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**EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL MANGMENT OF
DOMESTIC ECONOMY BY THE RURAL WOMEN OF
CHINJI, TEHSIL TALAGANG, DISTRICT CHAKWAL**



BY

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Islamabad-Pakistan

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CHINJI, TEHSIL TALAGANG, DISTRICT CHAKWAL**



**“Thesis submitted to the Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam
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Master of Science in Sociology”**

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FINAL APPROVAL OF THESIS


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Roheela Bibi

Abstract

Domestic economy is a universal phenomenon which provides economic empowerment of the rural women. Domestic economy provides financial support to the poor women. It provides raw material for the industry which can help the development of the country. With the help of domestic economy rural women increase their family income. Poor women which have no access to the needs increase their income by this method. In this research, theory of marks feminism by Karl Marx has been used, that tell about inequality, economic empowerment, and division of labor in society is outcome of economic development. Quantitative research design has been used. Tool of data collection was an interview schedule and respondents were rural women who had been work at household level. In this research the researcher find the women role in household level and in which method they used to increase their income. In this research, the researcher took rural women, who worked domestic level and support their families. Research also sees overall effects of domestic economy on rural women.

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Chapter No.1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Back ground of the Study

Entrepreneurship is viewed by economists to be a combination of innovation and risk taking. When such activity thrives, high growth rates are achieved as well as opportunities offered to all segments of society, including the poor. The latter benefit from growth and employment as well as through opportunities for entrepreneurship. In Pakistan innovation and risk taking is severely inhibited by the intrusive role of government in the marketplace. From the early days of planning when protection and subsidy policies determined winners in the market place, entrepreneurship has been diverted to seeking government favors. Government economic policy also seeks to promote growth through a basically 'mercantilist' approach where domestic commerce through serious neglect is heavily regulated. This sector either employs most of the poor or offers them entrepreneurial opportunities. Hence deregulating this sector could be a priority in an anti-poor strategy. The study also argues that land distribution and city zoning and management have also evolved to further reinforce the prevalent rent seeking path to success. The result is that cities are by design not allowed to become clusters of commerce that will be entrepreneur friendly. These clusters of dense urban commerce are magnets of employment and opportunity for the poor. To develop an entrepreneurship culture in the country, the system of incentives (laws and policies) that promote rent seeking will have to be dismantled. This

research presents an analysis of the state of entrepreneurship/rent seeking prevailing in village Chinji, tehsil Talagang. This analysis allows us to obtain an understanding of the kinds of reforms (including both cultural as well as legislative changes) that are required to develop domestic entrepreneurship.

1.2 Economic Development in Pakistan

Economic development as a conscious mechanism in Pakistan is a recent post colonial phenomenon. International agencies were founded with the objective of achieving economic development and eradicating poverty. 60 years later poverty still persists and many countries like Pakistan are in a poverty trap.

Economy means production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. They can be individuals, businesses, organizations, or governments. When two parties agree to the value or price of the good or services, it is called an economy. In the past, economic activity was restricted by natural resources, labor, and capital. Two types of economic structures exist such as market-based and command-based economy. A market-based economy is where goods and services are produced without any restriction. Economic agents exchange them according to demand and supply. Capital and labor can move freely to any area. A command-based economy is where a central political person commands the economy exclusively deciding what is produced and how it is sold and distributed. There is no freedom of choice to the economic agents.

is thus being taken as a process of discovering, evaluating and exploiting opportunities.

1.5.1 What Makes an Entrepreneurial Economy?

1. Competitive environment with a level playing field
2. Free and flexible markets that will enable the closing down of business that have run their course and be replaced by more efficient firms
3. Rule of Law: Protection of property rights & Contract enforcement.
4. Availability of a financial system that provides the entrepreneurs with an easy access to capital
5. A quality educational system

1.6 Women Entrepreneurship

The word entrepreneurship refers to a system that engages many groups, organizations, workers, employers and institutions. There is no clear idea in entrepreneurship about profit and loss.

Women entrepreneur means women's business. Women entrepreneurs refer to a female who invest her money to sell some goods and services. Women entrepreneurship plays an important role in a society. They also contribute many other activities. The female has no any idea of profit and loss. They use their knowledge and skills to generate income through different ways. Women have natural skills like planting, vegetable, netting and stitching. They have been observing and teaching

her surrounding like cooking, washing and many other skills. She can improve her living. She takes initiatives to business like vegetables, readymade cloths, garments, cloth shop, polar shop and handicraft shop. She does not have any idea of her business.

Cohen (2003) in his study found that women are physically better (brain structure). They are better to social skills. They are more creative. Women are creating opportunities. Cohen (1997) also found that women create capacity and adjust in every difficult situation.

In a society women have been facing many problems. They take a step towards a business because they want to support their families. This is exercised in the whole world. Women entrepreneurship is an important for women to remove unemployment, poverty and improve economic condition of their families.

Women entrepreneurship makes women empower, socially and economically. Women entrepreneurship leads to the economic empowerment of the women that change for them. Economically women do not increase their economic empowerment but also boots up the economic growth of the country. When women participate in the labor force there is reduction of poverty. Women create new jobs for themselves and the other people. It provides different solutions to management, organization and problems. They represent all minorities of entrepreneurs.

1.7 Women Entrepreneurship in Pakistan

In Pakistan society, women are considered weak and more dependent on men. Traditionally it has been seen in many societies that women are considered as domestic workers. In Pakistani society, men are dominant. In developing societies, these conditions are mostly prevalent. So, women's entrepreneurship is enabled to contribute to economic development.

In Pakistan, women have faced many problems in business, like they have a lack of access to opportunities as compared to men. They do not have a full economic potential. They have a lack of access to capital, land, business premises, information technology, training, and assistance. In patriarchal societies, men are considered superior to women. Women are often confined to staying at home with domestic activities.

In Pakistani society, women are more economically dependent on their families. They are restricted in their mobility. There are many reasons for the restriction of mobility, such as harassment, discrimination, lack of confidence in moving in society, and also travelling problems.

1.8 Statement of the Problem

The study aims to find the relationship between women and domestic economy. Majority of the people live in poverty. People are working day and night to meet their basic needs. Especially in the developing countries these situation is very high. Families utilize their women in different work to meet their needs. Domestic economy is not a new phenomenon. Women role is very important in the society. Women work their families and children for their betterment. Society is going to change. Poverty is increasing rapidly. There are unemployment and less job opportunities. People live under the poverty line. In Pakistan there is a little number of people who earn in a family. There is lack of resources in the society. There need to more earning hands in the society. There are low wages and exploitation in common jobs. How can women contribute in domestic economy? How can they start their work in household level? In which method they use to generate their income?

1.9 Objectives of the Study

1. To explore the economic division of labor in the family.
2. To explore the divers range of economic activities of the women in family.
3. To ascertain the role of Pakistani women in agriculture sector.
4. Explore the association if any between skill-based innovation and economic empowerment of the domestic economy.

1.10 Significance of the Study

This research highlighted the problems faced of women during the work. It also highlighted the causes of positive and negative impact on women. Research finds out the contribution of women in household level. This study will help to find out the causes of exploitation of the women in particular area. How much women contributes in the economy of the country. It is also highlighted the impact of work on women, her family and society.

This study was undertaken in tehsil Talagang village which is situated in the District Chakwal. Many organization and government has introduced many programs where men and women can benefit from these programs. They participates these programs and contributes the economy development. Women work on field because their quality of life is very poor. They could not fulfill their basic needs. There are many reason of it like poverty unemployment illiteracy and family back bound. Poverty is the primary reason of Pakistan. Due to poverty and unemployment mostly parents do not permission their children to the school. They forced their children to work with them. Children were interested to get education. They cannot get education because of financial problems. Women help their family socially and economically. Women are working in every field of life. In Pakistan male power is very strong and women depend on them.

Chapter No. 2

REVIEW OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE

2.1 Socio-economic Condition of Women

Jalal and Khan. (2006) study was “Socio-economic condition of women in Pakistan to analyze. They explain that socio-economic status of women was very poor because of low literacy rate, lack of educational, unawareness, poor economic condition, lacks of skills and insecure environment of the society for working women. Men have more decision-making power than the women regarding family and household expenditure. In different area only elderly women were consulted for opinion in decision-making. Culturally it was considering for women to remain at home and care for their children. People were in favor of education but only few of them were able to take independently decision in getting formal education. Independent decisions about family type had no significant effect on their living standard. The education of a household’s head had no significant effect on the literacy. After studying and analyzing the socio-economic and cultural status of the women, it is to suggest that female education is essential for the economic development. Better educational facilities should be provided for women. Employment opportunities should be provided for women.

Ahmad *et al.* (2005) research on the “Effect of Socio-Economic Factors on the Female Education in Rural Areas” They argued that Socio-economic factors of family life is effect directly and indirectly on the education of its members. They said that we cannot reject any aspect as these are directly and strongly interrelated with each other. Lack of educational facilities is one of the main factors for the unsatisfactory

conditions of females. Most of our girls remain illiterate lack of basic education and training facilities. The reason of educational status of female is in age, old traditions and social values of Pakistan. Females are not encouraged by their parents to get education. They are considered them only for household activities. Sex also differentiated at childbirth, schooling, inheritance of property, family lineage. It is the common observations in both the rural and urban areas of Pakistan. There are many certain other factors affecting education of rural females. These factors are father's educational level, income, social class, family size and occupation. Old customs, traditions, caste system, rural community and lack of religious knowledge have affects the female education. This study was undertaken to determine the socio-economic factors associated with female education and effect of socio-economic factors on the attitude towards female education.

Analysis

Socio-economic condition of women was not good in Pakistan. Rural women face many difficulties. There was lack of education. Old traditions affect the female education. Family education also affects the women socio-economic condition. If family support the female to gets education it improved the socio-economic condition of the women.

2.2 Women's Involvement in Earning Activities

Gondal. (1998-1999) research on "Women's involvement in earning activities based on the Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS) the paper highlights that the decision of married women effect in their participation of economic activities in rural Pakistan. It is found that married women are likely to engage in economic activities. Women's age, family size and working in agriculture have a positive effect on the involvement of rural women in economic activities. Household income, family system, number of children, literacy level and age has effects on their lives. Women in Pakistan make significant contributions in agriculture, household and other rural activities directly or indirectly. Married women have more work at home. They have to look after their children and perform household duties. Mostly women are neglected in social, economic and political avenues although some progress has been in the enhancement of women in all areas.

Isran and Isran. (2012) studied the "low female labor participation in Pakistan: causes and consequences that Participation of women in labor market is an important strategy for empowerment. However, a participation of women in Pakistan is constrained by their lack of skill, education, and training. Women also carry the double burden of unpaid households' work and the paid workload. It is also believed that women enjoy a sense of independence and self-confidence by working for an

income. Participation of Pakistani women in labor market reduces inequalities in power relations. The majority of women in Pakistan are facing many problems. There are out-dated socio-cultural norms within the household and society. They restrict women access to gainful employment and other productive activities. So their productive potential has untapped and unutilized. The female is very huge population of the country. But its participation in economic activities is minimal. Female labor participation is not very encouraging. Even in the historical perspective, the situation of with the female participation has not improved very much.

Analysis

According to the above finding, Women contribute in household and other rural activities. Women were neglect in social, economic and political. Married women were more engaged in economic activities. If there was more progress for the enhancement of women it was helpful for the women to increase their participation in earning activities.

It was concluded that the female participation in labor force was low than the male because they had double burden of unpaid work. Female participation was very important for empowerment. Women were facing many problems of socio-culture norms in household level. If the society paid the women they feel empowerment and work freedom in their occupation.

2.3 Role of Rural Women in Agricultural Development

Mehmood *et al.* (2010) focused the “Role of rural women in agriculture development and their constraints. Rural women all over the world play a major role in agricultural production, development and stability of the rural areas. Rural women face a number of problem in agricultural especially in developing countries. Rural women play an important role in the agriculture sector like crop production, livestock production, cotton picking, and growing vegetation. But they have incomplete access resources in agricultural. They did not know much about the modern technology. They analyzed that the rural women are the backbone of agricultural development in Pakistan.

Khalid *et al.* (2013) studied the “factors inhibiting the participation of women in livestock production” play a role to reduce food insecurity as food producers and food processors. Their participation in these activities is very limited. Study was determine the factors that the participation of rural women in livestock production activities. The research was those women who have involved in livestock activities. They found that majority of women involved in livestock activities were of middle age and illiterate. Participation of women was high in selling of milk and milk products compared to other activities. It is concluded that females were active participants in livestock activities but many social factors effects their participation in livestock activities.

Analysis

Rural women play an important role in the agriculture development of a country. Rural women were the backbone of a country for agriculture development but they faced many problems in agriculture field in developing countries. Majority of the women were involved in livestock activities in middle age. Those women who work in agriculture were illiterate. If women get education and provide them information technology about the agriculture their condition had been better and they solved many problems. In these methods they also increased the agriculture growth of a country.

2.4 Women Entrepreneurship

Boyd. (2000) argued in Labor market disadvantage and survivalist entrepreneurship that black women in urban north during the great depression black women less jobs. They faced more unemployment. Women start the domestic work because of unemployment. Women start the survivalist entrepreneurship. They employee black women employed themselves. During the great depression black working class in the north were involved in boarding house. That was an attractive option who was economically distressed. It was very difficult. In addition to low pay and demand long hour. They provided little independence in work. The domestic servant was usually on call around the clock.

Valencia. (1990) argued in “The female entrepreneurship women business activities were increase during last decade. Women play an important role in economy. The nature of women who owned business surrounding environment is helpful in it. Valencia focused on individual dimension. There is no difference between male and female. So the female run up the business in very good management.

Anwar and Rashid. (2007) argued that female entrepreneurship has been associated with concepts such as female empowerment. It has also been marketed as for increasing the quality of life of women in the developing countries. It has been encouraged to change the status of women in the muslim world. It also re-addresses the balance of power within the family. The benefits of female entrepreneurship are many varied and have been researched in great detail. Female entrepreneurship is increasing in the developing countries. In globally female entrepreneurs are faced many problem access to finance. Financial institutions play an important role in promoting the growth of entrepreneurial activities.

Scaramuzzi. (2004) argued in “world bank report” many developing countries have experimented with many programs and schemes supporting small and medium enterprises. Business incubation programs have arisen especially over the last decade. From developing regions, there is evidence incubator initiatives help promising entrepreneurs their business.

Amanda et al. (2009) find in research that social entrepreneurship provides solution on scope it is necessary to address long social issues. Social entrepreneurship is helpful to solve many problems. Social entrepreneurship is most recent organization playing role in social sector. There are uses of resources to explore and exploit opportunities.

Verheul, Vanstel and Thurik. (2006) argued in entrepreneurship and regional development that female and male entrepreneurship at country level. Women entrepreneur is very important for economic development. Men are more active than women. The family importance has influence on female entrepreneurship.

Mat and Razak. (2011) argued the environment factors have lot of challenges to business. They are outside control of the business owner. Such environmental which are sometimes volatile include the economic, financial, legal, political and socio cultural factors. These factors play a role in entrepreneurial activities. The possession of the requisite personal entrepreneurial characteristic such education, right attitude to rank, motivation and working experience. Business environment factors that seem to be more important to the success of women entrepreneurial activity. Credit is very necessary for entrepreneurship. Women are more likely to observe that they were not given. They did not think their amount managers were easy to talk to they reported.

Analysis

Women entrepreneurship was very important for women. There was less opportunities of jobs for women. It provided the women to get empowerment. But there was lack of entrepreneurial women because of classes, casts and societies restriction. If the female entrepreneurship was encourage than many problems of women were solved like unemployment, poverty, economic empowerment and unpaid labor.

2.5 Entrepreneurship and Development

Boyd. (2000) argued in time of competition of women and ethnic minorities chose entrepreneur to find the independent means of livelihood. Women entrepreneurship is helpful in the difficulties of jobs. It is very difficult to coordinate with family. There is demand long hour in job and pay low salary. There is little independence in work routine. Domestic servant usually called at any time. Black women participate in great depression and get job opportunities. They positively involve her entrepreneurship. They were underrepresented in this field.

Shah and Shubhishan. (2012) find in research “Social entrepreneurship in Pakistan analyzing innovation through enterprise incubation” education training change mindset, strong enabling environment can fostered to proper intergenerational wealth and knowledge.

Zahara and Mehmood. (2008) find in global world create the self-employment bring potential to under privilege women. Entrepreneurship

provides autonomy about their decisions in personal life. It also provide in business indirectly. Women are 51% in the population of Pakistan. Women play important role in country economic. Self employment of women is also increase. The result of female self employment is that more women owned small and medium business. Women do not require the special training, skills and less labor intensive. Women start their business related product like stitched garments, beauty care, home decoration and embroidery. Married women are more entrepreneurial than unmarried women. Entrepreneurship is considered as a domain associated with the males of any society. Women entrepreneurs in developing countries have not been brought. The entrepreneur's world has embedded gender disparity. Gender gap is wider in developing countries that are socially and culturally backward with social imbalance. The potential of women are marginalized in such countries. Women age, marital status, education and income profound. It comes to decisional autonomy of women in entrepreneurship.

Rocha. (2004) argued that entrepreneurship is creation of new organization which increases of economic growth. It is change in environment resulting increase in employment. Entrepreneurships are the creation of new activities. Entrepreneurship includes human capital, technological innovation and various variables that increase economic growth. Economic growth is not only increase in capital but also increase the standard of population. Entrepreneurship play role in the economic

development. It also affects of demand of supply. Entrepreneurship environment is promotion of economic development.

Soriano and Doban. (2009) argued the globalization of entrepreneurship in small organization on “work flexibility the labor force towards participation of female worker. They are more conductive smaller than larger enterprises. Improve the organization performance small firms should make efforts to increase the information technological applications.

Analysis

Women entrepreneurship was very important for economic development. It creates opportunities for the women. They become paid labor in this way, but women entrepreneurship was less. There was lack of information technology about women entrepreneurship. If there were provides information technological application than it was betterment for the women entrepreneurship. In this method, it increased the economy growth.

2.6 Women’s Empowerment in Pakistan

Khan and Bibi. (2011) this study on “Women Socio-Economic Empowerment” affects the Government development project on the social and economic empowerment of women and its implications for poverty. The project’s effects in terms of empowerment arise due to the perception in the form of programs. Projects have little effects on women’s

development due to institutional and cultural factors. To test the validity of this Pat Feeder Command Area Development project which is community based development project of government has been taken for analysis. The project provides the issue of women's empowerment. The findings show quantitative improvements in the capacity building, access to micro credit, involvement in economic activities and reduction in the workload. The results confirm the situation facing to involvement in economic activity and spending income. They finally conclude that the positive effects of project are not sustainable due to poor functionality of Women Development Groups.

Khan. (2007) collective research on "The Women's Empowerment South Asia" She has an analysis of women and paid work. She identifying where have changes in this area that may play a role in leading to equitable gender relations in Pakistan. The discussion is based on research on which turn comes from a variety of disciplines. Women live in a society that is highly stratified according to class, caste, regional and cultural. They all have implications for their lives and opportunities. Researchers have argued that policy-makers to take account the specificities of women's experiences of gender structures. She provides some information about trends in women's labor force participation rate in the past and what it means for changes in the paid work force. Women's work has been contested in recent years. There has been some work done and the impact of work for income on women's lives. She argued that government policies and programs have been slow to appreciate the fact that women

work, but now they are trying to encourage their economic productivity. She said that increasing poverty in recent years have put a double burden on the poorest working women.

Sathar and Kazi. (2000) explore the elements that constitute women's freedom in rural Pakistan. Their research on women's status in Pakistan has restricted to measures of women's status generally or to the urban areas. Community or region has influence on this subject. They argued that the Northern Punjabi women have lower economic autonomy but greater mobility and decision-making authority than women in Southern Punjab. In the village level gender system are also important of women's autonomy. Economic class has not a great influence on women's autonomy in rural Punjab. Education and employment of women have influences to empowerment in rural settings. Mostly women in rural areas contribute economically. Women do not have any additional autonomy. There are employment restrictions on poor women. Education has a lesser influence on female autonomy in the rural Punjabi context.

Analysis

The above findings were that the women there were no empowerment of women. Women lived in those societies where women were restricted by their family in different ways. There was no autonomy for women. Many projects were failed due to the lack of economic empowerment of women. If there was economic

empowerment for women than prosperity of the country was attainable.

Assumptions

Socio economic condition of women is not good due to lack of education facilities and family behavior. They effects directly and indirectly on female life.

Women involvement in earning activities is very high but married women are more engaged than the other female. They plays significant role in the household affairs.

Rural women play an important role in the agriculture sector like crop production, livestock production, cotton picking, and growing vegetation. They are the backbone of the agriculture development in Pakistan.

Women start domestic work to overcome the unemployment rates. They provided little independence in work and play an important role in economic development in the country.

Women entrepreneurship is helpful in the difficulties of jobs. . Women start their business related product like stitched garments, beauty care, home decoration and embroidery. Married women are more entrepreneurial than unmarried women.

Chapter No. 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theoretical framework helped the researcher in making logical sense of the relation of the variables that had been important for the social problem. A theoretical framework is a collection of concepts. A theoretical framework guides the researcher to determined measure and statistical relationship in the research.

3.1 Unpaid Labor Theory by Karl Marx

Marx showed that the working class is exploited by capitalists. Women workers are exploited at a higher level than males. Women are also a source of unpaid domestic labor. Engels describe women became powerless domestic slaves. In the capitalist system two types of labor division is stressed by Marxist feminists. The first is productive, in which the labor results in goods or services that in the form of a paid wage. The second form of labor is reproductive, which is associated with the private sphere and it is unpaid wages like cleaning, cooking, having children. Both forms of labor are necessary. People have different access to these forms of labor. Women are assigned to the domestic sphere. Where the labor of reproductive is consider uncompensated and unrecognized in a capitalist system. Women labor is exploits in the both public and private institutions. This is a higher profit. Domestic work is exclusively to be completed by the woman of the household. Marxist feminists argue that the exclusion of women from productive labor leads to male control in both private and public sphere.

According to Marxist feminists that women's liberation can only be achieved through a radical restructuring of the capitalist economy in which much of women's labor is uncompensated. Engels says that private ownership of land has had a huge effect on the status of women. He argued that a woman's subordination is not a result of her biological disposition but of social relations. The relationship between men and women in society is similar to the relations between proletariat and bourgeoisie. On this account women's subordination is a function of class oppression and maintained. It serves the interests of capital and the ruling class

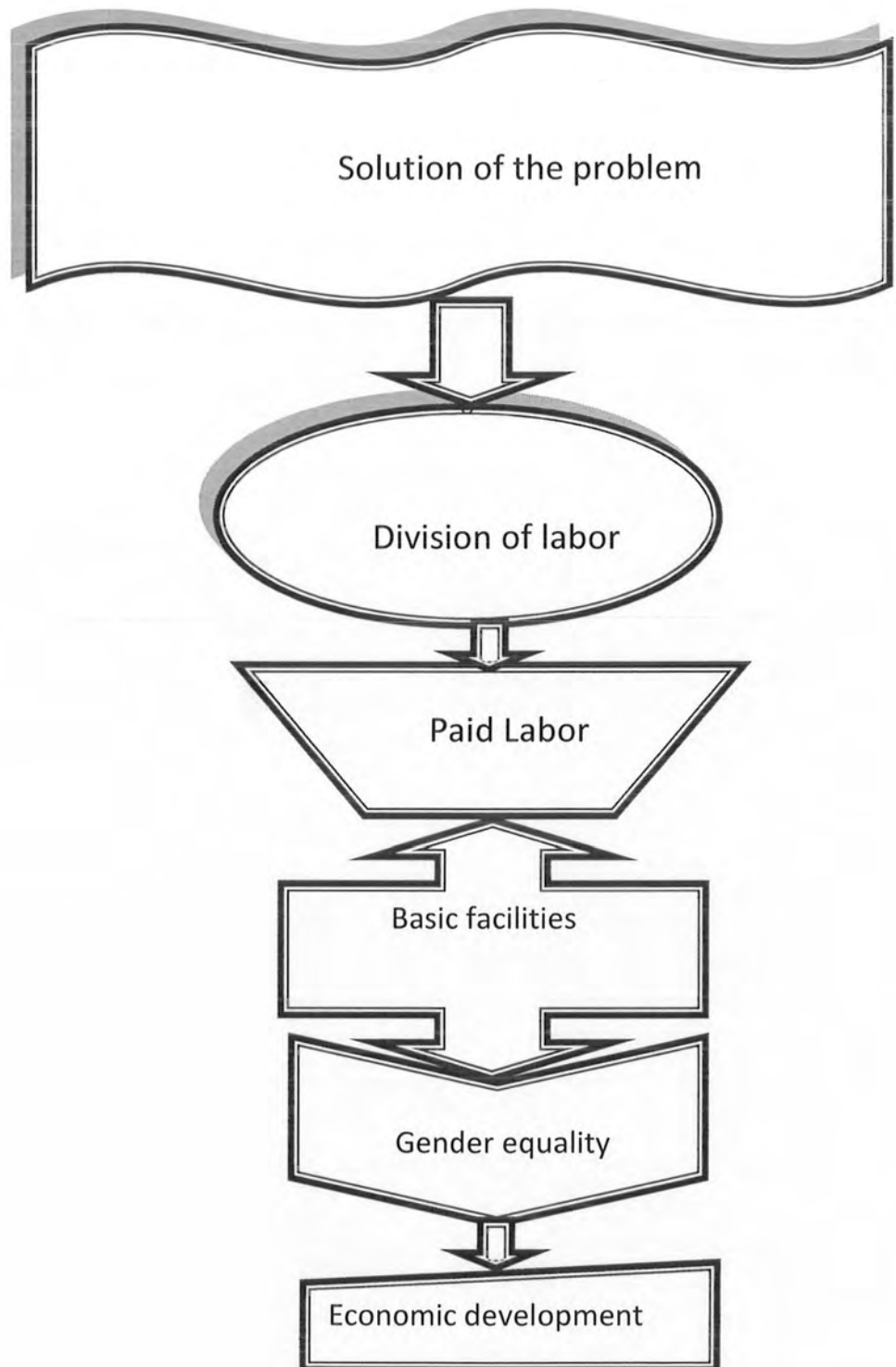
Marxist feminists view the capitalist drive for profits as responsible for women's second-class status and other forms of oppression. Marx and Engels viewed women's entry into the paid labor force as the first step toward liberating. Women depend on men. It does not free them from the class oppression they share with male workers. To achieve the full liberation of women and working class of all nations, international socialism is necessary. Theoretical debates about women, class and work is in the intersection with Marxism and feminism. It shaped were not only by academic inquiries but also about the relation between women's oppression and liberation. They said that women's work and household activities are not under any category. Their work is not considering a ways of knowing. The relation of women as a social group to the analysis of economic class has a political debates.

The historical relations between human work and nature, and the relations of humans to each other in the production and distribution of goods are different. He analyzed the women situation in the history. Where were different economic modes of production? Women lose power when private property comes for production. Men control on private property. They change the family form to a patriarchal where women and slaves become the property of the father and husband. Liberal feminists critique housework because it is unpaid. This makes women dependent on men. Their work is the meaningful sphere of public economic production. Marxist feminist theorists see this as part of the problem, but some go to that housework is part of a household feudal mode of production of goods. Marxist feminists argue that women's housework is part of the social reproduction of capitalism. It is the division of labor in productive and reproductive work that makes woman unequal to men.

3.2 Application of Theory

After using the Marxist feminism theory, the researcher analyzed the cause and effect of capitalism on human life. According to Karl Marx that there are two types of classes one is capitalist and the second is preliterate. Women were also prevailing in the second class. They were exploiting from the men because they were dominant in the society. They did not pay the women like women work at home but they did not receive any cash from their family. Women in Chinji were poor and there earning were not good. They were work at different places to boost up their

economy. They worked at home but at the same time they also worked another place like stitching, livestock, vegetation and farming. They worked on the field and grow many crops. It was not only increased their personally income but in this method they also boost up the economic development.



3.3 Propositions

1. In society on economic base there are two classes, one is capitalist and the second is preliterate class.
2. Capitalist class is male and the preliterate class is female.
3. Men control over the property so they exploit the women.
4. Women work as unpaid labor.
5. Women lose their power due to unpaid labor.
6. Preliterate class gets autonomy with the help of basic facilities.

3.4 Hypothesis

Alternate hypothesis

1. Age limit affects the rural women to get education.
2. Education affects the freedom of rural women to choose their favorite occupation
3. Economic empowerment effect the level of satisfaction of rural women.

Null hypothesis

1. Age limit did not affect the rural women to get education.
2. Education did not effects the freedom of rural women to choose their favorite occupation
3. Economic empowerment did not affect the level of satisfaction of rural women.

Chapter No. 4

CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION

This chapter entails the definitions of variables. Conceptualization is the process where concepts give theoretical meaning. Conceptualization demands operational definition of general concept of variable with their components used in the research. Some important concept used in this research. Operationalization moves the research from the abstract level to the empirical level. Where rather than concept are the focused. It refer to the operations where needed to measure the concept. Some variables which were used in research were economic, poverty, education, women entrepreneurship, and empowerment.

4.1 Conceptualization

4.1.1 Economic

- i. According to Smith (1776), “Economic is the social science that studies the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services”.
- ii. Adam (1930), “Economic is the social science that studies economic activities”.
- iii. Tony (2001), “Economic, as the studies of study of how a person or society meets its ultimate needs and want through the effective allocation of resources.

4.1.2 Poverty

- i. Cambridge Dictionary (2013) “Poverty is that where people’s basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter are not being met”.
- ii. Economic Survey (2013) “Poverty is about denial of opportunities and fulfillment of human potent cell”.
- iii. Business Dictionary (2013) “Poverty is the state or condition of having little or no money, goods, or means of support; condition of being poor”.

4.1.3 Education

- i. According to Mary (1990), “Education comprehends not merely the instruction received at school or college, but the whole course of training; moral, religious, vocational, intellectual and physical.”
- ii. According to Anoosh (1999), “Education is bringing up or training e.g. of a child; instruction, esp. at a school or university; strengthening of the powers of body or mind; culture.”
- iii. According to International Labor Organization (2003), “The education is systematic instruction, schooling, or training in preparation for life or some particular task, scholastic instruction; bringing up.”
- iv. According to Ban (2000), “The education is the process of teaching and learning, usually at school, college or university.”

4.1.4 Women Entrepreneurship

- i. Marriam-Webster Dictionary (2013) “Women entrepreneur is any women who organizes and manages any enterprise, especially a business”.
- ii. Oxford University (2013) “Women entrepreneurs are those women (business owners) who seek to generate value, by identifying and exploiting new products, processes or markets”.
- iii. Cambridge Dictionary (2013) “Women entrepreneurship is skill in starting new businesses, especially when this involves seeing new opportunities”.

4.1.5 Empowerment

- i. Oxford Dictionary (2013) “Empowerment is to give official authority or legal power to someone”.
- ii. Marriam-Webster (2013) “Empowerment is a management practice of sharing information, reward, and power with employees so that they can take initiative and make decisions to solve problems and improve service and performance”.
- iii. Business Dictionary (2013) “Empowerment is based on the idea that giving employees skills, resources, authority, opportunity, motivation, as well holding them responsible and accountable for outcomes of their actions, will contributes to their competence and satisfaction”.

4.2 Operationalization

It is a process where defining the measurement of phenomenon that is not directly measurable. It is the process of defining a concept so as to make theoretical concept clearly distinguishable or measurement and to understand it in terms of observation. It refers to the process of specifying the extension of a concept describing.

4.2.1 Economic

All above definition of the economic that the word economic in the social science studies the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services and all studies of economic activities. It also study of how a person meets their needs and want through the effective allocation of resources.

Q.7 what is your family monthly income?

- a) Less than 6999 b) 7000-14999 c) 15000-22999 d) 23000-30999

Q.16 what is your favorite occupation?

- a) Agriculture b) handicraft c) labor d) Livestock
e) entrepreneurship

Q.17 what is your economic condition before this work?

- a) V.Good b) Good c) Not Good d) bad

Q.25 Do you contribute financially for household expenses?

- a) Yes b) No c) don't know

4.2.2 Poverty

All above definition of Poverty is that where people do not meet their basic needs of life. Where lack of opportunities and fulfillment for the people and the condition of having little money.

Q.5 what is the structure of your house?

- a) Mud b) Concrete c) mix

Q.6 how many members are in your family?

- a) 2-5 b) 6-9 c) 10-13 d) 14 and above

Q.12 Are you satisfied with the quality of your life?

- a) Yes b) No c) do not know

Q.13 Can you improve your life style?

- a) Yes b) No c) do not know

Q.14 Do you have your own agriculture land registered on your name?

- a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.27 Do you create some assts for your future?

a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.28 Do you support any of your relative?

a) Yes b) No

Q.30 Do the government agencies effective in reducing poverty in your area?

a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.31 Do you receive government cash aid?

a) Yes b) No

Q.32 Do you think the person who benefits from the government lives in poverty?

a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.33 Do you think who is unemployed gets benefit from the government welfare programs?

a) Yes b) No c) don't know

4.2.3 Education

All above definition of the word education is the process of learning from an institution. It is not the instruction received at school or college, but the training of any kind of knowledge from an institution is called education. It is the process of teaching and learning.

Q.2 what is your educational level?

- a) Illiterate b) primary c) metric d) any other

Q.9 Are your children educated?

- a) Yes b) No

Q.10 Do your children goes to school at present?

- a) Yes b) No

Q.11 in which school do you prefer for children for their study?

- a) Government b) Private

4.2.4 Women Entrepreneurship

Women entrepreneur is very important for any women who organizes and manages business. Women entrepreneurs are those women who generate products for the country by using their skills. They create new opportunities for the women.

Q.15 Are you interested in handicraft preparation?

- a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.16 what is your favorite occupation?

- a) Agriculture b) handicraft c) labor d) Livestock
e) entrepreneurship

Q.17 what is your economic condition before this work?

a) V.Good b) Good c) Not Good d) bad

Q.19 Are you satisfied with your occupation?

a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.20 what is your present condition after this work?

a) V.Good b) Good c) Not Good d) bad

Q.22 Does anyone encourage you in your work?

a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.23 Do you feel that your family started to give you more respect due to your work?

a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.25 Do you contribute financially for household expenses?

a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.29 Do you feel any negative impact of your work on your personal life?

a) Yes b) No c) don't know

4.2.5 Empowerment

In the definition of empowerment is to give authority or power to someone. It is a management practice of sharing information, reward and power with employees so that they can take decisions to solve problems

and improve service and performance. Empowerment is based on the idea that giving employees of satisfaction.

Q.4 what is your marital status?

a) Single b) engaged c) married d) divorced e) widow

Q.14 Do you have your own agriculture land registered on your name?

a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.18 Have you ever victim of any violence?

a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.21 Do you buy anything on your own choice?

a) Yes b) No

Q.24 Do you feel that you are economically empowered?

a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.25 Do you contribute financially for household expenses?

a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.26 Do you personally own any household assets?

a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Chapter No. 5

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology in research is a process and techniques for getting enough knowledge about the topic that a researcher want to convey. In order to understand the concept of domestic economy, quantitative research method was used for this research. Quantitative research is the most suitable design which can help the research to investigate the importance of domestic economy for women.

5.1. Universe

As a universe of study Chinji village in tehsil Talagang was chosen as a universe. Chinji is the village which is located in district Chakwal. It is very famous village in tehsil Talagang. It is the village in potohar region. The most population is illiterate but now they are going towards education. Most of people speak Punjabi language. Its people are poor. There are no any types of facilities like, education, health, etc. There is one merit of it that is the freedom of everything and does not restriction of any person about their work. There is no any feudal system in that village. The researcher chose Chinji for study because Chinji is my own village and I like my village very much. However in that village very large population of women who work in household level to generate income. These women were working independently.

5.2. Target Population

The targeted population for the study was the female. The researcher divided the female into different categories who work in

household level and increase their income to use different method. The researcher selected working female only for study because there were women who belong to poor family how efforts to survival the society. In village, mostly women work in domestic level. In village the income of people is very small so the women work in household level to generate more income for the family and contribute household affairs.

5.3. Sampling Technique

The purposive technique was used for the selection of the respondents because the list was present to find such enlist women who work in household level. The researcher went to a house which personally known. Researcher further used snow ball sampling.

5.4. Sample Size

As a sample size 100 individuals were chosen for the collection of data. The sample size of 100 women which were increasing their income on household level. The researcher focused on women of different age, cast and economic background. The researcher did not use any personal interest. The researcher collected all the data without used any biasness.

5.5. Tool for Data Collection

In this research an interview schedule was used as a tool for data collection. In village mostly women were illiterate. They did not know about the questionnaire so researcher used interview schedule. Researcher used their own language to understand them.

5.6. Technique for Data Collection

The researcher went to the universe for survey. So the researcher adopted the survey method. The researcher conducted the interview from the different individuals and prepared the interview schedule. The researcher chose face to face interview from respondents in village Chinji tehsil Talagang. The researcher visited the village and get information about the women which were running their houses with their own income. The researcher met with respondents at respondent house. The researcher also visited again and again to their homes for data collection.

5.7. Pre Testing

Before collecting the actual data, in order to check the workability, of the interviewing schedule, pre-testing was necessary in the same universe. Ten interviews were conducted to pre-test the schedule.

The researcher pre-tested the interview schedule from the 10 respondents and some changes have been made; some questions were added, deleted and modified according to the requirement of the respondents.

5.8. Data Analysis

After the compilation of data, data was edited, oblique and computerized. Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) was used to investigate data. Univariate and bivariate analysis was done to draw results

and wrapping up. Univariate and bivariate tables were constructed to present data.

5.9. Opportunities and Limitations of the Study

Conducting research on women domestic economy was interesting for researcher. That was new topic for researcher. The researcher did not found hurdle during fieldwork. It was an impediment to find an inclination and meaningful relationship among variables. The time was narrow and short to demeanor the study. As it was first time of researcher in field and not properly trained.

5.10. Ethical Concerns

The researcher followed the moral tends in data collection. The researcher first politely took permission for interview from respondent. To established and franked relationship the researcher did not hide her identity from the respondent. The researcher kept confidentiality of feedback of respondents. The researcher was successful in creating frankly relation with respondents. The researcher did not mention the name of any respondents.

Chapter No. 6

RESULTS

The findings of the research are elaborated with frequency and percentage.

These findings are explained in the context of research locale.

Table No. 6.1.1

Respondents' Age Distribution

Categories	Frequency	Percent
20-29	33	33.0
30-39	28	28.0
40-49	27	27.0
50-59	12	12.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the overall results of age of the respondent. As we can see that 33% respondent were at the age between 20-29, 28% respondents were in the age of 30-39, 27% respondents were in the age between 40-49 and 12% respondents were in the age between 50-59. This table shows that mostly respondents were between the ages of 20 to 29.

Table No. 6.1.2

Education Level of the Respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	28	28.0
Primary	32	32.0
Metric	28	28.0
Any other	12	12.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the results of the education of the respondents. In this table 32% of the respondents were primary, 28% respondents were illiterate and 28% respondent qualification was also metric. While 12% respondent were having any other degrees. This table shows that mostly of the respondents were illiterate or primary. Their education was not enough for them. It was expected that the level of education of in village Chinji was not high. Majority of the people were illiterate and did not get education.

Table No. 6.1.3

Percentage distribution of Respondents' Family

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Nuclear	45	45.0
Joint	45	45.0
Extended	10	10.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the family structure of the respondents. 45% respondents were lived in the nuclear family system and 45% respondents were also lived in the joint family system. While only 10% respondents were extended houses. This table shows that women were following their society norms. They lived together for their tradition.

Table No. 6.1.4

Marital status of the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Single	14	14.0
Engaged	4	4.0
Married	72	72.0
Divorced	6	6.0
Widow	4	4.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the result of the marital status of the respondents. In my research 72% of the respondents were married. 14% were single respondents, 6% were divorced respondents. 4% were engaged while 4% were also widow. The above table shows that mostly of the respondents were married because married women were more decision maker than the other women. Society given them more respect due to their marital status.

Table No 6.1.5

Structure of the respondents' house

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Mud	5	5.0
Concrete	39	39.0
Mix	56	56.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the structure of the house of the respondents. As in this table shows that mostly of the respondents 56% were lived in mix structure of the house. 39% were lived in concrete house and only 5% were lived in mud houses. This table shows that mostly people in village were lived in mix house because their incomes were shorts.

Table No. 6.1.6

Number of family members of the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
2-5	46	46.0
6-9	45	45.0
10-13	8	8.0
14 and above	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the family size of the respondents. As in this table 46% respondent family size was 2-5. 45% respondents were lived in 6-9 family size. 8% respondent family size was 10-13 while only 1% respondent had more than 14 member of the family.

Table No 6.1.7

Monthly family income of the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Less than 6999	20	20.0
7000-14999	40	40.0
15000-22999	31	31.0
23000-30999	9	9.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the family monthly income of the respondents. As in this table 40% respondent family income was 7000-14999. 31% respondent family income was 15000-22999. 20% respondent family income was less than 6999 while only 9% respondents had 23000-30999. In this table show that mostly of the respondent family income was not enough for them.

Table No. 6.1.8

Number of children of the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
1-4	51	51.0
5-8	15	15.0
Nil	34	34.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the number of children of the respondents. As in this table that 51% respondents had 1-4 children. 34% respondents had not any child while only 15% respondents had 5-8 children. In this table shows that mostly of the respondents had not much amount of the children.

Table No. 6.1.9

Children education of the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	59	59.0
No	41	41.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the children education of the respondents. As in this table shows that 59% respondent answers that their children were educated while 41% respondent's children had not got education, as mostly of the respondents had not any child. Mostly respondents know the importance of the education so they gone their children to got education.

Table No. 6.1.10

Present school going children of the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	41	41.0
No	59	59.0
Total	100	100.0

In this shows the school going children of the respondents. 59% respondent's children did not go to school, as mostly of them that their children get education. 41% respondent's of the children gone to school.

Table No.6.1.12

Satisfaction level of the Respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	82	82.0
No	18	18.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the level of satisfaction of the respondents. 82% respondents said that they are satisfied with the quality of life while only 18% respondents said that they did not satisfy with the quality of life. In this table shows that mostly of the respondents were happy in their lives as villagers were traditional people and they believed on luck. So they were happy in all condition of life.

Table No. 6.1.13

Respondents' perception about lifestyle

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	74	74.0
No	17	17.0
do not know	9	9.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the respondent's viewed about their lifestyle. 74% respondents said they could improve their lifestyle. 17% respondents said that they could not improve their lifestyle while only 9% respondents said that they did not know about it. In this table shows that mostly of the respondents were hopeful that they could improve their lifestyle to start more struggles. A few number of those people who did not believes their life and did not know who they could improve their lifestyle.

Table No.6.1.14

Agriculture registered land of the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	27	27.0
No	71	71.0
do not know	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the agriculture land registered the name of the respondents. 71% of respondent who did not have any agriculture land with their names while 27% respondent had agriculture land with their names. Only 2% respondent who did not knew about it. In this table shows that mostly of the respondents had not any agriculture land with their own names. As our society is patriarchal and they do not accept the authority of the females so they do not give them land or registered their names because property is a main power of a person.

Table No. 6.1.15

Respondents' perception about the handicrafts preparation

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	59	59.0
No	35	35.0
do not know	6	6.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the interest of the respondent in handicrafts preparation. 59% respondent said that they were interested in handicraft preparation. 35% respondent said that they did not like handicraft preparation, while only 6% respondent did not know about themselves that they were interested are not. In this table shows that mostly respondent were interested in handicrafts preparation. As this is a main source of village women to got income in this method.

Table No. 6.1.16

Favorite occupation of the respondent's

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	11	11.0
Handicraft	21	21.0
Labor	25	25.0
Livestock	20	20.0
Entrepreneurship	23	23.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the favorite occupation of the respondents. 25% respondent said they liked labor as occupation. 23% respondent liked entrepreneurship as occupation. 21% respondent was interested in handicraft preparation while 20% respondent was affiliated with livestock. In this table shows that mostly respondent were liked labor and they did work at different occupation. As respondents were lived in villages and they worked at every field of life, because villagers were hard work.

Table No. 6.1.17

Economic condition of the respondents before the work

Categories	Frequency	Percent
V.Good	1	1.0
Good	31	31.0
Not Good	48	48.0
Bad	20	20.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the economic condition of the respondent before the work. 48% respondent said that their economic condition was not good before the work. 31% respondent said that their condition was good before the work. 20% respondent said that their economic was bad before the work while only 1% respondent said that their economic condition was very good before the work. As in this table shows that majority of the respondent economic condition was not good.

Table No. 6.1.18

Ratio of violence on the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	31	31.0
No	69	69.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the ratio of violence on the respondent. 69% respondent answers were that they had not victim of any violence. 31% respondent answer was yes that they had been victim of violence. In this table shows that mostly of the respondent had not victim of any violence.

Table No. 6.1.19

Satisfaction level of the respondents about the occupation

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	80	80.0
No	18	18.0
Do not know	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the viewed of the respondent about the level of satisfied with their occupation. 80% respondent said that they were satisfied with their occupation. 18% respondent said that they did not satisfy with their occupation. 2% respondents said that they did not know about it. As in this table majority of the respondents were satisfied with their occupation. In village people were happy in all condition.

Table No. 6.1.20

Economic condition of the respondents after the work

Categories	Frequency	Percent
V.Good	16	16.0
Good	61	61.0
Not Good	22	22.0
Bad	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the economic condition of the respondent after their work. 61% respondent said that their economic condition was good after the work. 22% respondent said that their economic condition was not good after this work. 16% respondent said that their economic condition was very good after this work while only 1% respondent said that their economic condition was bad after this work. As in this table shows that mostly respondent answer was that their economic condition was good after starting the work. Their income was increased. They got more income due to starting the work and their economic condition was good.

Table No. 6.1.21

Freedom of choice of the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	91	91.0
No	9	9.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the freedom of the respondent about their choice to buy anything. 91% respondents answer that they bought anything on their own choice. 9% respondent said that they did not buy anything on their own choice. As in this table shows that mostly of the respondent got freedom about their own choice. They had freedom about it that they could buy anything.

Table No. 6.1.22

Family encouragement for the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	74	74.0
No	22	22.0
Do not know	4	4.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the support of the respondent due to their work by the people. 74% respondent said that people encourage them due to their work. 22% respondent said that people did not encourage them due to their work while only 4% respondent said that they did not know about it. As in this table shows, majority of the respondent answer that due to their work people encourage them. People liked those persons who work in any place. People also encourage those persons.

Table No. 6.1.23

Importance of respondents in the family due to their work

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	82	82.0
No	18	18.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the family perception of the respondent due to their work. 82% respondent said that their family started them more respect due to their work. 18% respondent said that family did not give them respect due to their work. As in this table shows that mostly of the respondent said that their family given them more respect due to their work.

Table No. 6.1.24

Economic empowerment of the respondents

categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	73	73.0
No	24	24.0
Do not know	3	3.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the empowerment of the respondent. 73% respondent said that they were economically empowered. 24% respondent said that they did not economically empowered while only 3% respondent said that they did not know about it. As in this table shows that mostly of the respondent were economically empowered.

Table No. 6.1.25

Financially contribution of the respondents in household expenses

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	78	78.0
No	21	21.0
Do not know	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the financially contribution of the respondent in household level. 78% respondent were contributes financially in household expenses. 21% respondent did not contribute financially in household expenses while only 1% respondent did not know about it. As in this table shows that mostly of the respondents were contribute financially in household expenses. They support their family with their own income.

Table No. 6.1.26

Personally household assets of the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	82	82.0
No	17	17.0
Do not know	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the viewed of the respondent about household assets. 82% respondent said that they had own any personal household assets. 17% respondent said that they did not own any personally household assets while only 1% respondent said that they did not know about it. As in this table shows that mostly of the respondent had own household assets.

Table No. 6.1.27

Future assets of the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	38	38.0
No	60	60.0
Do not know	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the future perception of the respondent. 60% respondent did not create any assets for future. 38% respondent had some assets for future while only 2% respondent did not know about it. As in this table shows that mostly of the respondent did not create any assets for future because their income was short. So they did not safe anything for the future.

Table No. 6.1.28

Ratio of relative support by the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	67	67.0
No	33	33.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the respondent support of their relative. 67% respondent said that they were support their relative. 33% respondent said that they did not support their relative. As in this table shows that mostly of the respondent support their relative because in village people were attached with each other personally so they support their relative.

Table No. 6.1.29

Impact of work on the respondents' life

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	29	29.0
No	60	60.0
Do not know	11	11.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the impact of work on the respondent's life. 60% respondent said that there was not any negative impact on their life due to work. 29% respondent said that there was negative impact on their personal life due to work while only 11% respondent said that they did not know about it. As in this table shows that mostly of the respondent did not any negative impact on their life.

Table No. 6.1.30

**Respondents' perception about the government role to reducing
poverty**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	22	22.0
No	64	64.0
Do not know	14	14.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the viewed of the respondent about the government agencies. 64% respondent viewed that government agencies did not effective in their area to reducing poverty. 22% respondents viewed that government agencies were effectives in their area to reducing poverty while only 14% respondent who did not know about it. As in this table shows that mostly of the respondent perception of the government agencies were not good because government agencies were not effective in their areas.

Table No. 6.1.31

Role of government on the respondents' life

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	13	13.0
No	87	87.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the government cash aid which received the respondent in their life. 87% respondent said that they did not receive any cash aid from the government. 13% respondent said that they received government cash aid. In this table shows that mostly of the respondent did not received any aid.

Table No. 6.1.32

Respondents' perception about the government

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	30	30.0
No	27	27.0
Do not know	43	43.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the respondent's perception about the government. 43% respondent did not know about those persons who benefits from the government poor or not. 30% respondent said that those persons who benefits from the government were poor people while 27% respondent said that they were not poor who benefits from the government. As in this table shows that mostly of the respondent did not know about it because there was lack of knowledge. There was lack of education in village so they did not much about of the government.

Table No. 6.1.33

Respondents' perception about the government welfare programs

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	26	26.0
No	25	25.0
Do not know	49	49.0
Total	100	100.0

This table shows the respondent perception of government welfare programs. 49% respondents said that they did not know about those persons who were unemployed get benefits from the government welfare programs. 26% respondents answer that those persons who were unemployed get benefits from the government welfare programs while 25% respondent said that they those were unemployed did not get any benefits from the government welfare programs. As in this table shows that mostly of the respondent did not know about it because of unawareness of the government welfare programs.

6.2 Hypothesis Testing

6.2.1. Age distribution affects the educational exploitation of the rural women.

Age distribution * Educational exploitation of the rural women

Cross tabulation

Age	Educational exploitation				Total
	Illiterate	Primary	Metric	Any other	
20-29	0	6	17	10	33
30-39	9	12	6	1	28
40-49	11	10	5	1	27
50-59	8	4	0	0	12
Total	28	32	28	12	100

Chi-Square Test

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-	45.640 ^a	9	.000
Likelihood	55.229	9	.000
Linear-by- on	36.171	1	.000
N of Valid	100		

a. 7 cells (43.8%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.44.

Two variables were taken to test the hypothesis. One was independent and second was dependent variables. The independent variable was age and the dependent variable was education. Two questions were taken to see the correlation between the variables and to test the hypothesis. One question was taken about the age of the respondent and the second question was taken on the education of the respondent. The study found that women were

bounded with their social norms. As Jalal and Munir found in their study that their family did not send the elder female in school to get education. Testing the hypothesis, chi square test were applied to see the cross tabulation between the variables. The above table shows that the significant level is less than 5, so it is clear that the alternate hypothesis accepted and the null hypothesis rejected.

6.2.2. Education level affects the freedom of rural women to choose their favorite occupation.

Educational level * Give freedom to choose favorite occupation Cross tabulation

Education	Freedom of favorite occupation					Total
	Agriculture	Handicraft	Labor	Livestock	Entrepreneurship	
Illiterate	5	1	10	11	1	28
Primary	4	9	6	8	5	32
Metric	2	10	7	1	8	28
Any other	0	1	2	0	9	12
Total	11	21	25	20	23	100

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	45.331 ^a	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	48.820	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.100	1	.004
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 8 cells (40.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.32.

Two variables were taken to test the hypothesis. One was the dependent variable and the second was independent variable. The independent variable was education and the dependent variable was the autonomy of the respondents. Two questions were taken to see the co-relation between them and to test the hypothesis. One question was asked about the education of the rural women and the second question was asked about the

favorite occupation of the rural women. The study found that the education affects the rural women to choose their favorite occupation.

Testing the hypothesis, chi-square test were applied to see the cross tabulation between two variables. The above table shows that the significant level is less than 5. So it is clear that the alternate hypothesis excepted while the null hypothesis rejected.

6.2.3. Economic empowerment effect the level of satisfaction of rural women.

**Economically empowered * Give level of satisfaction with occupation
Cross tabulation**

Empowerment		Are you satisfied with your occupation?			Total
		Yes	No	Do not know	
	Yes	65	8	0	73
	No	12	10	2	24
	Do not know	3	0	0	3
Total		80	18	2	100

Chi-Square Test

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19.948 ^a	4	.001
Likelihood Ratio	18.534	4	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.489	1	.002
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 6 cells (66.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .06.

Two variables were taken to test the hypothesis. One was dependent variable and the second was independent variable. The independent variable was economic empowerment and the dependent variable was level of satisfaction. Two questions were taken to see the co-relation between the variables and to test the hypothesis. One question was asked about the economy of the rural women and the second question was asked about the level of satisfaction of the rural women. In this study found that those rural women who were economically empowered were satisfied with their lives. They were happy with the level of satisfaction.

Testing the hypothesis, chi-square test were applied to see the cross tabulation between two variables. The above table shows that the significant level is less than 5. So it is clear that the alternate hypothesis excepted while the null hypothesis rejected.

Chapter No. 7

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

DISCUSSION

The research is conducted on the domestic economy of rural women in village Chinji tehsil Talagang, Chakwal. The basic aim of the study was to find out the women's role in household level and in which method they used to increase their income. Women work hard to create some income for family. They worked at every field of life. Research also sees overall effects of domestic economy on rural women.

The research depicts the domestic economy importance for rural women. In this research, the researcher took rural women, who worked domestic level and support their families. They increased their income because their family income was not good. In rural area women worked at different places, they work hard. The researcher analyzed that the socio-economic condition of rural women was not good. They had freedom of decision, if their economic condition was good. They had freedom of choice to buy any things. Domestic economy was very important to get these things. Its effects on the rural woman to get economically empowerment.

In this research assumption taken from Marx Feminism theory. Theory tells about the two classes that were prevailing in the society on the base of economic empowerment. Male was dominant in the society and they exploit the women in every field of life. The research shows the relationship between women and domestic economy. Women work at household level to get economic empowerment. The result of the research shows that with the help of education, basic facilities and freedom of

choice women enter in the capitalist class because they have economic empowerment.

Domestic economy role was very positive for the development of rural women.

Since the creation of Pakistan, there was burden of poverty. The burden of this poverty was put largely on the female population. Women were neglected and under-nourished. All the governments had tried about this issue and work on the development of women but could not make a very positive progress. There were many reasons of it. Women were neglected by their family. In the developing world, poverty is deep rooted, especially in the rural areas. Women in Pakistan make significant contributions in agriculture, household and other rural activities directly or indirectly. Married women had many work at home to increased income. They had to look after their children and perform other duties household chores. As our society was patriarchal so decision-making had been regarded by male. Women were neglected in social, economic, political and legal spheres. Women labor force participation in Pakistan was the lowest rate in the South Asian region.

Various studies had been analysed the labor force participation of women. Rural women were involved in many agricultural and livestock, processing of dairy products and handicrafts. They also perform household chores with other productive activities. The study found that the effect of women labor force participation in the rural areas was positive. The study found

that the activity rates of rural women depend to the social status of the household concerned. Land ownership was effect the ratio of the poverty and household affairs. Those women who had some registered land were positive effects on their lives. Household incomes were related to women activities rates. Women participation rates in household activities increased the rural incomes. In rural areas, women involved in agricultural activities for a long time, such as land preparation, seed preparation, collecting farmyard manure, weeding and harvesting. Women had also undertaken the responsibility of cleaning, drying, and storage of grains. They were taking care of livestock.

Women live in a society that is highly stratified according to class, caste, regional and cultural. As our society was patriarchal, so male were dominant in our society. As many people said that the economic condition of female was not good due to many reasons. They neglect women in every situation. They did not give them the freedom of right.

Conclusion

There is the significance role of agriculture in the economic growth. It effect directly and indirectly in generating economic growth. It provides food for the domestic industry. It provides raw materials to the industries like textile and sugar. Agricultural is very important for sustainable development and meeting the basic needs of the fast growing population. Pakistan is blessed that there is growing every kind of food. Women are the backbone of the country for development. Rural women play an active role in agriculture. Women in country economies, producing and reproducing wealth with nature processes. More than half food of the world is grown by women. They perform multiple tasks in the agriculture sector. Women's knowledge and skills are necessary for food production. Majority of rural women do not have own agriculture land. Women who have responsibility of household food security are forced to work for the food security of the family. They participate in agricultural production, livestock and cottage industries. They participate in all operations of crop production such as sowing, transplanting, weeding and harvesting, as well as in post-harvest operations such as threshing, winnowing, drying, grinding, husking and storage. Rural Women in Pakistan carry out these tasks in their normal domestic chores of cooking, taking care of children, elderly and disabled, fetching water and fuel, cleaning and maintaining the house.

According to Belwal (2008), the word entrepreneurship refers to a system that engages many groups, organizations, workers, employers and institutions. There is no clear idea in entrepreneurship about profit and loss.

Women entrepreneur means women's business. Women entrepreneurs refer to a female who invest her money to sell some goods and services. Women entrepreneurship plays an important role in a society. They also contribute many other activities. They use their knowledge and skills to generate income through different ways. Women have natural skills like planting, vegetable, netting and stitching. They have been observing and teaching her surrounding like cooking, washing and many other skills. She can improve her living. She takes initiatives to business like vegetables, readymade cloths, garments, cloth shop, polar shop and handicraft shop. She does not have any idea of her business.

In a society women have been facing many problems. They take a step towards a business because they want to support their families. This is exercised in the whole world. Women entrepreneurship is an important for women to remove unemployment, poverty and improve economic condition of their families.

Domestic economy has proven to be an effective and powerful tool for poverty reduction. Majority of rural women who have no access to the primary health and basic education have no access to economic empowerment. Domestic economy is important for everyone. In this

method women can increase their family income. Poor women improve their social and economic condition with the help of domestic economy. It is necessary for the economic growth of the country. Domestic economy has many positives affect on the rural women. It increases the employment rate, earning capacity and productivity. It also improves health, economic condition, education and many others.

Rural women were facing many socio-economic problems such as lack of education, unpaid labor, burden of household activities, and lack of economic empowerment and so on. The main aim of study was to find out the level of domestic economy.

Suggestions

1. More researches should be conducted in this area to highlight the socio-economic condition of the rural women.
2. Rural women get awareness about the basic facilities.
3. Education should be necessary for everyone.
4. Women should be economically empowered.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondents, the researcher is working on thesis work titled **“Exploring the potential management of domestic economy by the rural women”**. Researcher is a student of MSC (Department of Sociology) at **Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan**. The purpose of this questionnaire is to get information from those who are increasing their money in household level. This questionnaire will provide you an opportunity to give your opinion about the entrepreneurship of ruler women and its impact on domestic economy in village chinji. This data will help further improvement in ruler women entrepreneurship.

Q.1 what is your age?

- a) 20-29 b) 30-39 c) 40-49 d) 50-59

Q.2 what is your educational?

- a) Illiterate b) primary c) metric d) any other

Q.3 what is your family structure?

- a) Nuclear b) joint c) extended

Q.4 what is your marital status?

- a) Single b) engaged c) married d) divorced e) widow

Q.5 what is the structure of your house?

- a) Mud b) Concrete c) mix

Q.6 how many members are in your family?

- a) 2-5 b) 6-9 c) 10-13 d) 14 and above

Q.7 what is your family monthly income?

- a) Less than 6999 b) 7000-14999 c) 15000-22999 d) 23000-30999

Q.8 How many children do you have?

- a) 1-4 b) 5-8 c) nil

Q.9 Are your children educated?

- a) Yes b) No

Q.10 Do your children goes to school at present?

- a) Yes b) No

Q.11 in which school do you prefer for children for their study?

- a) Government b) Private

Q.12 Are you satisfied with the quality of your life?

- a) Yes b) No c) do not know

Q.13 Can you improve your life style?

- a) Yes b) No c) do not know

Q.14 Do you have your own agriculture land registered on your name?

- a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.15 Are you interested in handicraft preparation?

- a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.16 what is your favorite occupation?

- a) Agriculture b) handicraft c) labor d) Livestock
e) entrepreneurship

Q.17 what is your economic condition before this work?

- a) V.Good b) Good c) Not Good d) bad

Q.18 Have you ever victim of any violence?

- a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.19 Are you satisfied with your occupation?

- a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.20 what is your present condition after this work?

- a) V.Good b) Good c) Not Good d) bad

Q.21 Do you buy anything on your own choice?

- a) Yes b) No

Q.22 Does anyone encourage you in your work?

- a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.23 Do you feel that your family started to give you more respect due to your work?

- a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.24 Do you feel that you are economically empowered?

- a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.25 Do you contribute financially for household expenses?

- a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.26 Do you personally own any household assets?

- a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.27 Do you create some assts for your future?

- a) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.28 Do you support any of your relative?

- a) Yes b) No

Q.29 Do you feel any negative impact of your work on your personal life?

- a) Yes b) No c) don't know