

**HOUSE HOLD DECISION MAKING: A COMPARATIVE STUDY  
AMONG EDUCATED AND UNEDUCATED WORKING FEMALES  
IN BHARAKAHU, ISLAMABAD (PAKISTAN)**



**“Thesis submitted to the Department of Sociology, Quaid-I-Azam  
University, Islamabad, for the partial fulfillment of the Degree of Master  
of Science in Sociology”**

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2018

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All magnificence is to Allah Almighty who blessed me strength to complete my work successfully. Allah provides me knowledge with the goal that I can perform the task of being his student. I am grateful to my worthy parents whose support remained with me throughout the entire effort. They not only encouraged me to work confidently but also provided me a constant guideline whenever I needed.

I am especially thankful to my honorable supervisor Dr. Sadia Saeed for her supervision and kindness I am able to complete my research work. It will be injustice if I don't pay gratitude to my sisters who helped me a lot in my research work. I am additionally thankful to all my kith's and kins who have urged me.

I thank my all friends their support and guidance during my research. I am thankful to Attiqa, Asma, Husna and Qadeer for obliged to Sir Ibrahim for the stimulating discussions, cooperation and encourage me, I am grateful to them.

In the last I am appreciative to every one of those companion who have help me in my research. I am cheerful that everything the respondents coordinated with me amid my research work. I am appreciative to my group for their collaboration all through the field work.

**Maria Bibi**

## ABSTRACT

*Decision making is an integral part of human behavior. Man and woman take decisions in their everyday lives. The progress of any society depends upon women's participation in every field of life. However, it is considered that women have less decision making power; hence, traditionally women are less involved in decision making at all levels. Pakistani society is a patriarchal society. Females are economically dependent on their families and their decisions are taken for them by male members of the family. Decision making autonomy is also related to the education of women. Education increases the level of women autonomy in decision making in children rearing and socialization, economic independence, children's education, social life and the spouses selection. The purpose of the present study is to explore the role of women's education in their decision making at household level. It is a quantitative study which was conducted in Bhirakhu Islamabad, which is the sub urban area of Islamabad. Marxist feminist theory by Friedrich Engels (1884) was applied in this study; the theory argues the males of the society always make their power in the society so they always consider the women physically and mentally weak. In this study Questionnaire was used as the tool for data collection and interview schedule was used as a technique for data collection. Random sampling method was used with the sampling size of 200. The target population consists of 100 educated working women and 100 uneducated working women. The data was analyzed with the help of SSPS (statistical package for social sciences) and chi-square test of significant was used to test the relationship between dependent and independent variable. The findings of the study reveal that the educated working women and uneducated working women both take their decisions at household level. They both participate in decision on their house hold matters.*

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**Chapter No. 1**

**INTRODUCTION**



Women play important role in the upbringing of society. The progress of, society is not possible without the participation of women. Generally in the developing countries women depends on men. Women are considered inferior and their life is limited with in the house. Less power of decisions making is given to the women and they have no right to take any decision rather than men (Raj 2008) Women have different roles like mother, sister, daughter and wife, she perform different duties in her life .The women being a wife have a responsibility of bringing up their children and caring of the family. In different society's women play different roles in which women consider as a property of society (Shahnaj 2007).

Decision making is an integral part of human behavior. Man and woman also have to take decision every stages and every aspect of their life. They achievement at all level of goals which depend upon an effective decision making and doing a task which goals include managing and check all action without decision making we will never achieve a desire result even we carry their task honorably. Families are the fundamental part of the every society therefore family level of decision making is of equal importance at as social and national level. Family decision also has a great impact on the survival of family members. Family decisions making pattern differ culture to culture, community to community and country to country. In some families only head of family (male or female) decide the all sphere of family activities (Mason and smith smith 2003).

Females are observed to have less decision making powers in Pakistan than that of men as viewed generally. In general we have observed the state of discrimination on the basis of gender when it comes to taking decision in the household level. Patriarchy does have a strong influence on the family system with a male as the head of the family who is authorized to take the decisions related to the household. United Nation development program (UNDP) explained that South Asian women have low level of decision making as compare to China, SriLanka, Philippines and Vietnam (UNDP 2016).

Education increase the females autonomy level in decision making in children bringing up, child socialization, achievement to financial resources, children schooling, interaction with in social circle and life partners selection (Akmam 2002).

Mostly females who living inside the home and their activities are mostly stand for their children education and do their household duties. Female played many role, they do not accepted and not give respect to their husband's families. In addition discrimination against female in the share of the food healthcare with in the household is one of the major problems which South Asian women face that problem (Cain 1994). The education level and socioeconomic is more effective on family matter decision making. In family matters the process of decision making depend upon the education level and socioeconomic level. Those persons who are educated they understand the simple statement both read and write on his or her daily life (UNESCO 2008:92).

In the south Asian countries those female who are educated and working are mostly participate in decision about household purchases, their health, children school and family visits compare to illiterate working female. Those women who are illiterate and lack of skills and to live themselves they take important decision of their health and household purchase from themselves (Rehman2016). The role and participation of women in family

decision making varies from culture to culture. Developing countries women are more autonomous compare to those women who live in under developing countries. In different situation the process of decision making is take place. South Asian women have low status in decision making compare to other Asian countries women. . Women in Philippines, China, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam have a significantly higher status than those in the Pakistan, India and Bangladesh (Jan 2008:43).

Due to employment opportunities increase in Pakistan the women participation in labor market; women start a job of middle level further than certain teaching and doctor occupation. So they can change their position in their family as well as in the society (Ali Khan 2009).

In the culture context of Pakistan women role has always been ill-conceived. Mostly women of rural area are house wives they not doing a job in any field and only less than 4% women are doing a job (World Bank 2011). Those women are not doing a job the main reason of the absence of job that acutely rooted on culture values, norms and their customs. The rural women are very weak position in a society, therefore the culture prescriptions link with long working hours, place (Khizra 1981).

Traditionally women are less involve in decision making at all level. Pakistani society is a patriarchal society. Women economically depend on their family and their male family member and when they take any decision; their decision making is done for them by male family member (Bhatti 2016).

In Pakistani region the religion play important role in autonomy of women. The women decision making autonomy depend upon the number of their living children, their ages and their employment. The rural area women have less independence in decision making as compare to urban area women. The decision making power is also associated to the education of women. Those women who are rich have more decision making power about their health. Women's who have a less decision making power and have a less right to use and control over economic resources. 59% of the

women who could speak in household spending whereas 70.4% women were those who could spend money in their home on own choice. 16% women participation was limited in case of buying expensive things, i.e. 23.7% are those women who could buy small jewelry, and who could buy gift by their own (Jan and Akhtar 2008).61.1% were those women who could own and have control of their valuable things and 33.6% were those female who could talk in their dowry related decision . Whereas 28.9% were those women who could talk

with her husband's home in different family affairs. Women have very less control over her saving earning by them (Jejeebhoy and Shireen 2001:166). According to National Education Management Information System (NEMIS) Pakistan's total population is more than 180 million. Female are 51% and the house wives being 29.33%. Women consider the half population of the country and female participation and cooperation important in different field of life. Education is important factor that encouraging the female and determining change in the role of female in the society. The female's education level is very low as compare to men. The literacy rate of women is 55% and of male is 79% of the total literacy rate (NEMIS 2011-2012).

Whereas the other socioeconomic factors are also effect on family affairs decision making process. In Pakistan those rural areas of where economically dependency women who live in rural areas they were economically depend on their men and their economic dependency effect on their decision making power (Economic survey 2004-2005). Mostly women have not took decision in their family or family affairs women have not took a decision. Even that they got money from their husband for their personal needs. Due to economic dependency the majority of females were no participating in decision regarding family affaires and other their life matters (Lorraine 1997).

Majority of women financially sport their family in the Pakistan rural areas. The great part of women is worried in the livestock product process. Rural

areas of women always perform the duty to take care of livestock. Those women collect the feed, clean shelters, milking the animals and do other livestock work. Unluckily those women who consider as a house wife their participation in livestock management is misunderstood traditionally the women play important role in household work. Those women who live in rural areas they are busy all day in household work. Rural women do a work all day without take any body help likely livestock and poultry care. Whereas women play an important role in a livestock poultry management, this is a part of their house work. Pakistani women are ignored in main household decision and their contribution in work outside the home are good (Feldstein 2008)

Family decision making including marriage choice, family formation, deciding about the number of children, time space and access to the information are the major cause's effect on the reproductive decision making of the family. Women ability to exercise their reproductive rights integrally connected to their empowerment. This is the process from which imbalanced power relations are transformed and women acquire greater equality with men (Meiner and Olson 2010). The goals of equality, development and peace cannot be achieved without the active participation of women and the integration of women's perspective all level of decision making. (Karl, 2000). Women workers are favored by employers in export activities primarily because of the Work of poor conditions that they are usually willing to accept .Women have lower condition of wages as compare to their male counterparts, were more willing to accept longer hours and unpleasant and Often unhealthy or risky factory condition typically do not engage in other form of collective Bargaining to improve conditions and did not ask for permanent jobs (Kharal 2000). .

Women are involve in different task as regard the nature of occupation, their socioeconomic construction, number of person in a family they take part. Decision made in home organization ranges that is the important part of life. For example, the selection of a marriage spouses is an important

decision making about to their child's education and other things. In the traditional joint family the elder members are involved to take decision in family affairs (Megha, 1990).

Economic independency of women encourage them to go further and are more likely to serve as an problem to the full use of the reachable options in their life, because women finds her identities in a dependent relationship with men. Economic planning among men and women are the part of the social system (Sorensen and Sara, 1989).

In a present time women no more stay behind in term of vocation. They are keeping themselves should to bear with men. Even today women are relied to a multitask of works. They need to deal with family, youngster and house regardless of the opportunity that they are working women lean toward to paid livelihood. Today the women avail most of the formal legal and political rights that men have woken are increasingly integrated into the labor market. Women are less closely dependent to their parents and their family.

### **1.1 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:**

In this research we will find out the comparison between literate and Illiterate working women and their house hold decision making power that how their education effect on their decision in a house hold level.

### **1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:**

1. To find out the level of decision making power between educated and uneducated working women.
2. To analyze the relationship between education and fertility decision making power among women in Bharakhu.
3. To find out the gap between educated and uneducated working women regarding decision making power.
4. To find out the uneducated and educated working women participation in labor force and its time management on household level.

### **1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:**

The current research has both idealistic and pragmatic importance through number of studies has been conducted on study of illiterate and literate working women in making decision and their effects on the society. The major significance of the study is to find out level of literate and illiterate working women in decision making at the household level. This study also contributes to find out the difference between literate and illiterate working women in decision power and child socialization. In this way, the current research provides theoretical knowledge on illiterate and literate working women and effects appeared in that area where the researcher was researched. Secondly this research has a practical significance for locality. The society can thus be able to comparison of decision making authority among literate and illiterate working women in Bharakhu Islamabad.

**Chapter No. 2**

**LITERATURE REVIEW**



Literature review is an essential part of research .It helps the researchers in the profound understanding of the topic of the research and also elaborate the significance of the study. Following are the reviews of some of the studies about the literate and illiterate working women and its relationship to decision making on house hold level.

### **2.1 Women Education and Decision making**

Education is the main source that may possible help a woman to get better understanding. About her role and task make her more influenced about her potential, including the possibility of divorce, should the relationship with her husband. His relations depend as effect on her position in family decisions. Men mostly do not interfere in the house hold day -to- day affairs to women. instead of thing that effect the men personally are not done (For example, if they meal is not cooked).Those women who have educated when they take a decision on house hold they think before take decision her decision do not affect their family but those women who are uneducated they do not think about that her decision are effect on her family they take a quick decision (Archery 2008:7).

In common, educations expend the women possibilities i.e. with extra education. The critical sport after which the women will depart from the husband should reduce all beside equal. Those women who have a degree of bachelor should have a great power in house hold decisions. As compare to her partner who has a high only school degree. Therefore there would be positive association between education of a women and the probability that she has a less possibility to take decision to her and her house hold. The relationship between education of women and empowerment largely depend on the type of the decision under thoughtfulness (Birdsall, Levine and Ibrahim et al.2005:338).

Decision making power is measured by male and female relative incomes which are the head of household. Those women who have a higher level of education or bring a more income to household more likely to have greater

bargaining power at home. However, these measures are often endogenous because income and education are important determinants of the budget share (Adato, 2003).

The relationship between women's decision making power and some human development indicators, such as caloric accessibility and the education of children. Women are important pillar of family that have greater preferences for child schooling and give more attention in the health (Felkey 2005; Lancaster, Maitra et al.2006). Women sometime cannot take decision in many issues related to birth control or number of children but they can take a decision in particular issues. Educated women those who take a decision in birth control or number of children that are 86% and those can't take decision are 18% (Hoddinott and haddad 1995).

Specifically, Basu's (2006) ) those who woman has more decision making power than the man, they will garner a great share of the income produced by child labor and actually benefit from child labor. The recent position of women in decision making process, with specific importance on women participation in politics and take leadership at the national, international, regional and local level. It discuss the women represented situation that simplify the decision examined the relationship between women's presence in decision making process within the context of present socioeconomic and political change and making and their effect on the mainstreaming of a gender perception into policies and programmes.

The above literature shows that educated working women take better understanding about decision making. Education gives a good understanding about their task and their role. When the educated working women take any decision they must think about their decision that their decision do not affect their family member or a dangerous for them but uneducated working women do not think about their decision and do not think about their decision effect their family they take quickly decision. Educated women those who take a decision in birth control or number of

children that are 86% and those can't take decision are 18%. Uneducated working women less decision making power in child socialization, birth control, child marriages compare to educated working women. This literature review support the first objective educated and uneducated working women decision making level. The above literature show the educated and uneducated female decision making level.

## **2.2 Decision making in Asian Countries:**

In Bangladesh according to world bank report illustrated that women have less control their house or household activities, they also have less control over resource of household (Praveen and leonhauser 2004:2).

Women perform different duties in a socio economic structure. Decision for the life time is very important in homemade management range such as decision about the spouse selection is very important one and cannot take easily. Mostly in tradition joint family elder male family member have the hold to take decision. (Jan and Akhtar 2008:43).

India censuses illustrated that only 16% of household having an energy (Census of India, 2011). Generally follow this pattern in household sampling. Households in our sample follow broadly these patterns. In the Rajasthan household sampling have more properties and more likely to be electrified, but those children who live in Bihar their level of learning are only little higher than household. In the Rajasthan mostly time women spend in work. (46 hours per week compared to 26), while women spend more time per week reading to their children or helping their children homework in Bihar (2.4 hours per week compared with 1.4) (Census of India, 2011).

The literate working mother in Pakistan fulfills their own basic need and put the need of their family firstly. They give first priority to their family and take their burden on it. Working women need to know about to her children and their surroundings they are placed while she is at work

(Almani, Abro and Mugheri 2012). In Pakistani society uneducated and educated both females are equal contributing in household level. Both illiterate and literate working women are important part decision making in house hold In the present time Pakistani women are joining in actively take part in successful activities of the country.(Toseef, Ali and khwaja et al.2010).

However women are considerably large decision making role at the household level. Women role of decision making at house hold level is mostly obscure (invisible) socially. The women take decision regularly and also play a role to outside of any act. Those women who are specifically poor household they take part in decision making on the sale of livestock. When women grow food crops, vegetables and other eating things with in the very limited area of household they show their interest in growing a crops. Whereas those women who have their own poultry than when they sale their poultry on that time they will be able to that they take a decision in their poultry and where to resulting income. Women have a right that they take decision about their children schooling, health associated treatment and other life matter. Women decision is respected when home dealing to be use in this decision.

Women Influence on the family decision about where to live, which place is better for living. Women take decision in every house hold work. They could take decision in migration from one place to another for betterment of life (Bernasek and Bajtelsmit 2002:41).

Women have a most important position in all societies. Islam gives a very importance of women in a world. Islam give an equal rights to men and women in own life to take decision which they want. But Pakistani society is a male dominated and patriarchal society. Mostly men participation on decision making and women are low participation on decision making. But women are take decision on house hold level compare to men. Women constitute about half of the population in the country therefore they participate in all field of life. Education is a only factor that change women

whole life. Women play different roles that she perform at the different sphere of her life such as mother, wife, daughter sister which she perform at the different sphere of her life (Birdsall et al. 2005: 338).

The above literature show the different country female decision making power among educated and uneducated that how different Asian countries female take decision in the house hold level. The above literature support the object three that how exist the gap between educated and uneducated females regarding decision making.

The above literature conclude that Pakistani society is patriarchal society the female have a less decision making power compare to the men. Bangladesh show that women have less control over house and house hold activities, they also have less control over resources of household. Those women who live in traditional society they have a less decision making power about child marriages, birth control and their elder family member decide their decision. Those women who are employed and more than earn them have greater decision autonomy. In Pakistani society illiterate and literate both females are equal contributing in household level. Both illiterate and literate working women are important part decision making in house hold. In the present time Pakistani women actively take part in successfully activities of the country.

### **2.3 Influence of Education on women Empowerment or autonomy**

Mostly education is related with the women independency process in deprived situation. As educations give a chance to the women that they take part in socio-economic activities and these economic offerings which is reward for them, their participate in family decision making process (Sultana and Rehman 2012:113).

Education is identified as a main component for the empowerment of women. A women autonomy recommended that education empowers all through indirect networks of employment and salary Women use to modern

facilities with the low status. The observation is that when women have a right to use assets largely income, their negotiating control in the house holds increase and they have well speak in their health, their children health and other family affairs decision (Birdsall, Levine and Ibrahim 2005:338).

According to Acharya (2008), Education gives greater understanding to the women about her rights and duties and also gives her extra expert about her potentials (Khan and Sajid 2011:412).Roth Mbyzo (2001) coined that in couples with both partner considerably more likely to inform that both partner participate in the household final decision than the case in which couples were uneducated or in which the wife did not job for salary (Khan and Sajid 2011:412). Women play very important role at the family level .Jan and Akhtar 2008 illustrated that at the traditional level women do not participate or less worried about decision making in the household matters. Women Important role is ignored or less accepted in decision making at the household level in the traditional societies. But education important factor which can increase the chance of women involvement at domestic level and breakdown the barriers that stop them to involve in this process. Education give the capacity to women to stand equal to their spouses in the decision making process about their house hold matter.

In Pakistan in mostly region the religion play a very important role in the autonomy of women. Women autonomy in decision making is positively associated with employment, number of living children and their ages. Rural areas of women have less autonomy in decision making. Autonomy in decision making is related with education of women. Interestingly rich women have less independence to make decisions about their health care. Women's condition was also unacceptable with respect to access and control over economic resources (Jejeebhoy & Shireen, 2001).

Education and employment is an important unit that has always empowered women. This brought a positive impact on decision making, specially reducing the discriminations among men and women (Mumtaz & Salway

2007). Married Women having paid work & from education they have a chance to participate in decision making (Roth 2001). Women who are independent in decision making are positively associated with education, employment, number of living children and age. Whereas those women who are belonged to rural area that are not educated could not have a right autonomy in taking decision making (Ahmmed & Chakraborty, 2012).

In contrast professionally capable women exercise more in all said decision because of having pro-fissional skills, social exposure etc. Professional differences are associated with reproductive health decisions as it affects women's autonomy of decisions of birth control. Those working women belong to medical field enjoy more independence in this regard. Women who live in joint and extended families are still under decisions of husbands, in-laws and others as compare to those women who belong to of nuclear family (husband, wife & unmarried children) have more freedom and more empowered to take a decision (Sarooj et al. 2013).

If women control the household resources they are more likely to act for the benefit of their children (Haddad et al. 1997; Quisumbing 2003). Women who have a higher level of decision making autonomy are given more importance to the female education and implementing decisions regarding daughters' education. The higher value placed on girls' schooling can be a sign of women's changing ideas about the role of daughters and the way they envision their daughters' futures regarding returns for their education.

The recent research has also emphasized the importance of women's decision-making autonomy for children's outcomes (e.g., Durrant and Sathar, 2000. Yabiku, Agadjanian, and Sevoyan et al.2010 Shroff 2011). Positives effect of women decision making autonomy on children nutrition status and survival (Hossain et al. 2007, Shroff et al. 2009, Brunson et al. 2009, and Shroff et al. 2011). Empowered mothers are better able to negotiate social and domestic labor demands faced by their daughters that favor their school participation (Schultz 1990; Fuller et al. 1995).



The above literature show that educations give a chance to the women that they take part in socio-economic activities and academic activities and their participate in family decision making process. Education give the empowerment to the female that they take a decision own choice. Education gives greater understanding to the women about her rights and duties and also gives her extra expert about her potentials. The traditional level women do not participate or less worried about decision making in the household matters. Women Important role is ignored or less accepted in decision making at the household level in the traditional societies. But education important factor which can increase the chance of women involvement at domestic level and breakdown the barriers that stop them to involve in this process. Education give the capacity to women to stand equal to their spouses in the decision making process about their house hold matter. This literature review support the object that educated and uneducated working female decision making at household level. Those females who belong from rural areas have comparatively less autonomy in decision making. Autonomy in decision making is related with education of women.

#### **2.4 Roles of women in child socialization**

Being a mother the women role is very important in society. The females' conditions are very challenging in the present time. Some women who have children put their whole energies in make their children careers while other women with children wait until and without their children join school. Women being a mother play a vital role because children more than time spend with their mother and more than learn from their mother (Priyanka and Jain, 2010)

Malkit conduct a study relate to social obligation on women decision making power including the decision regarding marriage age , spouse selection , dowry system, high costs on children education and marriage show the important role of women (Jan and Akhtar 2008:44). In the household level women responsibilities and activities are different such as



women have to care the children and other family members, in a household concern (cooking food, cleaning washes the clothes, fetching wood and water etc.) (Sikod 2007:63). Women living in the joint family structure have less flexibility in household decision as compare to those of women who are living in separated family system (Balk, 1997:3).

Literate women participating both in public as well as private sphere. Literate mothers they are also keep balance between professional work and family affairs. These mothers are up bringing their children and believe that occupation and their experience to external creation help them in socialization of their children (Priyanka and Jain, 2010). Pungello and Kurtz-Costas (1999) stated that Parents take their decision on the basic of informal information (e.g., friends, family, and neighbors) Iruka and Carver's (2006) analysis that National Household Education Survey's Early Childhood Program Participation Survey identifies that parent known about their children activities which they perform when they are spent mostly time with their friends and how they behave at home.

A comparative method study that economically and culturally various working mothers, which used scores, positions, and conjoint analysis to study that preferences of parents for care start the education of a caregiver to be among the parents three priorities of across methods (Rose & Elicker, 2008). However literature focuses on that the children's mental development or pre-academic skills, parents' promise with their children's and highlighted the social development has also been in studies using scores and quantitative approaches (Layzer & Goodson, 2006; Lowe & Weisner, 2004; Obeng, 2007).

In Kim and Fram's (2009) study of profiles of child care preferences, they identify that working mothers placed more importance on practical attentions than on good thoughts. With regard to women employment hours, controlling for type of care and select child, maternal, and community characteristics Van Horn and colleagues (2001) illustrated that unemployed and part-time working mothers, give full-time to their

children care rather than working mothers were less likely to take into account the specific hours of available care of their children. Peyton and colleagues (2001) controlling for families' income-to-needs ratio, maternal sensitivity, and parenting stress, mothers working fewer hours tended to make child care decisions rooted in quality attentions more often than in practical considerations (Peyton et al. 2001). Finally, Johansen and colleagues (1996) identify that, controlling for indicators of the relative price of care for families, their ability to pay for care and select demographic characteristics of the child and family, higher hourly wages of a child's father were associated with greater considerations of educational attributes of care.

One quarter of families with a special needs child report that if the a parent had to either reduce their work hours or stop working to care for their child, with more severe needs linked that they face the greater employment problems (NS-CSHCN 2009/10). Largely due to the difficulties mentioned, parents of children with special needs are more likely to utilize care from a relative, friend, or neighbor than from a child care center or family child care provider (Booth-LaForce & Kelly, 2004; Chaudry et al. 2011; Ward et al. 2006).

The above literature show the role of female in child socialization those mother they doing a work outside the home how the take a balance between their job and children socialization. When the working women come back home the give a proper time to their children, they help their children home work and other school activities. They try that they bring up and socialize their children better. Working mother to take care their children food and cleanness and fulfill children needs be carefully. But uneducated working women which do a work in their home they give full time their children compare to educated working women or do a work outside the home. This literature support the object that women participation in work force and time management in home.

## **2.5 Women Autonomy in the decisions of fertility**

96% urban women that are the above the age of 30 are more autonomous taking decision to control birth of child rather than those women who belong from rural area. Educational attainment that the qualified professional women which are (87.2%) are more autonomous to taking decision in birth control and the (86.5%) women which are in depend in spending income. Furthermore those women that are living in nuclear families which are (77.2%) more independent in birth control decisions income spending decisions are (76%) and enjoy more freedom of expression are (56.2%). Those women who work in government sector have independence in birth control which are (71%), financial decisions are (70.4%), and freedom of expression are (52.4%) those women who earning salary of above 20,000 they are also enjoy autonomy in birth control decisions (87.5%), financial decisions (87.2%) and freedom of expression (57.4).

In the working class families' women exert more influence in decisions of family rather than the women who are belong from middle class. And no matter even they are employed or not, wives in working-class families have more said in family decision-making than wives in middle-class families. It is also found that there is a positive association between the number of children and the influence of the husband in decision-making (Heer & David, 1958).

The important decision taken at the family level, working women's Participation in Family decisions on fertility and children's education and healthcare. The sources of decisions on these issues by status of women's employment and their branches of economic activity as percentage of the number of respondents in each category. Women who are employed women have greater autonomy in fertility decisions as compare to the unemployed. Only 5.36 percent of the employed married women have taken independent fertility decisions against about 10 per cent of the unemployed women. In 21.43 per cent of the cases of employed women,

fertility decisions are taken solely by the husbands compared to the 10.37 per cent of the non-working women. However, for both categories, fertility decisions are mostly taken jointly by the husband and wife (73.44 per cent of the employed and 70.53 per cent of the unemployed). Alternatively, more than 83 per cent of employed women (independent plus joint categories) have had their say on fertility in comparison with about 76 per cent of the non-working women. Thus, *ceteris paribus*, a working woman has a greater participation in fertility decisions than the non-working women. Those women who are working high-skill jobs and have greater participation in fertility decision as compare to other skill-groups (Hossain and Tisdell feb2005).

The above literature shows that 96% urban women that are the above the age of 30 are more autonomous taking decision to control birth of child rather than those women who belong from rural area. , educated working women's Participation in Family decisions on fertility and children's education and healthcare compare to uneducated working women. Those women who are employed who have greater autonomy in fertility decisions as compare to the unemployed. This literature supports the objective women autonomy in the decision of fertility.

## **2.6 Problems that arise in case of illiterate females**

Illiterate working females are not better understanding the requirement of their children education. Some poor females arrange the tutor that helps in the studies of their children and to do their home assignments. Whereas some mothers rely on school for the education of their children, as they do not have enough resources and afford the expenditure of home tuitions etc (Okpala and Smith 2001).

Those females who are educated proper guide to their children in school matter. Whereas those females who are uneducated are finically deprived and always act violently their children are also upset Repetti (1996)

Those women who have educated when they take a decision on house hold they think before take decision her decision do not affect their family but

those women who are uneducated they do not think about that her decision are effect on her family they take a quick decision at the end time these decision create a difficulties in their life (Archery 2008:7).

In the rural areas, mostly it seems be that paid work is undesirable because this type of uneducated working women are involved from outside the home. Therefore only the poorest women are mostly engage in this type of work as farm labourers, and agricultural labourers are amongst the lowest paid group in the rural sector. The big cause of woman into low- wage work is poverty and uneducated (Kazi & Shahnaz 1999). However the big responsibility of women to look after their homes. Which they fulfill to complete the household task along with paid work because their husbands did not help them in household budget (Shaheed & Farida 1981). Whereas rural women that are not educated could not have a right autonomy in taking decision making rather than urban areas (Ahmmed &Chakraborty, 2012).The above literature show that uneducated female face the problem in the household level. Uneducated working women doing a job on low wages they earning money are not fulfill their basic need than they take a mentally stress and think about how the fulfill their children needs. Illiterate working females are no better understanding the requirement of their children education. Those females who are educated proper guide to their children in school matter. Whereas those females who are uneducated they are financially deprived and always act violently their children are also upset .This literature support the gap between uneducated and educated working women regarding decision.

### **2.7 Female Participation of labor force and time management in home**

The participation of mother's in the child's schooling. We include measures of mother involvement, including indicators of school visits, helping with homework, and talking to the child and others about the child's studies. The Child and Mother Activities Packet (CHAMP) children are learning from their mother at home. Once per week, a Parham staff member visited each

target mother and gave her a worksheet to help her child complete. Mothers were also given instruction on how to review her child's school notebooks, discuss child learning with her child's school teacher, and encourage the child to do schoolwork at home Banerjee et al. [2010],

Jejeebhoy (2002), with data from couples in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, husbands and wives quite often had discrepant reports of the woman's level of empowerment as measured by questions on her mobility, her access to economic resources and her economic decision-making power vis-à-vis her husband and other significant actors. Specifically, on the wife's involvement in three household decisions, the spouses gave discrepant reports in 25-50% of couples depending on the specific item.

At the household level, women's empowerment is equated with their involvement in decision-making. Such as decisions on fertility, children's education and healthcare and marriage, and women's freedom of mobility and access to and control of resources these are interpreted as the direct indicators of empowerment. Despite the multidimensionality of the concept, these direct indicators are thought to be correlated regardless of locations as well as cultural and religious orientations (Jejeebhoy, 1998).

Those women who do a job when who go to the job outside the home than father look after their children (Riley & Glass 2002). Those mother who work outside the home they can also care of their children in different methods. Especially, those mother they do a work with low salaries they do care their children in different way as compare to those mother they do a work with higher salaries they use day care center or caretaker and more likely to use relative or daddy care for their children protection (Powell 2002).

Basu (2006) points out, a measure based on income share might be endogenous to household

because woman's earnings are dependent upon her representation in the labor force which is a choice variable for household and is influence by the

household's decision effect. , The female participation in labor force is very low almost 20% in Pakistan, relationship between women bargaining power and fuel or lighting share depend that women have dominant power in the household.

The above literature show that those women who do a job when who go to the job outside the home than father look after their children. . Especially, those mother they do a work with low salaries they do care their children in different way as compare to those mother they do a work with higher salaries they use day care center or caretaker and more likely to use relative or daddy care for their children protection. But when they come home they give time their children and help them in school activities, homework and discuss child their problem with their mother. This literature supports the objective women participation in work force and time management in the home.

## **2.8 ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE REVIEW**

The above literature review that help us to understand the educated and uneducated working women decision making at household level and its effect on society. Decision making is authority woman is important part of the society. Their participation is decision making through their participation in economic activities, socialization of their children, fertility, managed their available resources. Education give a good understanding to take decision those women who are educated they take a better decision compare to uneducated.

Majority of rural women are not educated could not have a right autonomy in taking decision making rather than urban areas. Those female which are educated they must thinking about decision making before taking, that their decision do not effect on their family but illiterate female did not think about that their decision are effect on their family they are quickly take a decision.



Pakistani society is a male dominated and patriarchal society. Mostly men participation on decision making and women are low participation on decision making. But women are take decision on house hold level compare to men. Education is important factor which give or increase the chance of women autonomy, women involvement at domestic level and breakdown the barriers that stop them to involve in this process. Education give the ability to women to stand equal to their partners in the decision making process about their house hold matter. Literate working women participate both in public as well as private sphere. Literate mothers they are also keep balance between professional work and family affairs

### **2.9 Assumption**

1. Educated females take more decision compare to uneducated women.
2. Educated mothers better guide to their children in academic activities as compare to uneducated mothers.
3. Educated mother can better socialize their children as compare to uneducated.
4. Pakistani society is patriarchal society in which gender discrimination has existed. It has largest gender gap against the women.
5. Women's education also takes an important part in fertility decisions.
6. Economically empowered women can easily take decision in fertility.



**Chapter No. 3**

**THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

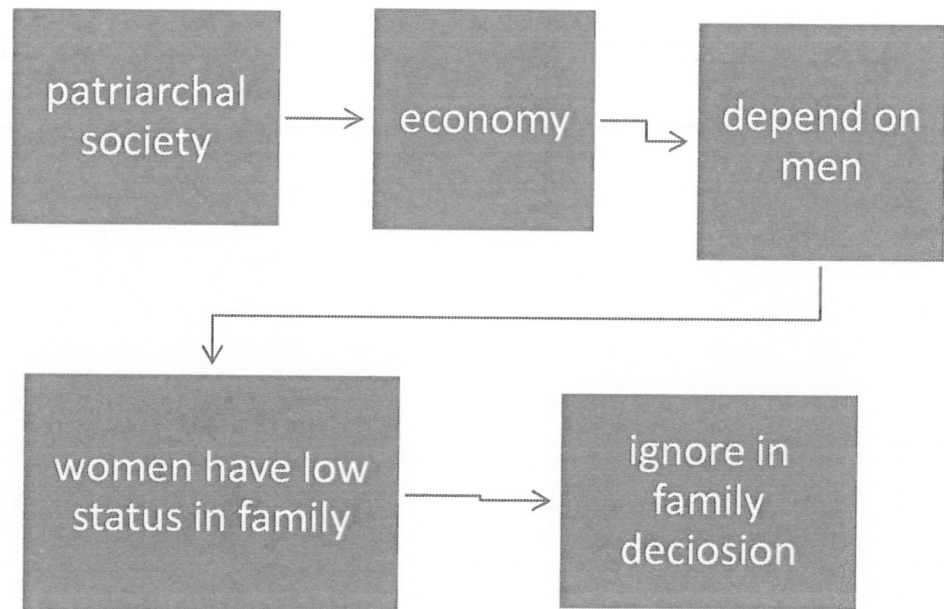
Theoretical framework is a very important task or a tool to express our research in a right way. Hypotheses are made on the basis of the theory assumption. In this chapter, researcher applies the Marxist feminism theory on the recent study. Marxist theories are more suitable theory than other theories to the research that relate to the women's issues.

### **3.1 Marxist feminism theory**

Friedrich Engels (1884) , argues that a women's subordination is not her personality disposition's result but a social relation and that man's efforts to attain their demands for the control of women labor and sexual faculties have gradually become institutionalized in nuclear family. Engels argues that male supremacy is simply significance of male economic supremacy. Such as Gender oppression is related to class oppression and between men and women relationship in a society like a relation between bourgeoisie and proletariat. Among the wealthy in society (bourgeoisie), male economic supremacy is recognized by having the male earn all of a household income, leaving women doing domestic work, turning her into "the head servant, excluded from all social production.

In the private sphere, domestic labor is done by women and women are not given any wages. All women are exploited due to their poor position in the economic strata. Marxist argues that the repression and oppression of women caused by the material relationship of capitalist production. The institution of family to give the place where the children can be born and where they can be brought up for future labor force provided to capitalist. Female children are socialized to become the part of the domestic field. They socialized to become a housewife and look after their family without any cost and male children are socialized that they make a good earner. The children are socialized on believing that the father should be the cash earner and the mother should be the housewife. Marxist argues that there are inequalities in the resources and power between men and women. The women have less power of decision making compare to men. The women are limited to the four walls of the house to perform a domestic work

without any money but they do not have a right to take decision in any matter. If women work outside the house for the earning the money when they come at home they look after their children but they have no right to take any house hold decision. These all are the cause of women suppression and due to these reasons, women are the victim of the violence.



**Figure no 3.1 Explanation of the model**

The above model illustrates that in patriarchal society usually men consider that the females are weak physical and mentally. They consider that women are just a servants of men and their duty is only to work for man. They cannot take any decision for their life. Men treat them according to their will. Women have no decision making power. In patriarchal society men take all the decisions of the family and women follow them. Women cannot take the decisions of their children also. They are bound in a household and work for their family. They work at home and men do jobs and earn money. Women depend on a man for economy. Women have no status in a society and men consider themselves powerful in society. So women are considered a slave and they have no rights and status in a society. They cannot take any decision according to their own will.

### **3.2 Application of the theory**

The above theory explain that the males of the society always make their power in the society so they always consider the women physically and mentally weak and they thinking about women that women is as a servant of the male in the society. They have no right to take a part in any house hold decision all decision involve only a male. The male are very strong in a patriarchal society. They can take part in any of the activities; any decision of household every aspect of life and any other social problem's solution. Educated as well as uneducated working women are not allowed to take part in any household decision making and any aspect of life like marriage, child birth, social need and they want. So this theory is much relates to the research locale as in the area the female are so limited in the house of the society. The female is not allowed to get education and take any decision on household. The reason is that in the research area there is very high dependence rate and low decision making power and female only bounded in the traditional society.

### **3.3 Proposition**

1. Female have less decision making power than men.
2. The women are limited to the four wall of the house to perform the domestic work without any money but if the women do work outside the home, they give low money compare to men.
- 3 .Women are not allowed to take part in any social activity and Household activities.
4. The men are very strong in their patriarchal society compare to women.

### **3.4 Hypothesis**

#### **3.4.1 Null Hypothesis**

Uneducated working women have no more decision making power instead of educated working women.

### **3.4.2 Alternative Hypothesis**

Uneducated working women have more decision power instead of educated working women.

**Chapter No. 4**

**CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION**

In the research there had been used some key words which describe the main contextual theme of the research with relation to its research locale. Different definitions from different perspective have been given and then operationalization of these definitions was described in accordance with the locale.

#### **4.1 Conceptualization**

Conceptualization refer to the process of clarification of concept and ideas that been use in that are being used in research work. In this process, research topic is divided into variable which are further explain in the light of existing information about them. A variable or concept may have many contexts; therefore, it is necessary to specify the nearest meaning of variable or concept that is used in research work. The conceptualization of subject research concept is as following.

##### **4.1.1 Variables**

Educated and uneducated working women are the independent variable in this research.

Decision making is a dependent variable in this research.

##### **4.1.2 Household decision**

In the twenty century female has progress in decision making and made challenged that help to a way forward in participation in household decision making. Women empowerment in ability to make choices of life. Women decision making give a high return in the household affairs. Decision of educated women has fruitful result. She produces many dividends on her steadfast decisions. There is a big gap between empowerment of women in poor country. As she could participation in the household affairs then there might be decrease in the poverty (Psacharopoulos and patrinos 2004:115).

Household decision is an empowerment for women's dignity and freedom of their social lives. Net income of female earning enhances her in decision making. Education is a vital source to improve female living standard and to live respected life in the society. To increase gender equality is also

helpful for women to participation in decision making at home.in context of patriarchal, there is limited way for women to take part in decision making. She could get her basic rights while getting education and economically strong. (Sen 1999:66)

Nowadays people face problems of the basic need that are not fulfilling easily. It is due to their weak and wrong decision making and taking in their life. Therefore, they do not remain in peace and soul in their lives. They do not live in happy their lives. The one factor is that there are more mouths to eat and few hands to earn. While, most of the people do not allow their females work outside of the home. From above discussion, it is cleared that female deprived from her socio-economic life. Until she does not have any freedom then man does not progress in life (Birdsall, Levine and Ibrahim 2005:338)

#### **4.1. 3Working women**

She (women) wants to should the responsibilities of her Husband. Presently life very difficult to control if only one Member is working and rest are just relying upon his income then they cannot provide good education to their kids, and they cannot provide good life to their kids. If woman is working then as there is more money they can fulfill they requirement of their children (Amin 2012:235). According to Crossman (2004) employment in sociology, refer to carrying out the services, which include disbursement of physical and intellectual efforts. The objective of these services, are the production of goods and services to fulfill the need of people. So occupation is the work that is performed for the sake of reward (wage or salary). Further adding to above definition Vallas (2011). Has further defined the term employment is concerned with the normative encryptions, social relation, organizational arrangements that inform the behavior, familiarity and identities of people during the course of their work lives. Further employment can be defined as the state of having paid work (Priyanka and Jain 2010).



## **4.2 Operationalization**

Operationalization is the process of the measurement of the phenomenon that is not directly measurable, but its existence is indicated by other phenomenon. It is the process of defining a fuzzy concept so as to make the theoretical concept clearly distinguishable or measurable and to understand it in terms of empirical observations. In a wider sense, it refers to the process of specifying the extension of a concept describing what is and is not a part of that concept.

### **4.2.1 Household decision**

Household means all family members live in one place or separate houses, they have direct access to outside the people. In other words, household means all family members live in one place or a group shape and share their problems or a matter with each other's. All people live together and cook food in one place and eat together. When a person faces a problem, other family members help them to solve the problem. When all family members live together, they take care of other needs and give respect to them. And give respect to the elders' decision.

Empowerment of female, decision-making power and autonomy within household matters are the most important factors of the working women that have a direct effect on fertility decision in women and child socialization decision. These factors can only be attained after educating women. Therefore, education for women is inevitable to empower them with social economic decision-making power. Decision-making plays a great role in the lives of people. A good decision gives a success to the person and a small wrong decision might create a critical issue. Therefore, a single family member does not take a good decision compared to those who share with other family members. Female decision-making plays a great role when her husband does not solve the problem solely, then she has to give her right to take part in household decision-making. It might be that her decision would be more fruitful at that time.

Today's women are equally engaged in different economic and social activities as of men. Participation of women in indoor and outdoor activities influences their decision making especially household level. Similarly, it has been found that women of Bharakhu are also participating in different community activities including farming, teaching, lady workers, and managerial jobs and conducting religion. A large number of females are doing jobs in a private sector. Social educations create awareness among women about decision in house hold level. The main object of this study is to determine the extent that literate working women take decision in household level or illiterate.

#### **4.2.2 Working women**

Those women who work outside the home to earn the money for their family and fulfill their family needs. These women are literate or illiterate but they do a work and take money or a salary for their children or other family members. Those women who are educated the do a job as a teacher, doctor and ear a high level of money. But those women are illiterate they do a work to other people houses and take a low wages. Both women who do a job and earn a money and fulfill their family needs they do a work in different timing, regular employers.

**Chapter No.5**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Methodology is the logical and scientific process. The methodology is to describe research design and techniques used in the research. The conducted research was based on quantitative research because in which data regarding literate and illiterate working women decision making on household level. The data was collected through structure questionnaires from the respondent in Bharakhu. The survey research method was used in association with a variety of a hypothesis.

### **Research design**

In this research, the quantitative research design was used to collect data because the time was limited and quantitative research involves numerical analysis. It is the appropriate way to analyze the data for the researcher. Another reason was that it takes less time to collect data from respondents than a detailed design.

#### **5.1 Universe**

The universe of this study was Bharakhu which is the sub urban area of Islamabad .We are living in a patriarchal society in which men hold the all affairs of family. The purpose of this study is to find out the literate and illiterate working women decision making power on household level.

#### **5.2 Target Population**

Target population for this study is married literate and illiterate working women.

#### **5.3 Sampling Technique**

In this research we use random sampling to collect the data. Random sampling is a type of probability sampling in which the researcher consciously selects the respondents according to their own choice because all the people in the society have the same problems.

#### **5.4 Sample size**

A sample is the subset of the whole population chosen because it is difficult to reflect the entire community considering the scarcity of time and resources for a single researcher, so the researcher chose 200 respondents to represent the population of Bharakhu Islamabad.

#### **5.5 Tool for Data Collection**

A questionnaire was prepared and distributed among the respondent for data collection. The entire variable is covered in the questionnaire. The researchers field the questionnaire and addressed the problem in the draft questionnaire.

#### **5.6 Technique for Data Collection**

Interview schedule was used as a technique for data collection .It gives researcher a chance to meet the respondent and also judge their face expressions, emotions and reactions.

#### **5.7 Tool for data Analysis**

In this research, the researcher used a statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) for data analysis.

#### **5.8 Technique for Data Analysis**

To analysis of data, applied descriptive statistics were used. Frequencies and percentage of data were analyzed by research in descriptive statistical analysis.

#### **5.9 Pretesting**

Prior to research, 10 questionnaires were filled from working women who belong to Bharakhu.

#### **5.10 Opportunities and limitations of the study**

While performing direct interview with the respondents, researcher has to interview working women belonging to the different field. The research has been deal with large population size with different behaviors. The main

limitation for the research was time and corporation of female belonging to joint family system as the subject matter is not openly discussed. The researcher has to adjust with the environment of research located area and social restriction of the region limiting the efficiencies of research.

### **5.11 Ethical Concerns**

Ethical concerns have very importance in every research. First of all, researcher ensured her respondent that neither her research work is meant to affect their relationship with family nor it is meant to gather sensitive information regarding their personal issues. Then researcher introduced herself and gave a brief introduction and purpose of this research study. For secrecy and privacy of the respondents, filled questionnaires were locked in a box and

**Chapter No.6**

**RESULTS**

This chapter divided into two section .In the first section, descriptive analysis of variables is presented and in the second section, inferential data analysis, hypothesis test of variables is carried out. Descriptive analysis comprises the statistical methods dealing with the correction, tabulation and summarization analysis of data, so as to present meaningful information whereas inferential analysis is data analysis aimed at test specific hypothesis.

### 6.1 Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis is a statistical method for analyzing the percentages and frequencies. Descriptive analysis summarizes a set of data with one number or table

**Table6.1.1Age of respondents**

Age of respondent	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
20-25	25	25%	28	28%
26-30	31	31%	12	12%
31-35	18	18%	18	18%
36-40	17	17%	22	22%
Above 40	9	9%	20	20%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

Table 6.1.1 show the age of respondent. The age cohort selected for the research purpose is from 20 year to 40year and above. The result show that 31%literate working women belong to the age group of 26-30year, 25%belong to the group of 20 -25year, 18% belong to the age group of 31-35, 17 %belong to the age group of 36-40 and 9% literate women belong to the group of above 40.out of 100 respondent, whereas the Illiterate working respondent result show that 28%respondent belong to the age group of 20-25year,22% respondent belong to the group of 36-40year,20%respondents belong to the group of above 40year, 18%respondents belong to the age group of 31-35year, and 12% respondent belong to the age group of 26-30years,out of the 100 respondents.



The above table result conclude that, 31% of the literate working respondents belong to the age group of 26-30, it is consider to the ideal age of respondents which take part in household decision making. Whereas 28% of the illiterate working respondents belong to the group age of 20-25 which take par household decision making.

**Table 6.1.2 Qualification of respondents**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Uneducated	0	0	100	100%
Under Matric	7	7%	0	0%
Matric	10	10%	0	0%
Intermediate	27	27%	0	0%
Graduation	39	39%	0	0%
Master or above	17	17%	0	0%
Total	100	100	100	100%

Table 6.1.2 shows that academic qualification of respondents. Out of 100 respondents, 39% of the respondents were graduation, 27% respondents were intermediate, 17%of respondents completed their master or above degree, 10%of respondents were matric and 7% of the respondents are under matric. Whereas the uneducated respondents result show that all the respondents were uneducated out of 100 respondents.

From the above table, Out of 100 respondents 39% of the respondents were graduation and well educated they belong to age group of 26-30. Whereas in the other side illiterate respondents all respondents are uneducated and not know read and write, majority of illiterate respondent's age are 20 to 25 years.



**Table6.1.3 Job timing of respondents**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Evening	7	7%	9	9%
Morning	72	72%	54	54%
Full time	21	21%	37	37%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

Table 6.1.3 shows that job timing of respondent. Out of 100 respondent 72% of the literate working women do jobs in morning time, 21% of the literate working women do a job fulltime and 7% of the literate working women do a job evening time. Whereas illiterate working respondents result show that 54% respondents do a job in morning, 37% respondents do a job fulltime and 9% respondent do a job in evening, out of 100 respondents.

From the above table conclude that majority of the illiterate working respondents doing a job in morning time and literate working women also doing a job in morning time, those respondents which doing a job in morning time ,they belong to age group of 26-30 and majority of respondents were graduation.

**Table 6.1.4 Occupations of respondents**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Government job	19	19%	9	9%
Private job	51	51%	57	57%
Self-business	27	27%	33	33%
Agriculture	3	3%	1	1%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The table 6.1.4 shows that respondents opinion regarding source of income. Out of 100 respondents 51% of the literate respondents have private job, like a teacher, finance manager, doctor, 27% of the literate respondents were self-business of their own. Like a stitching clothes, open boo Tieck at home and earn the money, 19% of the literate women were working in government sector, like doing work in offices. 3% of the literate respondents were engaged in agriculture, they doing a work in fields and growing a different crops .Whereas illiterate working women table shows that out of the 100 respondents 57% of the illiterate respondents have private job, like do a work in private schools as a mad and earn the low money. 33% of the illiterate respondents have self-business, like stitching the clothes for the other peoples and make a different thing than sale out these thinks and earning the money. 9% of respondents have government job and only 1% of illiterate respondents were engaged in agriculture.

From the result it is clear that majority of literate working female have a doing private job like as a teacher, finance manager, as a sectary and majority of respondents doing a job morning time in a private organizations. Whereas and illiterate working females also have doing private job, like a school mad, or as a gad they do a work in a private

organizations and earn low wages. It mean both females were doing work in private sector in the morning.

**Table6.1.5 Family Pattern of respondents**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Nuclear	24	24%	34	34%
Joint	66	66%	57	57%
Extended	10	10%	9	9%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The table 6.1.5 illustrate that the family types of respondents .out of 100 respondents 66% literate working respondents were living in joint family structure such as, their in-laws and other family member live with them, while 24%of the literate working respondent belong to nuclear family system it mean they live only their children and 10%of the literate working respondents were living in extended family structure like their in-laws, their husband brothers and sisters and their children live together. whereas illiterate working women result show that 57% of the respondents were living in joint family structure while 34% of the illiterate respondents belong to nuclear family system and out of 100 respondents, 9% of the illiterate working respondents were living in extended family.

From the above table result show that majority of literate working women were living in joint family its mean their in-laws and other family member live with them, whereas illiterate working women also were living in joint family system its show that both respondents were living in joint family system and doing a job morning time in private sectors.

**Table 6.1.6 Marital duration of respondents**

Married years	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Less than 5	37	37%	22	22%
5 to 10	35	35%	32	32%
11 to 15	18	18%	31	31%
15 and above	10	10%	25	25%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The table 6.1.6 show that duration since marriage of respondents. Out of 100 respondents, 37% of the literate working respondents were marriage since less than 5 years, 35% of the literate working respondents were married since 5 to 10 years, 18% of the literate working respondents were married since 11 to 15 years, and 10% of the literate working respondents were married since 15 and above year. Whereas illiterate working respondents results show that 32% respondents were married since 5 to 10 year, 31% of the respondents were married since 11 to 15 year, 25% of the illiterate respondents were married since 15 and above year and 22% of the illiterate respondents were married since less than 5 year, out of 100 respondents.

It is conclude that majority of literate working respondents' marriage duration is less than 5 year and doing a private job. Majority of the illiterate working respondents' marriage duration is 5 to 10 years they live in joint family system and doing a job in private sectors. Its means according to above result literate respondents marriage duration is less than compare to illiterate working respondents' marriage duration. And both are living in joint family system.

**Table 6.1.7 Respondents family size**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
2 to 5	54	54%	59	59%
6 to 8	33	33%	30	30%
9 to 12	9	9%	8	8%
Above to 12	4	4%	3	3%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

Table 6.1.7 shows the respondents family members. Majority of the literate working respondents that are 54% of the total population have 2 to 5 family members, 33 % have 6 to 8 than 9% have 9 to 12 family members and 4% belong to the category of above to 12 family members .whereas other result illiterate working respondents show that 59% of illiterate working respondents belong to the category of 2to 5 family member, 30% have 6 to 8 family members,8 % have 9 to 12 family member and 3 % belong to the category of above to 12 family member.

From the above table result is clear that majority of illiterate working respondents belong to the categories of 2 to 5 family member and their marriage duration is 5 to 10 years and literate working respondents also belong to the category of 2 to 5family member, out of 100 respondents. And their marriage duration is less than 5 years

**Table 6.1.8 Respondents opinion number of son**

Category	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Nil	13	13.1%	7	7%
1 to 3	72	72.7%	75	75%
4 to 6	13	13.1%	17	17%
7 or above	2	1%	1	1%
Total	100	100	100	100%

The tables 6.1.8 illustrate that respondent's opinion regarding to have a son. Out of 100 respondents 72% literate working respondents have 1 to 3 sons, 13.1% respondent have 4 to 6 sons, 13.1% have no son and only 1% literate working respondents have 7 or above. Whereas illiterate working respondents result show that out of 100 respondents 75% of respondents have 1 to 3 sons, 17% of respondents have 4 to 6 son, 7% of respondents have no son and only 1% of respondents have 7 or above son.

From the above table results conclude that majority of literate working respondents have a 1 to 3 sons and illiterate working respondents also have 1 to 3 sons its mean both respondents have same category of sons and both respondents family size is 2-5 family members.

**Table 6.1.9 Respondents opinion number of daughter**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	frequencies	Percentage
Nil	18	18%	15	15%
1 to 3	68	68%	73	73%
4 to 6	12	12%	9	9%
7 or above	2	2%	3	3%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The tables 6.1.9 illustrate that respondent's opinion regarding to have a daughter. Out of 100 respondents 68% of literate working respondents have 1 to 3 daughters, 18% of respondents have no daughter, 12% have 4 to 6 daughters and only 2% literate working respondents have 7 or above daughters. Whereas illiterate working respondents result show that out of 100 respondents 73% illiterate working respondents have 1 to 3 daughters, 15% of respondents have no daughter, 9% of respondents have 4 to 6 daughters and only 3% of respondents have 7 or above daughters.

From the above table results conclude that majority of literate working respondents have 1 to 3 daughters and 1 to 3 sons whereas the illiterate working respondents have also 1 to 3 daughters and 1 to 3 sons. It means both respondents have same category of daughter and sons.



**Table 6.1.10 Respondents House status**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Owner	76	76%	69	69%
Rent	24	24%	31	31%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The table 6.1.10 shows the respondents house status in which 76% of the literate working respondents have their own house and 24% of the respondents live in rented house. Whereas illiterate working respondents table show that 69% of the illiterate working respondents have their own house and 31% of the respondents live in rented house.

From the above table result conclude that majority of literate working respondents live in their own houses and illiterate working respondents have also live in their own houses, Out of total respondents. Its means majority of people in this area live in their own houses not live on rent houses. Majority of people are permanent in this area and both respondents have a 1 to3 sons and 1 to 3 daughters and live in joint family.

**Table 6.1.11 Respondents monthly income**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Less than 10,000	34	34%	45	45%
10,000 to 15,000	22	22%	35	35%
15,001 to 20,000	22	22%	12	12%
20,001 to 25,000	8	8%	5	5%
25,001 or above	14	14%	8	8%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

According to table 6.1.11, that shows monthly income of respondents, out of 100 respondents 34% of literate working respondents was less than 10,000 and 22% respondents was Rs10,001 to 15,000, 22% respondents was Rs15,001 to 20,000 and 14% respondents have monthly income Rs25,001 or above and 8% respondent have monthly income of Rs20,001 to 25,000. whereas illiterate working respondents monthly income, out of 100 respondents 45% of illiterate working respondents income was less than 5, 35% respondents was Rs10,001 to 15,000 and 12% respondents monthly income was Rs15,001 to 20,000 and 8% respondents was Rs25,001 or above and 5% respondents was Rs21,001 to 25,000.

From the above tables result conclude that majority of literate working respondents monthly income was less than 10,000 or 10,001 to 15,000. out of total respondents therefore they doing a job in private sectors. And illiterate working respondent's also monthly income is less than 10,000 they also doing a job in private sector and doing work on low salary.

According to respondents the reason of less income is that they are doing a private job or a self-business because they earned less than 10,000.

**Table 6.1.12 Respondent's residential area**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	frequencies	Percentage
Rural	26	26%	30	30%
Urban	74	74%	70	70%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above tables 6.1.12 illustrate that respondent's residential area. Out of 100 respondents, 74% literate working respondents belong to urban area, 26% of respondents belong to rural area. Whereas illiterate working respondent result shows that out of 100 respondents 70% of respondents belong to the urban area, 30% respondents belong to the rural area.

From the above table conclude that majority of literate and illiterate working respondents belong to the urban areas compare to rural areas. Because they doing a job in urban areas. Majority of the respondents made own houses in urban areas and live in joint family system. The majority of the respondents doing job in private sectors.

**Table 6.1.13 Respondent's opinion regarding to get education own choice**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	53	53%	42	42%
Agree	43	43%	50	50%
Neutral	4	4%	3	3%
Strongly disagree	0	0%	5	5%
Disagree	0	0%	0	0%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table shows that respondents opinion regarding to get education own choice. According to respondents opinion 53% literate working respondents are strongly agree that they get education for their own choice. 43% of respondents are agree and 4% of respondents are neutral to the statement. Whereas 50% Illiterate working respondents are agree that they want to get education, 42% of the respondents are strongly agree, and said that they much wanted to get education, 5% of respondents are strongly disagree that they did not want to get education. 3% of the illiterate working respondents are neutral, out of 100 the respondents.

From the above table result conclude that 53% literate working respondents are strongly agree that they get education for their own choice and their family support them that they get education on their wish. Whereas 50% illiterate working respondents are only agree that they want to get education but unfortunately they cannot get education because they have no resources or lack of facilities, lack of schools in their residential areas. 5% illiterate working respondents are disagreeing and said that they did not want to get education and not give interest personally in education.

**Table 6.1.14 Respondent's opinion about family encourage them for education**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	51	51%	12	12%
Agree	42	42%	45	45%
Neutral	7	7%	9	9%
Strongly disagree	0	0%	5	5%
Disagree	0	0%	29	29%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The table 6.1.14 shows that respondents' opinion regarding to the family encourage them in their education. According to the respondents opinions 51% literate working women are strongly agreed that their family encourage them for education, 42% are agreed and 7% are neutral. Whereas 12% illiterate working women are strongly agreed that their family encourages them for education but I have no interest in education personally, and 45% are agreed to it. 29% respondents are disagreed to this statement that their family encourages them for education.

From the above table result conclude that 51% literate working respondents are strongly agreed that their family encourage them for education and they get education on their own choice and 45% illiterate working respondents are only agreed that their family encourage them for the education, but they have no interest in education 29% disagreed and said that their family did not encourage them for education but they want to get education.

**Table 6.1.15 Respondent's opinion regarding education provide awareness about female rights**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	54	54%	30	30%
Agree	43	43%	57	57%
Neutral	2	2%	9	9%
Strongly disagree	1	1%	2	2%
Disagree	0	0 %	2	2%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The table 6.1.15 is based on result from respondents if the agree and disagreed that education creates awareness about female rights them. Out of the 100 respondents 54% of the literate working respondents are strongly agreed and 43% respondents are agreed that education provide awareness of female rights while 2% respondents were neutral about it but 1% strongly disagreed that education give awareness about female rights. Whereas illiterate working respondents show that 57% of the respondents are agreed that if they are educated they have a more knowledge about female rights, 30% respondents are strongly agree about it. 9% respondents are neutral to it but 2 % respondents are strongly disagreed / disagree to it.

From the above table result conclude that majority of literate working respondents are strongly agreed that their education gave awareness to them about female rights. And majority of respondents were get education own their choice, their family encourage them for education. Whereas the majority of illiterate working respondents are only agreed and not a strongly agreed that their education gives them awareness about female rights and majority of respondents said that their family encourage them for education but they have not their own interest in education.

**Table 6.1.16 Respondents opinion about importance of education for female**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	66	66%	49	49%
Agree	32	32%	44	44%
Neutral	1	1%	6	6%
Strongly disagree	0	0%	1	1%
Disagree	1	1%	0	0%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 5.1.16 shows the opinion of respondents regarding importance of education for females. Out of the 100 respondents, 66% of the literate working respondents are strongly agree, 32% respondents are agreed that education is important for female and education give awareness about female rights, while 1% respondents are neutral and 1% respondents are disagreed with the statement. Whereas 49% of the illiterate working respondents are strongly agreed, 44% respondents are agreed that education is important for the female and said that when they are educated they have more knowledge about female rights. While 6% respondents are neutral and 1% respondents are strongly disagreed with the statement.

From the above table result conclude that literate working respondents were in favor of female education. They said that education is very important for the female and give awareness about female rights. Educated people take better decision in their life. According to respondents without education female are blind and not participate in any academic activities. According to illiterate respondents education is also important for the female. They give awareness about female rights; if they were educated than they take better decision in their life.

**Table 6.1.17 Respondents opinion about marriage with own choice**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	27	27%	13	13%
Agree	21	21%	5	5%
Neutral	35	35%	49	49%
Strongly disagree	10	10%	7	7%
Disagree	7	7%	26	26%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.17 illustrated that out of 100 respondents 35% of the literate working respondents are neutral that they were marriage with their own choice. 27% respondents are strongly agreed and 21% respondents are agreed with the statements. 10% of the respondents are strongly disagreed and 7% of the respondents are disagreed that they were marrying with their own choice. Whereas 49% of the illiterate working respondents are neutral that they were marry with their own choice. 26% of the respondents are disagreed with the statement. 13% of the respondents are strongly agree and 7% of the respondents are strongly disagree to it. Only 5% of the respondents are agreed that they were marrying with their own choice.

From the above table result conclude that literate working respondents are neutral and said that they were not marry with their own choice they were marry with their parents consents. They said that education gives them awareness about female rights and about decision making every aspects of life. Whereas illiterate working respondents also are neutral with the statement that they were not agreed that they marry with their own choice. They marry were with their parents concern and their own concern's, its mean they both are agreed with the marry and take decision their life.



**Table 6.1.18 Respondents opinion about education improve fertility knowledge**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	39	39%	22	22%
Agree	50	50%	54	54%
Neutral	9	9%	17	17%
Strongly disagree	1	1%	1	1%
Disagree	1	1%	6	6%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The table 6.1.18 illustrate that respondents opinion about education improve fertility knowledge out of 100 respondents 50% of the literate working respondents are agreed and 39% of the respondents are strongly agreed that education improve fertility knowledge and education is very important for the female. While 9% of the respondents are neutral and 1%of the respondents are strongly disagreed/disagreed to the above statement. Whereas 54% of the illiterate working respondents are agreed and 22% of the respondents are strongly agreed that education improve their fertility knowledge when they are educated than they have more knowledge about fertility. 17%of the respondents are neutral about above statement.6% of the respondents are disagreed and 1% respondents are strongly agreed that education improve their fertility knowledge.

The above results conclude that almost of literate working respondents are agreed and strongly agreed that education improved their fertility knowledge. Due to education we are more aware about fertility process and education is very important for the female, and majority of respondents said that their family encourage them for get education According to illiterate working respondents also strongly agreed that education give us more than

knowledge about fertility. They said that if they were educated they will more knowledge about fertility and female rights.

**Table 6.1.19 Respondents opinion about family encouragement in decision making**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	29	29%	13	13%
Agree	54	54%	43	43%
Neutral	12	12%	29	29%
Strongly disagree	1	1%	0	0%
Disagree	4	4%	15	15%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.19 shows that family encourages them in decision making. Out of total respondents 54% of the literate working respondents are agreed and 29% of the respondents are strongly agreed that their families encouraged them to take part in decision making while 12% of the respondents are neutral about it. 4% of the respondents are disagree and 1% of the respondents are strongly disagreed that their families encourage them to take part in decision making. Whereas 43% of the illiterate working respondents are agreed and 29% of the respondents are neutral that their families encourage them to take part in decision making. 13% of the respondents are strongly agreed to it. 15% of the respondents are disagreed to the statement.

From the above table result conclude that literate working respondents are agree and strongly agreed that their families encourage them to take part in decision making and favor them that they participate in different decision. Their families encourage them for get education because education gives more knowledge about decision making. According to illiterate working

respondent's majority of respondent are only agreed that their family encouraged them that they take part in decision of any matter.

**Table 6.1.20 Respondents opinion about decision of their own choice living place**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	21	21%	16	16%
Agree	50	50%	32	32%
Neutral	19	19%	37	37%
Strongly disagree	2	2%	3	3%
Disagree	8	8%	12	12%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.20 shows that respondent opinion about decision of their living place. Out of the total respondent 50% of the literate working respondent are agree and 21% of the respondent are strongly agree on that they take decision of their living place. And their family encourages them to get education. 19% of the respondents are neutral to it. 8% of the literate working respondents are disagreed and 2% of the respondent are strongly disagreed that they take decision of their living place. They said that they cannot take decision of their living place. Whereas 37% of the illiterate working respondent are neutral that they take decision of their living place. And said that they choice their living place on their family choice. 32% of the illiterate working respondents are agreed and 16% are strongly agreed with the above statement. 12% of respondent are disagreed and 3% of the illiterate working respondents are strongly disagree to it.

From the above table result conclude that majority of literate working respondent are agreed and strongly agreed that they take decision of their living place. Its means their family allow them that they live on those place

where they want. And their family encourage them they take decision on their own choice. According to illiterate working respondents they are neutral that they take decision on living place. They not live on their own choice place but they live with their family.

**Table 6.1.21 Respondents opinion about any elder family visit doctor with them**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	30	30%	28	28%
Agree	49	49%	48	48%
Neutral	14	14%	12	12%
Strongly disagree	3	3%	3	3%
Disagree	4	4%	9	9%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.21 shows that respondent's opinion about a visit of family member to doctor with them when they were pregnant. Out of total respondents 49% of the literate working respondents are agreed and 30% of the respondents are strongly agreed that their family member visited doctor during their pregnancy, 14% of the respondents are neutral to it. But 4% of the respondents are disagreed and 3% of the respondents are strongly disagreed, they said that their family members were not visited to doctor during their pregnancy. Whereas respondents 48% of the illiterate working respondents are agreed and 28% of the respondents are strongly agreed that their family visited doctor during their pregnancy and encourage them they take a decision. 12% of the respondents are neutral to it. But 9% of the respondents are disagreed and 3% of the respondents are strongly disagreed. From the above table result conclude that literate working respondents are said that their family member go with them when they are pregnant and

visit to doctor during their pregnancy. They cannot go to visit doctor lonely. Family encourages them that they take a decision on their living place where they want to live. According to illiterate working respondents majority of illiterate working respondents said that their family member go with them when they are pregnant and to visit doctor. And family encourage them to take decision on their living place.

**Table 6.1.22 Respondents opinion about the visit of parent's home with the permission of husband**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	35	35%	33	33%
Agree	53	53%	55	55%
Neutral	8	8%	7	7%
Strongly disagree	1	1%	2	2%
Disagree	4	4%	3	3%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.22 respondent's opinion about visit to their parents' home. Out of 100 respondents 53 % of the literate working respondents are agreed and 35% of the respondents are strongly agreed that they have to get permission from their husband permission to go to their parents' home. While 8% of the respondent are neutral about to it. But 4% of the literate working respondents are disagreed and 1%of the respondents are strongly disagreed they said that they are independent to visit their parents' home and no need to take permission from their husband. Whereas 55% of the literate working respondents are agree and 33% of the respondents are agreed that they have to take permission to go to their parents' home. While 7% of the respondents are neutral to it. Some time they go their parents'

home without husband permission. But 3% of the respondents are disagreed and 2% of the respondents are strongly disagreed and they said that they are independent to visit their parent's home and no need to take permission from their husband. We live in patriarchal society so we have to seek permission from our males.

From the about table result conclude that majority of literate working respondents are when they want to visit their parents' home they have to take permission of their husband before going. They cannot go their parents' home without husband permission. And majority of illiterate working respondents also agree that when they want to visit their parents' home they take permission from their husband before going. They cannot go parent home without permission and if they are sick their family females go to doctor with them.

**Table 6.1.23 Respondents opinion to go outside the home without husband permission**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	16	16%	8	8%
Agree	25	25%	24	24%
Neutral	25	25%	21	21%
Strongly disagree	8	8%	10	10%
Disagree	26	26%	37	37%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above tables 6.1.23 illustrate that respondent's opinion about to go outside the home without husband permission. Out of the 100 respondents 26% of the literate working respondents are disagreed that they have not go outside the home without husband permission. They take a permission of their husband than go outside the home. 25% of the respondents are agree

neutral that they go outside without husband permission.16% of the respondents are strongly agreed to it. And 8% of the respondents are strongly disagreed with the statement. Whereas 37% of the illiterate respondents are disagree that they are not go to outside without husband permission. 24% of respondents are agreed to it. 21% of the respondents are neutral that they are go to outside the home without husband permission.10% of illiterate working respondents are strongly disagreed that they go outside without husband permission and 8%of the respondents are strongly agreed to it.

From the above table result conclude that majority of literate working respondents are said that they cannot go outside the home without husband permission when if they go anywhere than they must inform their husband and must take a permission before going and take must permission of their husband before their husband home visit. According to illiterate working respondents that they are disagreed to the above statement and said that they are not go outside the home without husband permission they must inform their husband and take permission. Even if they want to go their parents' home they must take permission of their husband.



**Table 6.1.24 Respondents opinion about first pregnancy own their choice**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percent age
Strongly agree	26	26%	21	21%
Agree	39	39%	35	35%
Neutral	30	30%	39	39%
Strongly disagree	3	3%	2	2%
Disagree	2	2%	3	3%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The table 6.1.24 show that respondents opinion about first pregnancy on their own choice. Out of 100 respondents 39%of the literate working respondents are agreed that their first pregnancy by their choice and family encourage them to take decision. 30% of the respondents are neutral to it .26% of the literate working respondents are strongly agreed that their first pregnancy by their choice, they want babies. 35% of the respondents are strongly disagreed and 2% of the respondents are disagreed the above statement they said that their first pregnancy not by their choice. Whereas 39% of the illiterate working respondents are neutral that their first pregnancy by their choice and their family choice. 35% of the respondents are agreed and 21% of the respondents are strongly agreed that their first pregnancy by their own choice or their wish. 3% of the respondents are disagree and 2% of the respondents are strongly disagreed that their first pregnancy by their choice.

From the above table result conclude that majority of literate working respondents are agreed that their first pregnancy by their own choice. They want to pregnant and their family female to visit doctor with them during



their pregnancy. They must take their husband permission. According to illiterate respondents majority of respondents are neutral and said that their first pregnancy not by only their choice. Their family want that they are with them during pregnancy.

**Table 6.1.25 Respondents opinion about husband helps in house work during pregnancy**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Percentage	Percentage		Percentage
Strongly agree	32	18%	Strongly agree	32%
Agree	39	44%	Agree	39%
Neutral	10	12%	Neutral	10%
Strongly disagree	5	2%	Strongly disagree	5%
Disagree	14	24%	Disagree	14%
Total	100	100%	Total	100%

Table 6.1.25 shows that respondent's opinion about husband help in house work during pregnancy. Out of total respondents 39% of the literate working respondents are agreed and 32% of the respondents are strongly agreed that their husband help them in the house work when they were pregnant. 14% of the respondents are disagreed to it. 10% of the respondents are neutral that their husband help them in house work when they were pregnant. 5% of the respondents are strongly disagreed and said that their husband not help them when they were pregnant. Whereas 44% of the illiterate working respondents are agreed that their husband help them in house work when they were pregnant. 24% of the respondents are disagreed and said that their husband not help them in house hold work when they were pregnant. 18 % of the respondents are strongly agreed to it. 12% of the respondents are neutral to the statement. Only 2% of the

respondents are strongly disagreed that their husbands help them in household work when they are pregnant.

From the above table result conclude that majority of literate working respondents are agreed that their husband helps them in household work when they were pregnant. And their first pregnancy owns their choice. According to illiterate respondents that majority of respondents are agreed their husband help them in household work when they were pregnant. And their first pregnancy not only their choice, their family want that born a baby.

**Table 6.1.26 Respondents opinion about satisfaction of money their husband gives them**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	33	33%	17	17%
Agree	48	48%	63	63%
Neutral	12	12%	15	15%
Strongly disagree	3	3%	1	1%
Disagree	4	4%	4	4%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.26 that respondent's opinion about satisfied from money that their husband gives them. Out of 100 respondents 48% of the literate working respondents are agree and 33%of respondents are strongly agreed that they were satisfied that their husband give money to them and this money enough for home needs. 12% of the respondents are neutral to it. 4% of the respondents are disagreed and 3 % of the respondents are strongly disagreed and said that they were not satisfied from money that their husband give them. Whereas 63%of the illiterate working respondents are agreed and 17% of the respondents are strongly agreed that they were satisfied that their husband give money to them. They can easily complete their needs in this money. 15% of the respondents are neutral to it. 4% of respondents are disagreed and 1% of the respondents are strongly disagreed and said that their husband give litter amount to them .They were not satisfied of that money which their husband give them because this money not fulfill their need.

From the above table results conclude that majority of literate working respondents are agreed and said that they were satisfied that money which their husband give them. From this money they complete their needs. Their

husband helps them in a house work. According to illiterate working respondents are also agreed and said that they are satisfied that money which their husband give them. They fulfill their all need in this money easily.

**Table 6.1.27 Respondents opinion about spending money on their own choice**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	28	28%	16	16%
Agree	56	56%	62	62%
Neutral	12	12%	18	18%
Strongly disagree	1	1%	2	2%
Disagree	3	3%	2	2%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table shows that respondents opinion about spend a money according to their own choice. Out of 100 respondents 56% of the literate working respondents are agreed and 28% of the respondents are strongly agreed that they spend money on their own choice and said that they are satisfied that money which their husband give them. 12% of the respondents are neutral to it. 3% of the respondents are disagreed and 1% of the respondents are strongly disagreed that they spend money on their own choice. They said that they spend money according to their family needs. Whereas 62% of the illiterate working respondents are agreed that they spend money on their own choice. Where they want they spend money and their family not interfere in their money. 18% of the respondents are neutral to it. 16% of the illiterate working respondents are strongly agreed and said they spend money their own choice. 2% of the respondents are strongly disagreed and 2% of the respondents are disagreed and said that they not

spend money on their own choice; they spend money according to their family needs.

From the above table result conclude that majority of respondents are agreed that they spend money on their own choice. Which thing they want to purchase they can easily take and where they want to invest money they do easily. They are satisfied that money which their husband give them. According to illiterate working respondents majority of respondents are also agreed that they invest money on their choice and not invest the money on their family choice. And their husband gives money that money are enough for their needs.

**Table 6.1.28 Respondents opinion about take decision in dresses choice**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	49	49%	39.4	39.4%
Agree	43	43%	35.4	35.4%
Neutral	8	8%	23.2	23.2%
Strongly disagree	0	0%	0	0%
Disagree	0	0%	2	2%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.28 shows that respondent's opinion about take decision in dresses choice. Out of 100respondents 49% of the literate working respondents are strongly agreed and 43% of the respondents are agreed that they take decision in their dresses choice, their family encouraged them to take a decision and they spend a money on their choice.8% of the respondents are neutral to it. Whereas 39.4% of the illiterate working respondents are strongly agreed and 35.4% of the respondents are agreed

that they take a decision of their dresses on their own choice. 23.2% of the respondents are neutral to it. 2% of the respondents are disagreed and said that they cannot take decision in their dresses choice. And said that their families not encourage them to take a decision.

From the above table result conclude that majority of literate working respondents are strongly agreed and agreed that they take a decision of their dresses on their own choice. They said that they always wear dresses on their own choice. They spend money on their own choice. Their husband give money to them this is enough for house needs. According to illiterate working respondents majority of respondents are strongly agreed that they wearing a dresses on their own choice. They said that they have taken decision of their dresses of their own choice.

**Table 6.1.29 Respondents opinion about take decision of food purchasing**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	44	44%	40	40%
Agree	47	47%	46	46%
Neutral	5	5%	10	10%
Strongly disagree	2	2%	3	3%
Disagree	1	1%	1	1%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.29 shows that respondents opinion about take decision for food purchasing. Out of 100 respondents 47% of the literate working respondents are agreed and 44% of the respondents are strongly agreed that they take decision for food purchasing on their own choice and said that they purchase food items for a cooking on their own choice. 5 % of the

respondents are neutral to it. 2% of the respondents are strongly disagreed and 1% of the respondents are disagreed and said that they were not take decision about purchasing the food items. Whereas 46% of the illiterate working respondents are agreed and 40% of the respondents are strongly agreed that they take decision for food purchases on their own choice. 10% of the respondents are neutral to it. 3% of the illiterate working respondents are strongly disagreed and 1% of the respondents are disagreed that they cannot take decision for food purchasing. They only purchase cooking items on their family choice.

From the above result conclude that majority of literate working respondents are agreed that they purchase food items on their choice and they make dishes on their own choice. They spend money on their choice. Their family encourages them to take decision about food purchasing. According to illiterate working respondents are majority of illiterate working respondents are agree and said that they purchase food items on their choice which they want to cook a food than they purchase items on their wish and spend their money on their choice.

**Table 6.1.30 Respondents opinion about decision in family affairs**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	27	27%	8	8%
Agree	51	51%	55	55%
Neutral	16	16%	31	31%
Strongly disagree	3	3%	2	2%
Disagree	3	3%	4	4%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table show that respondents opinion about decision making regarding family affairs. Out of 100 respondents 51% of the literate working respondents are agreed and 27% of the respondents are strongly agreed that they participate in decision making process regarding family affairs. and purchase any think on their own choice. 16% of the respondents are neutral to it. 3%of the respondents are strongly disagreed /disagreed that they cannot participate in decision process in family affairs. Whereas 55% of the illiterate working respondents are agreed that they take part decision making in family affairs.31% of the respondents are neutral to it.8% of the respondents are strongly agreed to the above statement. 4% of the illiterate working respondents are disagreed and 2% of the respondents are strongly disagreed and said that they cannot take part in decision making process regarding family affairs.

From the above table result conclude that majority of literate working respondents are only agreed that they take part in decision of family affairs. And their family encourage them to take part in decision making. According to illiterate working respondents are also agreed that they take part in decision making process regarding family affairs.



**Table .1.31 Respondents opinion about take decision in house hold chore**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	frequencies	percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	16	16%	11	11%
Agree	64	64%	55	55%
Neutral	17	17%	28	28%
Strongly disagree	1	1%	1	1%
Disagree	2	2%	5	5%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.31 shows the respondents opinion about decision in household chore. Out of the 100 respondents 64% of the literate working respondents are agreed that they take part in household chore decision. 17% of the respondents are neutral to it.16% of the respondents are strongly agreed that they take part in house hold chores and family encourage them for household decision. 2% of the respondents are disagreed and 1% of the respondents are strongly disagreed and said that they cannot take decision in household chore. Whereas 55% of the illiterate working respondents are agreed that they take decision in household chore. 28% of the respondents are neutral to it. 11% of the respondents are strongly disagreed that they must take part in household chores. 5% of the respondents are disagreed and 1% of the respondents are only disagreed that they take part in household decision.

From the above table result show that majority of literate working respondents are agreed and said that they take part in household chores decision. They do a work on their own choice and proper contribute in house work. Their family encourages them to take decision about

household. According to illiterate working respondents are agreed and said that they take a proper participation in household chore decision. The take a every decision own the choice at the household level.

**Table 6.1.32 Respondents opinion take decision about birth control**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	23	23%	14	14%
Agree	40	40%	30	30%
Neutral	28	28%	34	34%
Strongly disagree	4	4%	4	4%
Disagree	5	5%	8	8%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.32 shows that respondent's opinion take decision about birth control. Out of 100 respondents 40% of the literate working respondents are agreed that they take decision about birth control. Their husband helps them when they are pregnant. 28% of the respondents are neutral to it. 23% of the respondents are strongly agreed that they must take decision about birth control. 5% of the respondents are disagreed and 4% of the respondents are strongly disagreed and said that they cannot take decision about birth control. Whereas 34% of the illiterate working respondents are neutral to the above statement. 30% of the respondents are agreed and 14 % of the respondents are strongly agreed that they take decision about child birth. 8%of the respondents are disagreed and 4% of

the respondents are strongly disagreed that they are independent to take decision about birth of child.

From the above table result conclude that majority of the respondents are neutral and said that they take decision about birth control from their and their husband consultation. When they are pregnant their husband helps them in household work and their family females visit to doctor with them when they were pregnant. According to illiterate working respondents are also neutral to the above statement. And said that they take not only own choice their husband wish must include in their birth control decision.

**Table 6.1.33 Respondents opinion take decision about children education**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	47	47%	37	37%
Agree	48	48%	45	45%
Neutral	3	3%	12	12%
Strongly disagree	1	1%	1	1%
Disagree	1	1%	5	5%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.33 shows that respondent's opinion about children education. Out of 100 respondents 48% of the respondents are agreed and 47% respondents are strongly agreed that they take decision in children education. 3% of the respondents are neutral to it. 1% of the respondents are strongly disagreed /disagreed that they take decision about child education. Whereas 45% of the respondents are agree and 37% of the respondents are strongly agreed that they take decision about their child education. Where they want to education system are better they admit their children in those school. 12% of the respondents are neutral to it. 5% of the respondents are

disagreed and 1% of the respondents are strongly disagreed that they take a decision about their children education.

From the above table result conclude that majority of respondents are strongly agree and said that they have an authority that they take a decision of their children schooling. They admit their child in that school where they want and their family encouraged them to take a decision. According to illiterate working respondents are majority of respondents are only agreed that they take decision in their children schooling. Where they want they admit their children in those school.

**Table 6.1.34 Respondents opinion about go their children for a picnic**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	34	34%	31	31%
Agree	49	49%	34	34%
Neutral	13	13%	21	21%
Strongly disagree	2	2%	3	3%
Disagree	2	2%	11	11%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.34 show that respondents opinion about go their children for a picnic. Out of 100 respondents 49% of the literate working respondents are agreed and 34% of the respondents are strongly agreed that they go with their children for a picnic and they take a decision about their children education, 13% of the respondents are neutral to it. 2% of the respondents are strongly disagreed and disagreed that they go with their children for a picnic. Whereas 34% of the respondents are agreed and 31% of the respondents are strongly agreed that they go to their children to outside for a picnic. 21% of the respondents are neutral to it. 11% of the

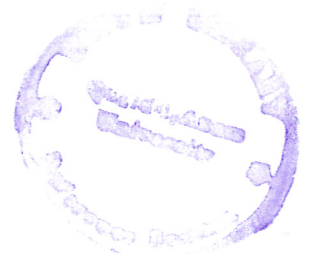
respondents are disagreed that they go outside to their children for a picnic. Only 3% of the respondents are strongly disagreed and said that they did not go outside with their children for a picnic.

From the above table result conclude that majority of literate working respondents are agree and said that they go with their children for a picnic on an every weekend. They take a decision about their children education. According to illiterate working respondents are majority of respondents are agreed and said that they go with their children for outing. When they want to go visit outside than they go with their children. Some time they take a permission of their husband but some time they go with their children without husband permission.

**Table 6.1.35 Respondents opinion about children marriages decision**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	frequencies	percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	34	34%	33	33%
Agree	38	38%	33	33%
Neutral	19	19%	30	30%
Strongly disagree	1	1%	1	1%
Disagree	8	8%	3	3%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.35 show respondent opinion about children marriages decision. Out of 100 respondents 38% of the literate working respondents are agreed and 34% of the respondents are strongly agreed that they take decision of their children marriages and their family encouraged them to take decision about their children life. 19% of the respondents are neutral to it. 8% of the respondents are disagreed and 1% of the respondents are the strongly disagreed and said that they cannot take decision about children



marriages on their own choice. Whereas 33% of the illiterate respondents are strongly agreed and agreed that they can take a decision about their children marriages. 30% of the respondents are neutral to it. 3% of the respondents are disagreed and 1% of the respondents strongly disagreed and said that they cannot take decision about their children marriages.

From the above table result conclude that majority of literate working respondents are agree and said that they can take decision about their children marriages and where they want do marriage of their children they do that. According to illiterate respondents majority of respondents are agreed and strongly agreed that they do a marriages of their children on their own choice. They have a right that they take decision of their children life. Their family encouraged them to take decision about children life.

**Table 6.1.36 Respondents opinion about husband support for doing job**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	33	33%	20	20%
Agree	42	42%	54	54%
Neutral	17	17%	10	10%
Strongly disagree	2	2%	0	0%
Disagree	6	6%	16	16%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.36 shows the respondents opinion about support of their husband in a job. Out of total respondents 42% of the literate working respondents are agreed and 33% of the respondents are strongly agreed that their husband support them for doing a job. 17% of the respondents are neutral to it. 6% of the respondents are disagreed and 2% of the respondents are strongly disagreed that their husband supports them for

doing a job and encourage them to take decision every household chore. Whereas 54% of the illiterate working respondents are agreed and 20% of the respondents are strongly agreed that their husband support them for doing a job. 10% of the respondents are neutral to it.16% of the respondents are disagreed and said that their husbands are not support them for doing a job.

From the above table result conclude that majority of literate working respondents are agree that their husband support them for doing a job and help them in household work. They take husband permission when they go outside the home. They spend a money own choice. .According to illiterate working respondents majority of respondents are agreed that they husband allow them for doing a job and spend money own their choice.

**Table 6.1.37 Respondents opinion about in-laws allow them for a job**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percent age
Strongly agree	19	19%	17	17%
Agree	61	61%	48	48%
Neutral	14	14%	15	15%
Strongly disagree	3	3%	5	5%
Disagree	3	3%	15	15%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.37 show that respondents opinion about in-law allow them for a job. Out of 100 respondents 61% of the respondents are agreed and 19% of the respondents are strongly agreed that their in-laws give permission for doing a job and their husband also give permission to them.14% of the respondents are neutral to it.3% of the respondents are strongly disagreed and disagreed that their in-laws give permission for



doing a job. Whereas 48% of the illiterate working respondents are agreed and 17% of the respondents are strongly agreed that their in-laws give permission for doing a job. 15% of respondents are neutral to it. 15% of the respondents are disagreed and 5% of the respondents are strongly disagreed and said that their in-laws not give permission for doing a job.

From the above table result conclude that majority of literate working respondents are agreed and said that their in-laws give permission for doing job. Their in-laws encourage them for a job. Their husband gives permission for doing a job. According to illiterate working respondents majority of respondents are agreed that their in-laws give permission for doing a job and support them and family encourage them to take a decision about family affairs.

**Table 6.1.38 Respondents opinion about feel tired and depress due to job**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	26	26%	27	27%
Agree	40	40%	45	45%
Neutral	23	23%	19	19%
Strongly disagree	2	2%	2	2%
Disagree	9	9%	7	7%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.38 shows that respondent's opinion about feel tired due to job. Out of 100 respondents 40% of the respondents are agreed and 26% of the respondents are strongly agreed that they feel tired and depressed due to job but their family encouraged them for doing a job, their husband help them in house work 23% of the neutral to it. 9% of the respondents are



disagreed and 2% of the respondents are strongly disagreed that they feel tired and depressed due to job. Whereas 45% of the illiterate working respondents are agreed and 27% of the respondents are strongly agreed that they feel tired and depressed due to job. 19% of the respondents are neutral to it. 7% of the respondents are disagreed and 2% of the respondents are strongly disagreed that they feel tired and depressed due to job.

From the above table conclude that majority of literate working respondents are agreed and said that they feel tired or depresses when they come back home for the job. Their in-laws support them for doing a job. According to illiterate working respondents that majority of respondents agreed and said that they feel tired and depresses after doing duty of full day. Their husband supports them for doing job.

**Table 6.1.39 Respondents opinion about their participation in family budget**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	28	28%	26	26%
Agree	52	52%	57	57%
Neutral	19	19%	16	16%
Strongly disagree	0	0%	0	0%
Disagree	1	1%	1	1%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table show that respondents opinion about participation in family budget. Out of the total respondents 52% of the respondents are agreed and 28% of the respondents are strongly agreed that they do a job and

participate in their family budget but they feel tired when they come back home from the job. 19% of the respondents are neutral to it. Only 1% of the respondents are disagreed that they are participate in family budget. Whereas 57% of the illiterate working respondents are agreed and 26% of the respondents are strongly agreed that they must participate in their family budget.16% of the respondents are neutral to it. And only 1% of the respondents are disagreed that they are participate in their family budget.

From the above table result conclude that majority of the respondents are agreed and said that they doing a job and their money contributes in their family budget. But when they come back from the job they feel tired and depress. According to illiterate working respondents are majority of respondents are agreed and said that they must participate in family budget. Their family allowed them for doing a job.

**Tablet 6.1.40 Respondents opinion about women achieve their autonomy In male dominant society regarding decision.**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	18	18%	10	10%
Agree	56	56%	52	52%
Neutral	25	25%	32	32%
Strongly disagree	0	0%	0	0%
Disagree	1	1%	6	6%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.40 shows that respondent's opinion about women achieves their autonomy in male dominant society regarding decision making. Out of the total respondents 56% of the respondents are agreed that women achieved their autonomy in male dominant society regarding

decision making. 25% of the respondents are neutral to it. 18% of the respondents are strongly agreed that they achieved their autonomy in male dominant society regarding decision making. And only 1% of the respondents are disagreed to the above statement. Whereas 52% of the illiterate working respondents are agreed that they take part in autonomy in male dominant society regarding house hold decision. 32% of the respondents are neutral to it. 10% of the respondents are strongly agreed that women take part in household autonomy and decision making processes. And only 6% of the respondents are disagreed that women take part in household autonomy in male dominant society regarding decision making.

From the above table result conclude that majority of literate working respondents are agreed and said that they must achieve their autonomy in male dominant society regarding decision making. They said that women achieve their autonomy in male society and they take decision on their own choice. Their family encourage them to take decision own choice at house hold level .In the illiterate respondents, majority of respondents are agreed and said that they take a part in every type of decision in house hold in a male dominant society and achieved their autonomy in the house.

**Table 6.1.41 Respondents opinion about working women profession positive associative with household autonomy**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	19	19%	6	6%
Agree	52	52%	41	41%
Neutral	22	22%	41	41%
Strongly disagree	2	2%	2	2%
Disagree	5	5%	10	10%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.41 shows that respondent's opinion about working women profession positively associative household autonomy. Out of 100 respondents 52% of the respondents are agreed that working women profession positively associated with the house hold autonomy.22% of the respondents are neutral to it. 19% of the respondents are strongly agreed to the statement. 5% of the respondents are disagreed and 2% of the respondents are strongly disagreed to the above statement. Whereas 41% of the illiterate working respondents are agreed and neutral that working women profession positively associated with their household autonomy.10% of the respondents are disagreed to it. 6% of the respondents are the strongly agreed to the above statement. Only 2% of the respondents are strongly disagreed and said that working women profession are not positively associated with the household autonomy.

From the above table result conclude that majority of literate working respondents are agreed and said that working women profession is positive associated with the household autonomy. Those female doing a job outside the home their in –laws support them for doing a job.and they take must

decision in the household matters. According to illiterate respondents that majority of respondents are agreed and said that working women job or a profession is a positively associated with the household autonomy.

**Table 6. 1. 42 Respondents opinion about job decrease emotional attachment with their children**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	Percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	23	23%	29	29%
Agree	44	44%	45	45%
Neutral	17	17%	12	12%
Strongly disagree	5	5%	4	4%
Disagree	11	11%	10	10%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.42 shows that respondent's opinion about job decrease emotional attachment with their children. Out of total respondents 44% of the respondents are agreed and 23% of the respondents are strongly agreed that they job decrease emotional attachments with their children. 17% of the respondents are neutral to it. 11% of the respondents are disagreed and only 5% of the respondents are strongly disagreed that job decrease their emotional attachment with their children. Whereas 45% of the illiterate working respondents are agreed and 29% of the respondents are strongly agreed that their job decrease their emotional attachment with their children. 12% of the respondents are neutral to it. 10% of the respondents are disagreed and 4% of the respondents are strongly disagreed to the above statement.

From the above table result conclude that majority of literate working respondents are agreed and said that their job decrease their emotional attachment with their children therefore working women do a work outside

the home and not give a proper time of their children because their children are not attached their mother. But their husband and in-laws encourage them for doing a job. According to illiterate respondents majority of respondents are agreed and said that this is a reality that working women are decrease of their children and their emotional attachment is decrease for their children compare to non-working females

**Table 6.1.43 Respondents opinion about dual responsibility create mental stress among working female**

Categories	Literate working women		Illiterate working women	
	Frequencies	percentage	Frequencies	Percentage
Strongly agree	21	21%	28	28%
Agree	42	42%	58	58%
Neutral	24	24%	7	7%
Strongly disagree	3	3%	3	3%
Disagree	10	10%	4	4%
Total	100	100%	100	100%

The above table 6.1.43 show that Respondents opinion about dual responsibility create mental stress among female. Out of the 100 respondents 42% of the respondents are agreed their dual responsibility create mental stress among the female. 24% of the respondents are neutral to it. 21% of the respondents are strongly agreed to the above statement. 10% of the respondents are disagreed and 3% of the respondents are strongly disagreed and said that dual responsibility not create mental stress among the female. Whereas 58% of the illiterate working respondents are agreed and 28% of the respondents are strongly agreed that their dual

responsibility create mental stress in the women. 7% of the respondents are neutral to it. 4% of the respondents are disagreed and 3% of the respondents are strongly disagreed and said that dual responsibility not create mentally stress among the female.

From the above table result conclude that majority of the literate working respondents are agreed and said that dual responsibility create mental stress among the female. When come to back home after doing a job they feel tired and depress and other responsibility create metal stress among those females And women are mentally absents due to responsibilities. According to illiterate working respondents majority of respondents are agreed and said that really responsibility create mentally stress among the female. They said that women do a job after doing a job when they come in home another working perform any time they feel mentally absent and tired. Their house work child responsibility create a mentally stress among the female.

## **6.2 Inferential analysis**

In inferential a Chi-Square test was used to analyze the relationship between depended and independent variables

### **Hypothesis**

HO: There is no relationship between female education and household autonomy

H1: There is relationship between female education and household

Autonomy

**Table 6.2.1 Relationship between female education and household autonomy**

Independents Variable	Dependent Variable					Total
	Household autonomy					
Female Education is important	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	
Strongly agree	2	19	21	7	0	49
Agree	4	20	17	3	0	44
Neutral	0	2	2	0	0	6
Disagree	0	0	1	0	2	1
Total	6	41	41	10	2	100

The table 6.2.1 shows the relationship between female education is important and household autonomy. According to the above table 49% respondents are strongly agree and 44% of the respondents are agreed that female education is important, 6% of respondents are neutral and only 1% are disagree to it .While 6% of the respondents are strongly agree that female education improve household autonomy, 41% respondents are agree and 41% respondents are neutral with the statement.10% respondents are disagreed and 2%respondents are strongly disagreed that female education improve household autonomy. From the above table result show that there is a relationship between female education and household autonomy.



### Chi-Square Test

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig.(2- sided)
Pearson chi-square	36.604 <sup>a</sup>	12	.000

The Pearson chi-square is 36.604, degree of freedom is 12 and the p value is .00 which is greater than .005. Which shows that significant relation between important of female education and household autonomy. Therefore, the alternative hypothesis is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected. The value of P 0.005 shows that female educations increase the household autonomy. It means, There is significant relationship between independent and dependent variable.

The above both table result show the association between the independent variable (important of female education) and dependent variable (household autonomy). The chi-square show that  $\chi^2 = .000$ ,  $df = 12$  and value = 36.604a that means test is substantial or there is relationship among independent and dependent variables. However strength of association is taken from symmetric capacity test. It shows that  $p = .000$  means there is significant relationship between variables. Above tables represent the cross tabulation of two hypothesis variables. Table no 6-2.1 explain that important of female education have significant relationship with the household autonomy. In which 49% out of total population strongly agreed that there is relationship between both variables. The chi-square test shows that significant relationship between variable so alternative hypotheses is accepted.

### Hypothesis

**Ho:** There is no relationship between female education and birth control decision.

**H1:** There is relationship between female education and birth control decision

**Table 6.2.2 Relationship between female education and birth control**

Independent Variable	Dependent Variable					Total
	Decision in Birth control					
Female education	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
	7	17	19	5	1	49
Strongly agree	6	12	23	3	0	44
Agree	1	1	2	0	2	6
Neutral	0	0	0	0	1	1
Strongly Disagree	14	30	44	8	4	100

The table 6.2.2 shows the relationship between female educations is important and birth control. According to the above table 49% respondents are strongly agree and 44% of the respondents are agreed that education is important for female, 6% of respondents are neutral and only 1% are strongly disagree to it .while 14% of the respondents are strongly agree that they take decision in birth control, 30% respondents are agree and 44% respondents are neutral with the statement. 8% respondents are disagreed and 4% respondents are strongly disagreed that they take decision in birth control. From the above table result show that there is no relationship between decisions making power and decision of birth control.

### Chi-Square Test

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig.(2- sided)
Pearson chi-square	41.997 <sup>a</sup>	12	.000

The Pearson chi-square is 41.997, degree of freedom is 12 and the p value is .00 which is less than .005. Which shows that significant relation between important of female education and birth control decision. Therefore, the alternative hypothesis is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected. The value of P 0.005 shows that female educations increase the birth control decision. Its mean, there is significant relationship between independent and dependent variable.

The above both table result show the association between the independent variable (important of female education) and dependent variable (birth control decision). The chi-square show that  $\chi^2 = .000$ ,  $df = 12$  and value = 41.997a that means test is substantial or there is relationship among independent and dependent variables. However strength of association is taken from symmetric capacity test. It shows that  $p = .000$  means there is significant relationship between variables and above tables represent the cross tabulation of two hypothesis variables. Table no 6-2.2 explain that important of female education have significant relationship with the birth control of children in which 49% out of total population strongly agreed that there is relationship between both variables. The chi-square test shows that significant relationship between variable so alternative hypotheses is accepted.

## **Chapter No.7**

### **Discussion and Conclusion**

## 7.1 Discussion

The current research was on literate and illiterate working women and their decision making power on a household level. The purpose of this study is to find out the gap between literate and illiterate working women regarding decision making power. The researcher selects the Bharakhu area for this study. Educated and uneducated working women were selected for this study to the age group 20 to above than 40. Researcher has taken 200 respondents for this research .in which 100 respondents are literate working and 100 are illiterate working. All the respondents belong to the residential area of Bharakhu. A questionnaire used for the collection of data. Purpose sampling was used for data collection and data collected by the survey method and face to face interaction. The researcher used a descriptive and inferential statistic to analysis the results. In descriptive statistics frequency and percentages are used and chi-square test was used to analysis the result.

Women are an important part of every society. The progress of any society and nation depend upon women participation in all field of life. Decision making is an integral part of human behavior. Man and woman also have to making decision every stages and every aspect of their life. Achievement of goal at all these level depend upon an effective decision making and task performing which goals involve coordinating and check all action without decision making we will fail to get the desire results. Education increase the level of women autonomy in decision making in children bringing up, socialization, gaining access to economic resources, children schooling , interacting with in social circle and choose the spouses selection. Autonomy in decision making is relating the women education. Women are traditionally less involved in decision making in all level. Pakistani society is a patriarchal society. Women economically depend on their family and their decision making is done for them by male family member. The autonomy of women in decision making is positively connected with the number of living children and their ages and the employment.

Today women do multitask of works. They need to deal with family, youngster and house regardless of the possibility that they are working women lean to paid livelihood. Today women avail of the legal and political right that men have woken are increasingly integrated in to the labor market. Women are less closely dependent to their parents and their family.

According to literature review literate working women can take part in household decision and to better socialize their children instead of illiterate working women. Women are an important part of every society. As the household level, if a woman is highly educated, she manages her family in a good way. Those women who have educated when they take a decision on household level they must thinking before about take a decision .But those women who are uneducated they do not think about that her decision are effect on her family they take a quick decision. Education give a chance to the educated person to take part in socio-economic activities and theses economic contribution would reward them to participation in family decision making process. Educated women have the awareness and they have more knowledge as compare to uneducated women. Those working women living in the joint family structure have less mobility than those who are living in separated family system. Literate working women participate both in public as well as private sphere. Literate mother they are also keep balance between profession and family affairs compare to illiterate women. Those women who bring more income to household or those women who have a higher level of education are more likely to have greater decision making power at home. The low scale has the lower independence than more prominent scaled employed holder's women.

Majority of parents who are illiterate they did not understand of the requirement of their children education. Some poor parents make some arrangement for their children in studies and to do their home assignment, while rely on school for the education of their children, as they do not have

enough resources to spend extra money to afford the expenditure of home tuitions.

The important decision taken at the family level working women participate in family decision on fertility and children education and healthcare. Educated employed women have a great autonomy in fertility decision than the uneducated employed. Only 5.36% of the uneducated employed women have taken independent fertility decision against about 10% of the educated employed women. Among the working women, those who are employed in high-skill jobs have marginally greater participation in fertility decisions compare to other skill-groups.

According to theoretical framework Friedrich Engels argues that male supremacy is the simply significance of male economic supremacy. Among the wealthy in society (bourgeoisie), male economic supremacy is recognized by having the male earn all of a household income, leaving women doing domestic work, turning her into “the head servant, excluded from all social production. In the private sphere, domestic labor is done by women and women are not given any wages. All women are exploited due to their poor position in the economic strata. Female children are socialized to become the part of the domestic field. They socialized to become a housewife and look after their family without any cost and male children are socialized that they make a good earner. The children are socialized on believing that the father should be the cash earner and the mother should be the housewife. They have no right to take a part in any house hold decision all decision involve only a male. The male are very strong in a patriarchal society. They can take part in any of the activities; any decision of household every aspect of life and any other social problem’s solution. Educated as well as uneducated working women are not allowed to take part in any household decision making and any aspect of life like marriage, child birth, social need, their wants and needs. But results concluded that

both educated and uneducated working female take decision at household level.

Association between women education and household autonomy was  $p = 0.00$  and association between women education and birth control decision was  $p = 0.00$ , which was in line with research hypothesis. 49% of the respondents are strongly agreed that women education is important for the household autonomy. Furthermore association between 49% of the respondent are strongly agreed and 44% of the agreed that women education increase the birth control decision. Moreover, family incomes of majority of respondents are less than 10,000 or 10,001 to 15,000 per month. It was the main reason due to which majority of respondents do a job in private sectors. According to the results both literate and illiterate working women can take part in household decision. There have been no gaps found in decision making power between literate and illiterate working women in Bharakhu.

## **7.2 Conclusion**

Decision making is an integral part of human behavior. Man and woman also have to making decision every stages and every aspect of their life. The current study is based on household decision making power: A comparative study among educated and uneducated working women in Bharakhu (Islamabad).The purpose of this research is find out that educated women have a more decision making power or uneducated women at household level. Women play an important role such as mother, wife, daughter, sister which perform at the different sphere of her life. Women have a most important position in a society. Islam give an equal right to men and women in own life to take decision which they want. But Pakistani society is a patriarchal and male dominant society. Mostly men participate on decision making and women are low participation on decision making. But women are more involved in decision making at household level as



compared to men. Women constitute about half of the population in the country therefore they participate in all field of life.

The result shows that both educated and uneducated women have a more decision making power at household level because both have an equal chance to get decision at household level.

The majority of respondent respond that women either literate or illiterate take decision at household level. Therefore, it is another factor which is responsible for creating gaps between literate and illiterate working women. May be some geographical area creates gap between literate and illiterate working women. In which there are some rules that compel women when they take decision they must follow these.

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## ANNEXURE

### **HOUSEHOLD DECISION MAKING POWER AMONG EDUCATED AND UNEDUCATED WORKING WOMEN (A CASE STUDY OF BHARAKAHU)**

I am Maria Bibi, student of MSc Sociology Quaid -I-Azam University Islamabad. I am working on my research work title “Household decision making power: A comparative study among Educated and Uneducated working women”. This questionnaire is related to an academic research and focusing group is literate and illiterate working women. The purpose this research is purely academic and will not use to cause any harm to any person. Person information will not be disclosed to any one and it will be kept confidential.

#### Section A Demographic Information of the respondent

##### 1. Age of respondent

- a. 20- 25    b. 26- 30    c. 31- 35    d. 36- 40    e. Above 41

##### 2. Qualification

- a. Under matric    b. Matric    c. Intermediate    d. Graduation    e. Master or above

##### 3. Job timing    a-evening    b-morning.    C-full time

##### 4. Occupation

- a. Government job    b. Private Job    c. Self-business    d. Agriculture

##### 5. Family pattern

- a. Nuclear    b. Joint    c. Extended

6. How long you are being married?      a. Less than 5 year    b. 5 to 10  
c.10 to 15year                                      d. 15 and above

7. Family size

a. 2 to 5      b.6 to 8      c.9 to12      e. above to 12

8. How many sons do you have?    a- Nil      b.1-3              c.4-6              d.7  
or more

9. How many daughters do you have?    a. Nil      b.1-3      c.4-6      d. 7 or  
more

10. House status                                      a. Owner      b. Rent

11. Monthly Income

a. Less than 10,000 b. 10,001to 15,000 c. 15,001 to 20,000 d. 20, 001 to  
25,000 e. 25,001 and above

12- From which area belong you?      a. Rural      b. Urban



Section B literate working women and decision making

QNO	Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Strongly disagree	Disagree
13	Do yo;2u get education for your own choice?					
14	Does your family encourage you for education?					
15	Does education provide awareness regarding female rights?					
16	Do you think education is important for female?					
17	Did you marry with your own choice?					
18	Do you think your education improve you fertility knowledge?					
19	Does your family encourage you to take part in decision making?					
20	Do you take decision of your living place?					
21	Does your mother in law or any elder female visit doctor with you?					
22	Do you need the permission of your husband to visit your parents?					
23	Do you think you go outside the home without husband permission?					
24	Is your first pregnancy by your choice?					

25	Does your husband cooperate with you in house work during pregnancy?					
26	Are you satisfied from money that your husband gives you?					
27	Do you spend money according to their own choice?					
28	Do you take decision in your dresses choice?					
29	Do you have decision making power about food to be purchased?					
30	Do you participate in decision making process regarding family affairs?					
31	Do you take part in household chore decision?					
32	Do you take decision about birth control?					

33	Do you take decision in your children education?					
34	Do you go with your children for a picnic?					
35	Do you take decision of your children marriage?					
36	Do you think your husband support you for doing job?					
37	Do you think their in-laws allow you to do a job?					
38	Do you feel tired or depressed due to job?					
39	Do you participate your family budget?					
40	Do you think working women could achieve their autonomy					

	in male dominant society regarding decision making?					
41	Do you think working women profession positively associated with your household autonomy?					
42	Does your job decrease your emotional attachment with your children?					
43	Do you think dual responsibility create mental stress among working female?					

Section c illiterate working women and decision making

QNO	Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Strongly disagree	Disagree
13	Do you wanted to get education?					
14	Does your family discourage you for education?					
15	If you were educated you would have more knowledge about female rights?					
16	Do you think education is important for female?					
17	Did you marry with your own choice?					
18	Do you think education improve fertility knowledge?					

19	Does your family encourage you to take part in decision making?					
20	Do you take decision of your living place?					
21	Does your mother in law or any elder female visit doctor with you?					
22	Do you need the permission of your husband to visit your parents?					
23	Do you think you go outside the home without husband permission?					
24	Is your first pregnancy by your choice?					
25	Does your husband cooperate with you in house work during pregnancy					
26	Are you satisfied from money that your husband gives you?					
27	Do you spend money according to their own choice?					
28	Do you take decision in					

	your dresses choice?					
29	Do you have decision making power about food to be purchased?					
30	Do you participate in decision making process regarding family affairs?					
31	Do you take part in household chore decision					
32	Do you take decision about birth control?					
33	Do you take decision in your children education?					
34	Do you go with your children for a picnic?					

35	Do you take decision of your children marriage?					
36	Do you think your husband support you for doing job?					
37	Do you think their in-laws allow you to do a job?					
38	Do you feel tired or depressed due to job?					
39	Do you participate your family budget?					
40	Do you think working women could achieve their autonomy in male dominant					