



Role of Peasant Women in Socio-Economic Affairs of Family: A Case Study of Sargodha District

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Abstract

This is a scientific attempt to highlight the role of peasant women in family matters. The family is the significant component of a society. Women play a fundamental role for the development of society. The women's role in the improvement and functioning of society is not even acknowledged. Women are the backbone of a family. In rural areas of Pakistan, women are involved in many household activities such as cooking, ironing, picking cotton, upkeep the children, shopping for groceries and supporting their family in economic activities but their role has been ignored. In this present study, women's status and role in socio-economic affairs of family will be investigated. This study has been conducted in District Sargodha as a geographical universe and human universe were peasant women. In this current study, the multistage sampling technique from probability sampling method is used. Interview schedule was developed according to the objectives of study and research included the 280 respondents. Inferential analysis proved that the women of different marital status have different roles in socio-economic affairs of the family as, at first, the role of women living in nuclear families increased to 7% in decision making process of socio-economic affairs of the family whereas, in joint family system, this role is decreased to 10% and lastly in extended families, the role of women in socio-economic affairs of the family increased to 3%. Secondly, it is obvious that the women with higher level of education have more understanding of familial rights as compared to the women with lower education. In the light of above facts, this study suggests that microcredit facility should be provided to peasant women, along with government and NGO's by using mass media campaigns, should play their active role to empowered the peasant women.

Keywords: Peasant Women role, Socio-Economic Affairs, Family System

1 Introduction

“No nation can rise to the height of glory unless your women are side by side with you; we are victims of evil customs. It is crime against humanity that our women are shut up within the four walls of houses as prisoners. There is no sanction anywhere for the deplorable condition in which our women have to live. You should take your women along with you as comrades in every sphere of life” (Muhammad Ali Jinnah, 1944). Women performs divergent activities in the socio-economic structure which depends upon the size of the family and nature of profession adopted by family and several other factors (Reddy and Narayan, 1987). In agriculture field almost half human resources are female. Women contribute in home as well as farm activities. Sometimes there are multi-dimensional roles for women. Females take part in all activities of crops process of production. In brief, female work more than male members of agricultural

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society but female has unpaid status in society as well as they have no announced share in GDP (Bhat and Nengroo, 2011).

During last two decades women empowerment has become a popular topic in all dialogues, meetings, seminars development and socio-economic progress of the country. Without active participation of women and incorporation of women perspectives at all levels of decision making the goals of equality development and peace cannot be achieved (Karl, 1995). In this globalized world, sustainable development only can be achieved by empowering women and ensuring gender equality. Women empowerment should be in socio-political and economic fields of life. In this way, women not only treated equally but maintain their worthy status in society. (United Nations, 2004) Decision making is a crucial part of daily life. This process has various dimensions in routine of life. Decision making has many aspects in fields and house activities. Without this process, social life is affected badly. Women has a very important role in the household activities, household chores cannot be done without women, but their participation in the decision making process regarding their lives and the issues related to their families (Atta, 2002).

Females are not involved just in household chores but also participate in agricultural activities (Habib, 2000). Women participate in farm activities of transplanting vegetables and crops, inter cultivating vegetables, weeds removing, picking cotton small fruits, vegetables, berries of all types, spraying herbicides and pesticides, harvesting wheat, rice and other crops (Panhwar, 1998). In developing nations, the role of female in decision making and economic contribution has no importance. The above mentioned societies are male oriented in family matters as well as economics activates. Commonly males decide family's economic issues and it is considered male dominated society and gender bias against women. At all levels, female are less participated in decision making. This less share is due of illiteracy in women and they also considered incapable in decision making (Mumtaz, 2003). Women have been no representation in farming organizations, capacity building program and politics of farming. As a consequence, women's involvement in farming, decision-making, and access to marketing strategies has not been recognized.

In return, their contribution to agricultural production has not been recognized and women remain an unrecognized critical resource in agriculture (Tanner, 1995; Swaminathan, 2003; Smith, 1999). Female farmers in rural areas have to work many hours for the welfare of their families. In economic as well as family decision making activates female has not given due importance. In agriculture field men are recognized as main workers and women as co-workers (Kelley, 2000). In fact, various studies to determine the contribution of women to agricultural production, decision-making, and factors that affect them have concluded that in most cases women have been viewed as a homogenous group. This has increased the perception and the subsequent statistical 'invisibility' of women farmers as one of the critical reasons for the neglect of women's needs and their productive roles (Rogers, 1990; Sachs, 1993).

"A peasant is a men or women of the land, who has a direct and special relationship with the land and nature through the production of food and or other agricultural products. Peasants work in the land themselves, above all on family labour and other small scale forms of organizing labour. Peasants are traditionally embedded in their local communities and they take care of local land scrapes and of agro-ecological

system. The term peasant can apply to any person engaged in agriculture, cattle-raising, pastoralism, handicrafts related to agriculture or related to occupation in a rural area. This includes indigenous people working on the land” (Marc, 2013).

The term “Socio-economic” is the combination of two words social and economy, social means how human beings interact with each other and thus nature of interaction, while economy deals with financial and business interactions between a group, community and an organization. In other words it is the study of society through the use of its monetary resources” (Mary, 2000). Women perform work more than men in agricultural employment in South Asia, East Asia, Sub-Sahara, Middle East and North Africa. Moreover, in developing countries this share is ascending towards women. Generally women are considered poor in decision making so they remain unpaid workers. They have to face difficulties for acquiring land, training, credit and access to markets. Wars and migration of men cause of transfusion of HIV/Aids and other diseases to households women especially in developing countries. Women can be empowered by resolving these issues (GEP, 2007).

Proportion of peasant women is more than 25% of total population of the world, and has significant role in socio-economic development. In industrialized nations, women has 30% share in agriculture. In household, food, women has 100% participation in Africa, 60% in Asia and 50% in rice farming but has only 2% own land, 1% credit was given to them and utilize only 5% of all resources of agricultural extension. Women has 50% share in agriculture activates in Egypt, Morocco, Somalia and Turkey, more over 33% in Pakistan, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq. The range of women’s unpaid household and community work was 10-35% of GDP worldwide, amounting to \$11 trillion in 1993 (FAO, 2000; Agha, 2005; WWSF, 2006).

In developing countries, main issue is the status of women, less access to research and capacity building activities in agriculture and to enhance the worth of women farmers. In Pakistan, rural area’s women are half of total population and an important labour force. Most of the women labour force is working in agriculture field but unfortunately there is no documentation in this regards and they have no social status. In Pakistan, women has significant role in agriculture and they take part in all farming process like sowing, transplanting, weeding and harvesting, threshing etc. and care of livestock also. Women also take part in all household activities (Rehman, 2005).

The rates of participation of female in South Asian countries do not indicate factual position of their participation in agriculture capital. For example in the Labour Force Survey (LFS), women are taking part in household and other related activities. According to this survey women in Pakistan working in fourteen specified agricultural and non-agricultural fields. Labour Force Survey 1999-2000, indicated that the ascending rate of female participation in economic activities in four provinces of Pakistan. In South Asia, geographical location affect women participation rate in agriculture. In Pakistan female participation rate in agricultural activities are varies from one region to another due to socio-cultural bindings (Human Development Report, 2002).

In rural areas, especially in peasant families women are rarely given the right to play her role in decision making process about different aspects of life i.e. Education, recreation, selection of mate, economic affairs. All decision making powers of the family are in the hand of the male member of the family. Decision taken at a farm household

may range from that of economic to social nature. Economic decisions could be concerned with economic activities while social decisions relate to life. Same situation of peasant women is in Punjab where women are deprived of their fundamental rights and decision making role. As far as decision making within family is concerned there is no detailed and comprehensive information available on family decision making from the surveys conducted on national scale of Pakistan. However, a few studies & investigations conducted on limited scale show that women do perform a role in decision making process in the family than is commonly believed. The traditional division of labour between men and women has put women in a subservient role with no acknowledgement of their services rendered to the family and limiting their role in decision making process as well as, socio-economic affairs of the family. Thus the researcher is interested to evaluate the present role of peasant women in household decision making in Sargodha district.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

- To assess the extent to which peasant women are consulted and involved in decision making process in socio-economic affairs of family.

1.2 Hypothesis of the Study

H₀: As the education increases, the lower the level of awareness of familial rights.

H₀: As women family type change, their role in socio-economic affairs of the family does not vary.

1.3 Alternative Hypothesis

H₁: As the education increases, the higher the level of awareness of familial rights.

H₁: As women family type change, their role in socio-economic affairs of the family varies.

2 Literature Review

Skalli (2001) as in Pakistani patriarchal society women are seen as inferior to men. Normally, women are restricting to work on such places where the men do. Women are not accommodated with fundamental rights by the men, especially women has no right of decision making in family matters and all the major decisions made by men. Women face injustice in decision making authorities and in jobs. Family does not give right to work in the offices with men. Women are not fairly at work places. The literacy rate also shows a clear difference between men and women. In Pakistan, people pay more attention towards the education of men as compare to women, it shows the trend of Pakistani society have less importance to women education.

Mehmood (2002) suggested that in domestic decision making women's involvement is largely depend on reproductive behavior. According to the Pakistan Fertility and Family planning survey 1996-1997, this study found Pakistani women's participation in household decision making regarding their husbands and other family members and its effects on the demand for children. The findings revealed that women's authority in decision making process is related to the context in which they live, as urban women have equal rights in decision making, where as in rural sector of life all the major decision made by men such as selection of doctor for treatment, getting admission of children in schools, or to make purchases of household items. The results indicate that the women of urban areas have greatest freedom to more outside the homes and participate in

domestic decision while the rural women normally suppressed and restrict in the boundary wall of the houses. Rural women should have chances to engage themselves in outdoor activities. Moreover, various study approved that there is a significant relationship between decision making process and reproductive behavior which are conditioned by social economic and demographic variables. This study suggested that women role in decision making can affect gender equality and however fertility reduction which are taken as central to population and developmental policy.

Behice (2003) found that women's decision making rate was lower than that of men. In official matters couples joint decision making was lower but high in personal matters. The educational level was effected their decision making in the family. The women who perceive themselves as wives sharing everything within the family those women hold their positions in the family on the basis of their status and decision making.

Jan (2004) found no difference in decision making of married and unmarried women. It was also observed that married women were more empowered than unmarried women. Moreover, women have less decision making power and mainly they were dependent on men and other family members.

Rehman (2005) observed that rural women are totally dependent on their male partner and mother in law also. They are not in positions to take decision of daily life and can't enjoy daily agriculture work in farms and household activities. Women produced livestock and milk but sales of these items were made by men. The women of rural areas have no access to cash and salary. Women are not paid by cash anwar Anwar (2006) described the importance of education in decision making process. He said that educated women play a significant role in household decisions. They got more respect and honor from their family members. Educated women participation level in decision making is very high as compared to uneducated women.

Flakje and Forste (2006) studies that mostly women have no power to take part in household decisions but those women who participate in household decision making process might face difficulties and their decisions do not get importance. Therefore, some women don't know that they should take decision or not.

UNICEF (2006) reported that gender discrimination in family matters are due to social norms and dominant role of men in society. Most of the men believed that women have to follow them in family matters. Power sharing problem is not traditional issue. In addition to it, it was observed that in homogenous societies there were no formal conducts of decision making in family matters.

Rehman & Naoroze (2007) stated the attainment of decision making in family matters was a route of woman empowerment. Women has major role in economic betterment of family. Enhancement of decisions making of women will be considered her role in household activities. The issue of women's participation and how they participate economically, socially and culturally is considered to be important. Changing role of women, increasing women's education and increasing participation of women in the labor force are important keys for family decision making changes but old traditions still remain powerful due to patriarchal structure. Traditionally women are less involved in decision making at all levels, due to their low status in the

third world countries. Women are half of population of the world and 50% of the rest population is dependent on women. Although women have major role in socio-economic development at global level but in spite of that they have not considered equal to the men.

Government of Pakistan (2009) stated that in rural areas women work in farms and take part in all post-harvest activities. Rural women also make pesticide solutions. Women do all agricultural work but their role was ignored during accounting at national level. Consequently the data shows 18.93% participation of females as compared to 71.97% of men in Pakistan economic activities.

International Labor Organization (2009) indicated that in developing countries, the female is the main strength of agricultural activities. At global level 75% women participate in agriculture process without any reward. They were deprived of developmental resources and basic needs. In sub-Sahara Africa and South Asia, 60% women work in agriculture field.

Sparks (2010) stated that many family decisions in the childhood and adolescent years to middle and later life which found in health care and environment. Family decisions could be difficult to make at the line of health care environment due to emotions, uncertainties, technical language and other health outcomes.

Anonymous (2011) indicated that norms of the society were changing and role of woman was enhancing in decision making of family matters, powerful role of man has been transforming. At global level, women were going to open and participating in all activities of life, they were also sharing all responsibilities of society as well as decision making with men.

Mojdeh Kiani (2012) suggested that in Arab the level and rate of taking part in decision making in all societies are not same but the traditional style of household chore division and decision making are still dominant. In the family, because according to Collin's approach human beings live in the world created by themselves in which they have the power to influence or even control other's mental experience and try to dominate the 20 people who are against them. Men also try to control women experiencing the participation in important family decision based on that created world.

UNIFEM (2014) said that Pakistan is the 6th most crowded country having population of 188 million in the world, out of which women comprised half of the population. Pakistan has adopted several important international commitments to the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against women, the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals, women's rights and gender equality the Beijing Platform for Action. Pakistan's ranking for gender equality remains one of the lowest in the world, in spite of these commitments.

USAID (2015) defined that we are working to increase women's earnings, to provide women with innovative opportunities and develop their skills including access to financial resources, while incorporating women into the work force and encouraging employers. The Financiers Project supports women-owned works to improve production, small businesses and expand their opportunities to attach with

profitable markets. USAID's Dairy Project seeks to train women on dairy farm management techniques to enhance their income and employment generation through livestock skills development, which ultimately improves their livelihoods and food security.

3 Methodology

Entire population from which a sample has drawn is called universe of the study" (Young, 1965) Geographical universe means the physical area of study and the researcher selected district Sargodha as a geographical universe keeping in view the nature of the study. I selected forty union councils from rural areas of district Sargodha which include the following union councils: Human universe of the study was the peasant women working in the agricultural fields (30-55 years old) from rural areas of district Sargodha. The population of the study was limited to the district Sargodha of the Punjab province. Due to limited resources and time constraint, district Sargodha was selected because it is rich in agriculture as it has Pakistan's largest citrus industry. Besides, this region is a huge contributor of rice crop and sugar cane in Pakistan's economy. Apart from it, there are various well-established livestock farms.

According to Punjab Development Statistics 2011, total population of Sargodha district is 3227, thousand persons out of which 1678 thousand are males and 1549 thousand are females. Sargodha is an important city of Pakistan, especially for its agricultural productivity. Apart from fertile agricultural land, there are two sugar mills and a lot of citrus factories. Factories are well established and government livestock forms are also contributing in agriculture sector. Chenab River beyond which lies the districts of Mandi Bahauddin and Hafizabad on the south by Jhang district and on the west by Khushab district, separating the two districts by Jhelum River. District Sargodha has area of 5854 square kilometer and comprises six Tehsils of Sargodha, Kotmomin, Shahpur, Bhulwal, Sillanwali, and Sahiwal. After pretesting the data collection started and researcher approached to the target population. Interviews were conducted in the field in the day timing. It took total two month to complete 280 interviews. Each interview took 30-40 minutes. The researcher himself coded and put all the data on the computer using SPSS v.21& STATA v.12. The careful feeding of the questionnaire consumed adequate instant but it also minimize the arduous work of data cleaning on all stages till data analysis and at the end in report writing.

4 Data Analysis

Table 1
Distribution of respondents according to age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
30-35	62	22.1
36-40	83	29.6
41-45	83	29.6
46 and above	52	18.6
Total	280	100.0

This table represents the total age distribution of respondents. It shows that 29.6% (83) were 36-40 and 41-45 years old, 18.6% (52) respondents were above 46 years old. And 22.1% (62) respondents were 30-35 years old. It defines that the maximum respondents' age was 36 to 45 years old.

Table 2
Education level of the respondents

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	189	67.5
Primary	66	23.6
Middle	21	7.5
Metric	4	1.4
Total	280	100.0

This table represents the response about education level of the respondents. It tells us that 67.5% (189) respondents were illiterate, only 1.4% (4) respondents had done Matriculation, 23.6% (66) had passed primary and 7.5% (21) respondents were middle pass.

Table 3
Marital status of the Respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	201	71.79
Widow	50	17.86
Divorce	29	10.35
Total	280	100.0

This table is about the distribution of respondents as per their marital status. The above table explores that 71.79% (201) respondents were married. 17.86% (50) were widow, while 10.35% (29) respondents were divorced.

Table 4
Type of Family

Family type	Frequency	Percentage
Nuclear Family	98	35.0
Joint Family	138	49.3
Extended Family	44	15.7
Total	280	100.0

Table No. 04 provides information regarding distribution of respondent's family system. Out of total respondents, almost half i.e. 49.3% (138) had joint family system, 15.7% (44) were belonged to extended family system, while 35% (98) were living in nuclear family system.

Table No 5
Occupation of the heads of the family

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Agriculture	153	53.57
Govt. Servant	35	12.5
Labourer	92	33.93
Total	280	100.0

This table has the information about the respondents' family head's occupation. The above mentioned results define us that slightly more than half i.e. 53.57% (153) respondents' head had agriculture as occupation, 33.93% (92) respondents' family head were labour and 12.5% (35) were Government servant.

Table 6
Distribution of respondents according to the possession of agricultural land

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	72	25.7
No	208	74.3
Total	280	100.0

Above mentioned table is concerned with the personal agriculture land of respondents. Among the 280 respondents slightly, less than three quarter i.e. 74.3% (208) did not have their own agriculture land while slightly more than one fourth i.e. 25.7% (72) had their own agriculture land.

Table 7
Role of family members in decision making

Family's head	Frequency	Percentage
Father	64	22.9
Husband	187	66.8
Brother	29	10.3
Total	280	100.0

This table indicates the authoritative person related to decision making at the homes. It tells us that 66.8% (187) respondents mentioned husband as important decision making person in family affairs. 10.3% (29) respondents mentioned their brother important in decision making in family affairs, while 22.9% (64) respondents mentioned father in this regard.

Table 8
Nature of extent in decision making about the career of children

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
To great extent	38	13.6

To some extent	119	42.5
Not at all	123	43.9
Total	280	100.0

This table highlights the respondents' involvement in decision making about the career of their children. 43.9% (123) respondents laid in class "not at all", 42.5% (119) respondents had to some extent involvement in decision making about their children, while 13.6% (38) respondents had great extent involvement in decision making about the career of their children.

Table 9

To what extent you are consulted in solving the family disputes

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
To great extent	39	13.9
To some extent	102	36.4
Not at all	139	49.7
Total	280	100.0

The above table indicates the respondents' consultation to resolve family disputes. It shows that almost half of the respondents i.e. 49.7% (139) laid in class "not at all" and 36.4% (102) respondents are consulted to some extent, while 13.9% (39) respondents are consulted to great extent to resolve family disputes.

Table 10

To what extent you are consulted in decision making process of budgeting

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
To great extent	48	17.1
To some extent	211	75.4
Not at all	21	7.5
Total	280	100.0

This table describes the respondent's consultation about the decision making process of budgeting. It indicates that slightly more than three quarter 75.4% (211) respondents are consulted to some extent in decision making process of budgeting. 7.5% (21) respondents laid in class "not at all", while 17.1% (48) respondents had great extent consultation in decision making about financial affairs of family.

Table 11

To what extent does your parent/husband accept your decision about friendships of your own choice?

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
To great extent	170	60.7

To some extent	79	28.2
Not at all	31	11.1
Total	280	100.0

This table is related to the parent's willingness about the decisions of respondents to friends of own choice. According to this table 60.7% (170) respondents said to great extent in this context, 28.2% (79) respondents replied "to some extent" parents accept their decision about the friendship of their own choice, and 11.1% (31) respondents were not allowed by their parents to make friend of their own choice.

Table 12
To what extent girls are consulted before the marriage

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
To great extent	23	8.2
To some extent	56	20
Not at all	201	71.8
Total	280	100.0

The above table is about the consultation from girls about marriage. This table shows that 71.8% (201) respondents were not consulted for marriage, 20% (56) respondents were consulted to some extent about marriage, and 8.2% (23) respondents were consulted to great extent about the marriage.

Table 13

McFadden's R2:	0.013	McFadden's Adj R2:	-0.008
Maximum Likelihood R2	0.026	Cragg & Uhler's R2	0.030
AIC:	2.030	AIC*n	568.488
Count R2	0.529	Adj Count R2	0.070
BIC:	-987.444	BIC':	3.680
Co-efficient		[95% Conf. Interval]	
Factor 4(Women role in Socio-economic Affairs)			
Nuclear family	Nuclear family	Nuclear family	
Joint family	Joint family	Joint family	
Extended family	Extended family	Extended family	
Wald tests for combining outcome categories			
Categories tested	Chi2	Df	P>chi2
Nuclear & Joi~a	5.831	1	0.016
Nuclear & Ext~d	0.008	1	0.930
Joint Fa & Ext~d	4.008	1	0.045
Hausman tests of IIA assumption			

	Hausmen Suest-Based Hausm: Small-Hsiao tests of IIA assumption								
	tests	Tests		Of	1				
	Chi 2	Chi 2	Df	P>chi2	inL(full)	inL(omit)	Chi2	Df	P>chi2
Nuclear	0.446	1.531	2	0.465	-44.888	-44.718	0.340	2	0.844
Joint	-0.001	0.008	2	0.996	-48.544	-45.970	5.147	2	0.076
Extended	0.004	0.564	2	0.754	-89.200	-81.670	15.059	2	0.001
Test results for parallel Regression assumption									
	Chi2	P>chi2	Df						
All	7.54	0.006	1						
Fact_4	7.54	0.006	1						

Hypothesis:

H₀: As women family type change, their role in socio-economic affairs of the family does not vary.

H₁: As women family type change, their role in socio-economic affairs of the family varies.

Researcher used multinomial logistic regression to analyze the relationship between dichotomous variable. Multinomial logistic model is applied when dependent variable are not based on any logic. In this hypothesis, order is 1 for nuclear family, 2 for joint family, and 3 for extended family.

The results showed that count R2 is 0.529 that predicts the outcome 1. McFadden's R2 is 0.013 that means model is better the fit. Cragg & Uhler's R2 is 0.030 that perfectly predicts the outcome and has likelihood of 1. AIC is 2.030 that describes that model is better the fit. BIC value is -987.444 which tells model is better the fit. Thus, it can be said that model is better the fit overall.

Testing the hypothesis, at first the role of women living in nuclear families increased to 7% (.0697738) in decision making of socio-economic affairs of the family comparatively, in joint family women's role is decreased to 10%(.1039773) and lastly in extended families the role of women in socio-economic affairs of the family increased to (3%).0342035. Hausman tests are used in which the null hypothesis (H₀) is that categories are independent of other alternatives. Thus, a significant test is evidence against H₀. Wald test is applied because the base category is 2. For wall test, the hypothesis is that H₀: All independent variables are equal to zero and H₁: All independent variables are not equal to zero. The results show only when the base category is 2. When the base category is changed to others it cannot be shown any result. Thus, test is appropriate and results are valid. For checking the parallel assumption, brant test is applied that provides evidence that the parallel regression assumption has been violated. The checking whether response categories are same or differ, cut test used that describes all the response categories are different from each other.

5 Summary and Findings

This research study "Role of Peasant Women in Household Decision Making: A case Study of District Sargodha was designed to explore the role of peasant women in household decision making. On the basis of research findings, it is concluded that women participation in decision making of the family affairs is limited. The male has power of

decision making. Testing the hypothesis, at first the role of women living in nuclear families increased to 7% in decision making of socio-economic affairs of the family comparatively, in joint family women's role is decreased to 10% and lastly in extended families the role of women in socio-economic affairs of the family increased to 3%. Findings reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis that with the increase of education, women awareness of familial rights also increases. It is proved that illiterate and women with primary education has negative correlation that means awareness level decreased to 1% in illiterate women and 2% decreased in women with primary education. Moreover, awareness increased among women with middle education 1% and women having metric education have 3% more awareness than others.

6 Recommendations

- The facility of microcredit scheme should be provided equally to peasant women.
- Government should enhance opportunities mechanism to boost up women participation in society by providing technical skills.
- NGO's should conduct seminars on creating awareness about the peasant women rights.
- The government should open technical and vocational institute for peasant women at their door step and it should be easy for them to get access to these centers.
- Government and NGO's should be encouraged to take steps to provide work opportunities to peasant women to improve their socio-economic condition.

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