they are spending their enough time in this activity.

Table 4.18: Distribution of the respondents according to the source of water and feeding for livestock

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Source of water		
Tube well	85	34.0
Canal	19	7.6
Pond	61	24.4
Household	85	34.0
Total	250	100
Source of feeding		
Grazing	23	9.2
Fodder	98	39.2
Grazing and Fodder	129	51.6
Total	250	100

Table 18 shows that majority i.e. 34 percent of the respondents said that source of water for their livestock is tube well while 34 percent of the respondent said that source of water for their livestock was house hold, 24.4 percent of the respondents said that source of water for their livestock was pond and only 7.6 percent of the respondents said that source of water for their livestock was canal.

It further shows that majority i.e. 51.6 percent of the respondent's livestock feed on grazing and fodder while 39.2 percent of the respondent's livestock feed on fodder and only 9.2 percent of the respondent's livestock feed on grazing.

Table 4.19: Distribution of the respondents by their share from the income of different sources

Categories of share	Frequency	Percent
Farm produce		
No	178	71.2
25%	51	20.4
50%	6	2.4
100%	15	6.0
Total	250	100
Sale of animal		
No	128	51.2
25%	42	16.8
50%	59	23.6
100%	21	8.4
Total	250	100
Livestock products		
No	47	18.8
25%	32	12.8
50%	54	21.6
100%	117	46.8
Total	250	100
Own income		
No	125	50.0
25%	27	10.8
50%	15	6.0
100%	83	33.2
Total	250	100
Income of son/ daughter		
No	181	72.4
25%	32	12.8
50%	26	10.4
100%	11	4.4
Total	250	100

Table 19 shows that majority i.e. 71.2 percent of the respondents had no share from the income of farm produce, 20.4 percent of the respondents had 25% share from the income of farm produce while 2.4 percent of the respondents had 50% share from the income of farm produce and 6.0 percent of the respondents had 100% share from the income of farm produce.

It further shows that majority i.e. 51.2 percent of the respondents had no share from the income of sale of animal, 16.8 percent of the respondents had 25% share from the income of sale of animal while 23.6 percent of the respondents had 50% share from the income of sale of animal and 8.4 percent of the respondents had 100% share from the income of sale of animal.

Table under discussion more shows that majority i.e. 46.8 percent of the respondents had 100% share from the income of livestock products while 21.6 percent of the respondents had 50% share from the income of livestock products, 12.8 percent of the respondents had 25% share from the income of livestock products and 18.8 percent of the respondents had no share from the income of livestock products

It further shows that majority i.e. 50 percent of the respondents had no share from their own income, 10.8 percent of the respondents had 25% share from their own income, while 6.0 percent of the respondents had 50% share from their own income and 33.2 percent of the respondents had 100% share from their own income. It further shows that majority i.e. 72.4 percent of the respondents had no share from the income of their son/ daughter, 12.8 percent of the respondents had 25% share from the income of their son / daughter while 10.4 percent of the respondents had 50% share from the income of their son / daughter and 4.4 percent of the respondents had 100% share from the income of their son / daughter.

Table 4.20: Distribution of the respondents according to their right of having decision

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Visit of relatives without permission		
Yes	153	61.2
No	97	38.8
Total	250	100
Sales and purchase of cattle		
Yes	62	24.8
No	188	75.2
Total	250	100
Cultivate land on choice		
Yes	44	17.6
No	206	82.4
Total	250	100
Value regarding house hold matter		
Yes	217	86.8
No	33	13.2
Total	250	100
Children education		
Yes	161	64.4
No	81	35.6
Total	250	100
Children marriage		
Yes	112	44.8
No	138	55.2
Total	250	100
Consult in children marriage		
Yes	211	84.4
No	39	15.6
Total	250	100
Right to sale the agriculture production		
Yes	87	34.8
No	163	65.2
Total	250	100
Land ownership right		
Yes	89	35.6
No	161	64.4
Total	250	100

Visit doctor by own		
Yes	153	61.2
No	97	38.8
Total	250	100
Husband currently		
At home	213	85.2
Out of station	37	14.8
Total	250	100
Decision regarding daughter education		
Yes	141	56.4
No	109	43.6
Total	250	100

Table 20 indicates that majority i.e. 61.2 percent of the respondents can visit their relatives without the permission of their guardian and 38.8 percent of the respondents cannot visit their relatives without the permission of their guardian. It further indicates that majority i.e. 75.2 percent of the respondents cannot take the decision on the sales and purchase of cattle and 24.8 percent of the respondents can take the decision on the sales and purchase of cattle.

Table under discussion further indicates that majority i.e. 82.4 percent of the respondents cannot take the decision on the cultivation of land as per their choice and 17.6 percent of the respondents can take the decision on the cultivation of land as per their choice. It further indicates that majority i.e. 86.8 percent of the respondents said that the value is given to their decision regarding household mater and 13.2 percent of the respondents said that the value is not given to their decision regarding household mater.

Table further indicates that majority i.e. 64.4 percent of the respondents can take the decision regarding their children education and 35.6 percent of the respondents cannot take the decision regarding their children education. It more shows that majority i.e. 55.2 percent of the

respondents cannot take the decision on their children marriage and 44.8 percent of the respondents can take the decision on their children marriage.

Table under discussion more indicates that majorities i.e. 84.4 percent of the respondents were consulted in their children marriage and 15.6 percent of the respondents were not consulted in their children marriage. It further shows that majority i.e. 65.2 percent of the respondents had no right to sale the agriculture production and 34.8 percent of the respondents had a right to sale the agriculture production.

Table further shows that majority i.e. 64.4 percent of the respondents had no land ownership right and 35.6 percent of the respondents had land owner ship right. It shows that majority i.e. 61.2 percent of the respondents can visit the doctor by their own and 38.8 percent of the respondents cannot visit the doctor by their own.

Table shows that majority i.e. 85.2 percent of the respondent's husbands were living at home while 14.8 percent of the respondent's husbands were living out of station. It further shows that majority i.e. 56.4 percent o the respondents can take the decision of their daughter education and 43.6 percent of the respondents cannot take the decision of their daughter education.

Table 4.21: Distribution of the respondents according to their right regarding land

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Possession on land		
Father-in-Law	91	36.4
Mother-in-Law	3	1.2
Husband	145	58.0
Yourself	11	4.4
Total	250	100
Ownership of house		
Father-in-Law	91	36.4
Mother-in-Law	1	0.4
Husband	147	58.8
Yourself	11	4.4
Total	250	100

Table 21 indicates that majority i.e. 58.0 percent of the respondent's husband had possession on land, 36.4 percent of the respondent's father-in-law had possession on land, 4.4 percent of the respondents had possession on land and only 1.2 percent of the respondent's mother-in-law had possession on land.

Table further indicates that majority 58.8 percent of the respondent's husbands had the ownership of house while 36.4 percent of the respondent's father-in-laws had the ownership of house, 4.4 percent of the respondents had the ownership of house and only 0.4 percent of the respondent's mother-in-laws had the ownership of house. It more shows that mostly women had no possession on land and ownership of the house.

Table 4.22: Distribution of the respondents according to their time to get up

Categories of Time	Frequency	Percent
4am-5am	81	32.4
5.1am-6am	136	54.4
>6am	33	13.2
Total	250	100

Table 4.23: Distribution of the respondents according to their first activity early in the morning

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Breakfast	151	60.4
Milking	99	39.4
Total	250	100

Table 22 indicates that majority i.e. 54.4 percent of the respondents get up at 5.1am-6am while 32.4 percent of the respondents get up at 4am-5am and 13.2 percent of the respondents get up above 6am in the morning.

Table 23 shows that majority i.e. 60.4 percent of the respondents first activity early in the morning was to make breakfast while 39.4 percent of the respondents had first activity early in the morning was milking.

Table 4.24: Distribution of the respondents by their opinion about fulfillment of their children's education, health, food and recreational activities

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Education of children		
To a great extent	63	25.2
To some extent	165	66.0
Not at all	22	8.8
Total	250	100
Health of children		
To a great extent	51	20.4
To some extent	171	68.4
Not at all	28	11.2
Total	250	100
Food of children		
To a great extent	50	20.0
To some extent	175	70.0
Not at all	25	10.0
Total	250	100
Recreational activities of children		
To a great extent	33	13.2
To some extent	165	66.0
Not at all	52	20.8
Total	250	100

Table 24 indicates that majority i.e. 66.0 percent of the respondents said that the necessity of education of their children is being fulfilled to some extent while 25.2 percent of the respondents said that the necessity of education of their children is being fulfilled to a great extent and 8.8 percent of the respondents said that the necessity of education of their children is being fulfilled not at all.

Table further indicates that majority i.e. 68.4 percent of the respondents said that the necessity of health of their children is being fulfilled to some extent, 20.4 percent of the respondents said that the necessity of health of their children is being fulfilled to a great extent and 11.2 percent of the respondents said that necessity of health of their children is being fulfilled not at all.

Table under discussion indicates that majority i.e. 70 percent of the respondents said that necessity of food of their children is being fulfilled to some extent while 20 percent of the respondents said that necessity of food of their children is being fulfilled to a great extent and 10 percent of the respondents said that necessity of food of their children is being fulfilled not at all.

Table more indicates that majority i.e. 66 percent of the respondents said that necessity of recreational activities of their children is being fulfilled to some extent while 13.2 percent of the respondents said that necessity of recreational activities of their children is being fulfilled to a great extent and 20.8 percent of the respondents said that necessity of recreational activities of their children is being fulfilled not at all.

Table 4.25: Distribution of the respondents according to their opinion about attitude of males towards female education

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Positive	112	44.8
Negative	89	35.6
Neutral	49	19.6
Total	250	100

Table 4.26: Distribution of the respondents according to their opinion about the major problem of rural women

Problem	Frequency	Percent
Lack of education	79	31.6
Lack of health facilities	72	28.8
Lack of security	44	17.6
Lack of good food	16	6.4
Lack of recreational activities	14	5.6
Lack of decision making	25	10.0
Total	250	100

Table 25 indicates that majority i.e. 44.8 percent of the respondents said that attitude of males towards female education is positive in the family while 35.6 percent of the respondents said that attitude of males towards female education is negative in family and 19.6 percent of the respondents said that attitude of males towards female education is neutral in family.

Table 26 indicates that majority i.e. 31.6 percent of the respondents said that lack of education is the major problem of rural women while 28.8 percent of the respondents said that lack of health facilities is the major problem of rural women, 17.6 percent of the respondents said that lack of security is the major problem of rural women, 6.4 percent of the respondents said that lack of good food is the major problem of rural women, 5.6 percent of the respondents said that lack of recreational activities is the major problem of rural women and 10.0 percent of the respondents

said that lack of decision making is the major problem of rural women. It more shows that that there was lack of education in rural area and mostly women involved in agriculture and livestock were illiterate and this was the major problem of rural women.

CHAPTER FIVE

Major Findings, conclusion and suggestions

Major Findings:

1. A major proportion of the respondents 39.2 percent were belonging to the age group of 31-40 years old.
2. The study was conducted from the rural area of district Pakpattan.
3. The majority of the respondents i.e. 54.8 percent were illiterate that's why they have very low socio- economic status while in remaining mostly have education till primary i.e. 27.6 percent.
4. Majority of the respondents i.e. 88.4 percent were married while remaining were divorced or widowed.
5. Majority of the respondents 47.2 percent were married within the age group of 21-25 years old while second majority of the respondents were married within the age group of 16-20 years old.
6. Majority of the respondents 53.6 percent were belonging to the joint family system.
7. Majority of the respondent's husband age was within the age group o 31-40 years old they were 30.4 percent.
8. 49.2 percent of the respondent's husband age at marriage was belonging to the age group of 21-25 years old.
9. Majority of the respondent's husband 53.2 percent were illiterate.
10. Majority of the respondent's husband 66.8 percent were farmer.
11. Majority of the respondent's family size 26.8 percent were greater than 25 persons because they have a joint family system.

12. Majority of the respondents 51.6 percent had 5-6 numbers of children and 36.8 percent had 1-5 numbers of children.
13. Majority 43.6 percent of the respondents had 6-10 adult family members while 34.4 percent of the respondents had up to 5 adult family members.
14. Majority 48.8 percent of the respondent or respondent's husbands had up to 10 acres land while only 2 percent had 31-40 acres land.
15. Majority 74 percent of the respondents/respondent's husbands/ family cultivate their land by own.
16. Majority 45.2 of the respondent's family annual income from agriculture was up to 2 lac and 32.4 percent had 2-5 lac annual income from agriculture. It shows that respondents were belonged to a poor family.
17. Majority 84.4 percent of the respondent's family females involved in agriculture activities were up to 5 in numbers while only 1.6 percent of the respondent's family females involved in agriculture activities were up to 10 in numbers.
18. The table depicts that 70.4 percent of the respondents were involved in preparation of land similarly majority 70.4 percent of the respondents were involved in sowing of crops, majority 72.4 percent of the respondents were involved in weeding, majority 92 percent were not involved in irrigation, majority 70.4 percent of the respondents were involved in cutting of fodder, majority 66 percent of the respondents were involved in chopping of fodder, 62 percent of the respondents were involved in harvesting of crops, majority 82.4 percent of the respondents were involved in threshing activities, 92 percent of the respondents were involved in grain storage, 59.2 percent of the

respondents were involved in milling of grains and 57.4 percent of the respondents were involved in firewood collection.

19. Majority 52 percent of the respondent's family monthly income from livestock was up to 5000 rupees and majority 62.8 percent of the respondent's family income from other sources was up to 15000 rupees.
20. The table indicates that majority 84 percent of the respondents had involved in cleaning of animal room, 88.4 percent of the respondents had involved in cleaning of animals, majority 69.2 percent of the respondents had involved in preparation of feed, majority 75.2 percent of the respondents were not involved in grazing in fields, 62 percent of the respondents were involved in watering the animals, 83.2 percent of the respondents were involved in milking from animals, majority 55.2 percent were involved in feeding process, 95.6 percent of the respondents had involved in milk processing, majority 80.8 percent of the respondents were involved in selling of livestock products, while 89.2 percent of the respondents were involved in dung cake making.
21. Majority 34 percent of the respondents had used tube well for the source of water for their livestock while majority 51.6 percent of the respondents were used grazing and fodder for their livestock.
22. The table shows that majority 71.2 percent of the respondents had no share from the income of farm produce, majority 51.2 percent of the respondents had no share from the income of selling the animal, majority 46.8 percent had 100 percent share from the livestock products, while majority 50 percent of the respondents had no share from their own income and 72.4 percent of the respondents had no share from the income of their son or daughter.

23. Majority 61.2 percent of the respondents can visit their relatives without the permission of their guardian, 75.2 percent of the respondents cannot sale and purchase the cattle. Majority 82.4 percent of the respondents cannot take the decision on the cultivation of land, majority 86.8 percent of the respondents said that the value is given to their decision regarding household matter, majority 64.4 percent of the respondents said that they can take decision on their children education. Majority 55.2 percent of the respondents cannot take their decision on their children marriage but 84.4 percent of the respondents said that they are consulted in case of their children marriage. Majority 65.2 percent of the respondents said that they do not have the right to sale the agriculture production. Majority 64.4 percent of the respondents said that they do not have a land ownership right, majority 61.2 percent of the respondents can visit the doctor by their own. Majority 56.4 percent of the respondents said that they can take a decision of their daughter education.
24. Majority 58 percent of the respondents said that their husband had a possession on land and only 4.4 percent of the respondents had a possession on land.
25. Majority 58.8 percent of the respondents said that their husbands had a ownership of house and only 4.4 percent of the respondents had ownership of house.
26. Majority 60.4 percent of the respondents said that their first activity early in the morning is to make a breakfast, 66 percent of the respondents said that the necessities of education of their children is being fulfilled to some extent, majority 68.4 percent of the respondents said that the health necessities of their children is being fulfilled to some extent, majority 70 percent of the respondents said the food necessity of their

children is being fulfilled to some extent and majority 66 percent of the respondents said that the recreational necessity of their children is being fulfilled to some extent.

27. Majority 44.8 percent of the respondents said that the attitude of males towards female education in their family is positive.

28. Majority 31.6 percent of the respondents said that the major problem of rural women is lack of education while 28.8 percent of the respondents said that the major problem of rural women is lack of health facilities.

Conclusion:

Women living in Pakpattan are playing an important role in livestock sector. They not only perform the home chores but also participate in agriculture related activities which are mostly related to livestock. They give fodder to livestock reside at home, milking the animals, take care of different dairy products from milk, take care of livestock at home do weaving, cleaning shelters for livestock, converting manure inn fuel, process wool and hair and so forth. They are also performing a phenomenal work in preparation of land, in sowing crops, in cutting of fodder and in threshing activities. Hence, there is an urgent need to commercialize their activities. By commercializing these activities, women would perform these activities with intense care and with professionalism, this would also lead to open many ways of development of Pakpattan not only economically but also socially. But, unfortunately, their work never has been paid. Women's work in agriculture and pastoral production is considered essential in maintaining of these activities. They are not given any share from the farm production and they are also given a very low share from livestock products. They cannot take a decision in agriculture matters. Women participation on commercial basis can bring economic revolution in Pakpattan.

Suggestions:

1. There is a need to recognize the contribution of women in farm and off farm activities
2. Women must be paid their share in livestock and agriculture income.
3. Women and education are complementary for each others; hence, appropriate measurements must be taken to build an educated rural woman. So there is a need to increase the number of schools for female at middle and secondary level as our culture do not allow co-education.
4. Educated women of rural areas must be provided scholarships for the education in livestock and agriculture.
5. Creating and enabling environment that helps rural poor women's access to improve knowledge, skills and technologies about livestock and agriculture. For this purpose skill development training may be given in these areas to rural women.
6. Decision making power should be given to the rural women and short and intermediate term loans may be provided to women involved in livestock rearing activities on very relaxed conditions. This will help to improve the status of women and their families and this will also help to improve the autonomy of women.

REFERENCES

- Anonymous.(2007).Changing the Role and Involvement for Woman in Agriculture
Final Report, IFA Equality Project. Irish Farmer's Association, Australia,
Nov.,15 pp.
- Akeroyed,A.V. (1991). Application of Gender Analysis on the Woman Development
Program of the AKRSP.New York:Free Press.American Anthropologist,New
Series, Vol.85,2 June,(1983),pp285-304
- Aziz,R.(1992). Status of Woman in Pakistan. A Case Study of Punjabi Village.
Islamabad: Unpublished, MSc Thesis Department of Anthropology, Q.A.U.
- Bilquees,M. (1994). The Economics of Woman and Work Double Press.New York:
- Bock, B. &.Haan H.D. (2002). Gender and rural studies in the Netherlands, the
development of academic discourses from the 1950s to the present. Department of
Social Science, Rural Sociology Group, Hollandseweg: Wageningen University.
- Boson, I. (1983). Conflicts of solidarity in Pukhtun Woman,s Lives: Woman in Islamic
Societies Great Britain; Curzon Press.
- Cloud, K. (1985). Woman Productivity in Agriculture Systems: Considerations for the
project Design in Gander Role Development project, Hartford: Connecticut. USA.
- Cotula, L. (2002). Gender and Law, Woman's right in Agriculture. Food and Agriculture
Organization of the UN (FAQ), Rome; Italy.
- Earl, B. (2007). Research method in Sociology,
- Ember, R. C. (1997). The relative decline in woman's contribution in agriculture with
intensification.
- ESCAP, (1997). Woman in Pakistan; A country Profile.UN, New York:

Freedman & Wai. (1988). Rural Woman in Pakistan, Farming System Research
proceeding of the workshop on Role of rural Woman in Farming Systems
Research, Islamabad; Pakistan Agriculture Research Council.

Fuah, A.M (2001). The contribution of women to livestock production systems in
Eastern Indonesia Animal Science Faculty, Indonesia Agriculture University.

GOP, (1995). Fourth World Conference on women, Beijing, September (1995)
Pakistan, National Report, Ministry of Woman Development and Youth Affairs
Government of Pakistan

GOP, (2003). Govt. of Pakistan, Economic Advisor's wing Finance Division Islamabad.

Gallagher, E. and U. Delworth.1993. The third shift: Juggling employment, family, the
farm.j.Rur. Comm. Psy.,12(1): 21-36.

Humayun, J.2007. Impact of Trade Liberalization on Agriculture. Action Aid Pakistan
Report. SAARC Human Resource Development Centre, Pak.2pp.

Hashmi, z. (1990). Woman and Agriculture development, Pakistan Association of
Agriculture Social Scientists Islamabad:

J.Oluka, B.Owoyesigire. B, Esenu, E Ssewannyana, (2003). Small stock and woman in
livestock production in the teso farming system region of Uganda, Serere
agriculture and animal production research institute(SAARI) P.O Soroti, Uganda.

Jamal, S. (1994). Women in Dairy Development.

Javed, A. Sadaf, S. & Luqman, M. (2005) Rural women's participation in crop and livestock production activities in Faisalabad: Pakistan.

Junejo, B. M. (2007). The Agriculture Sector: Rural Dairy Farming and Alleviation of poverty. Skyscraper City, Lahore. 14pp.

Kamal, S. (1997). Women Empowerment and poverty Alleviation in south Asia. South Asia Poverty Alleviation Program.

Khan, A.M. M.I Khan, A.D Sheikh, N.A Khan and B Tariq. (1999). Baseline survey of livestock management in the Rainfed farming system of Pothwar and Shakargarh. Punjab. Livestock and Dairy Development Department Punjab, Pakistan

Kotze, D. (2003). Role of Women in the household economy, food production and food security policy guidelines. Department of Development Studies, University of South Africa (UNISA)

Khushk. A & Panhwar. R. (2006). Role of Women in Livestock sector
http://www.ifad.org/gender/thematic/livestock/live_2.htm 12:41 pm thursday.

Liepins, R. 1998. The gendering of farming and agricultural politics: A matter of discourse and power. J. Aust. Geog., 29(3): 376-377, 384-385.

La Mujer en la. (2002). Woman in agriculture Revista-Espanola de Estudios Agrosociales- y- Pesqueros. No 195, 251, 291.

Laiguarda, E. (2002). Equality between man and women in the context of rural development to promote the importance of women revista Espanola de Estudios agrosociales y pesqueros No 195, 245, 249.

Eal. D. (2005). Designs of social Research.

Lele, u. johnson, Ann. & Kay, (1983). Women the family and present revolution in China, University of Chicago Press.

Liddle.J. & R.Joshi. (1986). Daughter of independence. Zed Press .London.

Minaxi. (2001). Department of family Resource Management, College of Home Science, Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat-785013, Assam, India.

Ministry of foreign affairs. (2008). Gender Equality in Agriculture, danida Denmark.

Macon Graylee. (2009). The Importance of Agriculture . Department of Nursing, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, Kentucky.
P. 10-15.

Mahbub ul Haq. (2002). Baseline survey of livestock management in the rainfed farming system of Pothwar and Shakargarh. Punjab. Livestock and Dairy Development Department Punjab, Pakistan.

McCoy, C. A., A. K. Carruth and D. B. Reed. 2001. Women in agriculture: Risks for Occupational Injury within the Contexts of Role, and Haddon's Injury Model. Department of Nursing, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, Kentucky.P. 10-15.

Newman,C. (2002). Food and Rural Economics Division, economic Research Service, U.S. Department of agriculture (USDA), 1800 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20036- 5831, USA. World-Bank- Economic-Review.16:3, 375-396.

Oakley, Ann. (1975). The Sociology of Housework; Brittan Martin Robertson

Poast, S,V. (1991). The role of Gender in agriculture development issues in agriculture3. CGIAR Washington.DC, USA.

Qamar, R. (1999). Involvement of women in socio-economic activities in a Punjabi village. (Unpublished) M.Sc. thesis, UAAR, Pakistan. 4pp.

Rafiq, M., 2000. A study of the mothers attitude towards their daughters education In low income families of Gujranwala City. Research Report, Deptt. Of Rural Sociology, Univ. of Agri., Faisalabad, Pakistan. 43pp.

Rukhsana, M. 2007. Women Suffer Untold Misery and New Law Gives No Protection. International Reports: International Women's Day. Lahore, Pakistan, March, 8. (No paging).

Rogers, Barbara, (1997). The Domestication of Women; Discrimination in developing societies Kogan P Ltd.

Samanta, R.K. (1995). Women in agriculture perspective, issue and experience.

Sarwar, R. (1992). Impact of Economic Development on the Social Life of people. M.Sc. Thesis Department of Anthropology, Q.U. Islamabad Pakistan.

Singh.R.K.P. (2003) Analysis of drudgery prone activities and gender involvement in cultivation Division of Agriculture Engineering. ICAR Research complex for Region Meghalaya India.

Tabassum, B.A & Gill, A.P (2000) Institute of Applied Research and technology Transfe. Faisalabad; Department of Farm Management, University of Agriculture Faisalabad.

Varma K.S (1992). Woman in Agriculture. A Social economic analysis.

Verma, K. (1992). Woman in Agriculture. A Social economic analysis. Ashok Kumar
Concept Publishing New Dehili.

York, S. Y. (1984) Consultancy Report Program for women Development Review. Lahore.

Zafar, F. (1992). Finding our way reading on women in Pakistan. ASR Publication 63 Shahr-e
Quaid-e-Azam Lahore.

APPENDIX

Role of Women in Crops and Livestock Production

(PART-A PERSONAL) GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Q.1 Age of respondent in years (____ years)
- Q.2 Living area ? (a) Urban Area (b) Rural Area
- Q.3 What is your education?(No. of classes Passed)
- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16+ _____
- Q.4 Marital Status?
- (a)Single (b) Married (c)Separated (d)Divorced (e)widowed
- Q.5 If married what was your age at marriage? _____
- Q.6 What is the type of family in which you are living?
- (a)Nuclear (b)Joint (C)Extended _____
- Q.7 What is the current age of your husband (in completed years)? _____
- Q.8 What was the age of your husband at the time of marriage? _____
- Q.9 What is your husband education (Number of classes passed)?
- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16+ _____
- Q.10 In which of the following profession your husband is engaged?
- (a)Govt. employee (b) Businessman (c) Laborer (d)Self-employed
- (e)Unemployed (f) Farmer (g) Other (specify) _____
- Q.11 What is your family size? _____
- Q.12 How many children do you have? (a)Male _____ (b)Female _____
- Q.13 How many adult family members do you have? _____

PART-B AGRICULTURE FARMING

- Q.14 Do you or your husband own any land? (a) Yes (b) No
- Q.15 If yes, what is the size of that land holding (in acres)? _____

Q.16 Who cultivate land?

(a) Owner (b) Tenant (c) Lease out

Q.17 What is the annual income of your family from agri. Farming? Rs. _____

Q.18 How many females in your family are involved in agriculture related activities? _____

Q.19 Now I want to know the extent of your involvement daily agriculture (Tick relevant).

Sr. No	Topics	None	1-2 Hours	3-4	5+
i	Preparation of land				
ii	Sowing of crops				
iii	Weeding				
iv	Irrigation				
v	Cutting of fodder				
vi	Chopping fodder				
vii	Harvesting of crops				
viii	Threshing activities				
ix	Grain storage				
x	Milling of grains				
xi	Firewood collection				

PART -C LIVESTOCK FARMING

Q.20 In order to know your involvement in livestock care and management activities please indicate the number and types of animals you have in your house?

(a) Buffalo _____ (b) Sheep _____ (c) Goat _____ (d) Cow _____ (e) Bull _____

(f) Donkey _____ (g) Horse _____ (h) Other Specify _____

Q.21 Where do you keep these animals?

Sr. No	Type of Animals	On Farm	In courtyard	On farm + courtyard
i	Milch			
ii	Draft			
iii	Meat animal			

Q.22 How much monthly income you/your family earn from livestock? Rs. _____

Q.23 What is the monthly income of your family from other sources? Rs. _____

Q.24 How many females in your family are involved in livestock care related activities? _____

Q.25 Now I want to know up to what extent you are involved daily in livestock care (Tick relevant).

Sr. no	Topics	None	1-2 Hour	3-4	5+
I	Cleaning of animal room				
ii	Cleaning of animals				
iii	Preparation of feed				
iv	Grazing				
v	Water animals				
vi	Milking				
vii	Feeding				
viii	Milk processing				
ix	Selling of livestock/poultry product(e.g. milk, eggs etc)				
x	Dung cake making				

Q.26 What is the source of water for livestock?

(a) Tubewell (b) Canal (c) Pond (d) Household (e) Other
specify _____

Q.27 What does your livestock feed on? Please tick the appropriate:

(a) Grazing (b) Fodder (c) Grazing and fodder

Q.28 Do you receive any share from the income generated by agri. livestock activities?

Sr. No	Topics	No	25%	50%	100%
i	Farm produce				
ii	Sale of animal				
iii	Livestock products				
iv	From your own income				
v	From the income of your son/daughter				

PART-D**DECISION MAKING**

Q.29 Do you have the right of having decision on the following?		
i Can you visit your relatives without the permission of your guardian?	Yes	No
ii Sales and purchase of cattle?	Yes	No
iii Cultivate land as per your choice?	Yes	No
iv Do you think that value is given to your decision regarding household mater?	Yes	No
v Do you makes decision of your children education?	Yes	No
vi Do you take decision of your children marriage?	Yes	No
vii Are you consulted in the case of your children marriage?	Yes	No
viii Do you have the right to sale the agriculture production?	Yes	No
ix Do you have land ownership right?	Yes	No
x Do you visit doctor by your own?	Yes	No
xi Where is your husband currently?	At Home	Out of station
xii Do you makes decision of your daughter education?	Yes	No

Q.30 Women right regarding land	Father-in-Law	Mother-in-Law	Husband	You
i Who has the possession on land?				
ii Who has the ownership of house?				

PART-E**WOMEN ACTIVITIES**

Q.31 What time do you get up? _____

Q.32 What is your first activity early in the morning?

(a)Breakfast (b)Cutting grass (c)Milking (d)Any Other _____

Q.33 To what extent are the following necessities of your children being fulfilled?

	To a great extent	To some extent	Not at all
i- Education	_____	_____	_____
ii- Health	_____	_____	_____
iii- Food	_____	_____	_____
iv- Recreational activities	_____	_____	_____

Q.34 What is the attitude of males towards female education in your family?

(1) positive (2) negative (3) neutral

Q.35 What do you think is the major problem of rural women?
