

Women Participation in Rural Development a Case Study of District Chakwal

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Abstract

In Pakistan, rural women play multi-dimensional tasks to reduce food Insecurity as food producers and food processors. However, their participation in these activities is about fifty percent of labour force. This study was planned with the objective to determine the involvement of the rural women in rural development. Pakistan is an underdeveloped nation with more than 162 million populations. Farming is the pillar of the economy. It has utilized 43.8% of the work power. More than 52% of the nation's populace involves women. Rustic women play a huge part in different enclosures of life. They are dynamic members in agribusiness, domesticated animals administration and poultry farming, moreover their cooperation in group advancement and social relations are unmistakable. They likewise need to play out the local errands of cooking, cleaning the house, washing garments, cultivate the children and getting water what's more, fuel supplies for local utilization. In spite of the fact that they play out the majority of the above specified undertakings, in any case, because of absence of assets, data, and specialized direction, they need to face troubles to meet the difficulties of the time. On record of their different distractions they lose their life time chance of training, nourishment and Medicare. The objective zone was Locale Chakwal which comprises of five tehsils names Kalar Kahar, Talagang, Chakwal, Chohasaidan Shah, and Lawa. . Out of these five Tehsils three were selected randomly names Chakwal, Kalar Kahar and Chohasaidan Shah. In order to get representative sample from selected Tehsil one village from each Tehsil were randomly selected. These three villages names Thoha Bahahdur, Nikkah Kahut, Kalar Kahar were selected for final sample of 360 respondents out of total population 17586 at the 95 % confidence level with 0.05 degree of Accuracy/Margin of Error through Sekaran table. The outcomes uncovered that most of the women were included in yield creation exercises, for example, vocational activities swing cutting knitting handicrafts, wheat reaping and drying of farming produce at the requesting of first, second and third separately. In domesticated animals part, exercises like yogurt making, draining, milk stockpiling are the main three exercises performed by women. The concentrate additionally delineated an empowering reaction against sex inclination in fields like instruction and preparing. The majority of the women (i.e., 360) chose every day preparing design for their ability improvement. Rather than sociological limitations of the zone, the desperate need of the women is preparing and training in harvest generation exercises, animal's administration, poultry creation and drying of leafy foods.

Introduction

Pakistan is a developing nation with a diverse and vast rural sector, as well as a mainly agricultural socio-economic system. The agricultural sector has been, and will remain, the most dominant part of the economy, since it amounts to 23.3% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The larger part of the populace is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture, which employs 48% of Pakistan's labor force. More than 70% of the population resides in rural areas and is directly or indirectly reliant on agriculture. It is also responsible for roughly 53% of the country's foreign exchange earnings, besides providing raw material to industries and serving as a market for industrial goods. The importance of agriculture, therefore, cannot be neglected since it makes up platform for the development and stability of the whole economy. Women play a significant role in agricultural activities both directly and indirectly, besides their domestic duties and societal obligations. Agriculture is foundation of growing economies, and female play a vital role in their huge agricultural socioeconomic setups, however, their participation in the same is different for different regions (Govt of Pakistan 2004).

In the Punjab Province of Pakistan, the important factors that influence the gender division of labor in livestock production and the place where the animals are kept, the size of the area being farmed and the caste of the family. The material value of the animals and their use impinges on the decision-making powers in cattle farming. Women are involved in all cattle farming tasks if the animals are kept in the farmyard; larger farms do not involve women in these tasks. The more valuable the animals, the smaller the possibility that women could make decisions on their purchases and sales. If the animals serve a purpose which is in the women's realm of responsibilities, e.g. feeding the family,

her influence on decision making is greater than with animals that fulfill purely farming purposes, such as draft oxen (Martins, 1990). Gender division of labor and issues of access to resources and benefits can be understood better if studies are done using appropriate analytical frameworks or household models consistent with the socio-economic context in which the producers operate. Furthermore, information on gender and livestock production is more meaningful if gender division of labor, responsibilities and access to resources and benefits in the whole farming system are fully understood. The present study was planned to identify the role of rural women and their husbands in the livestock production.

Rural Development:

Rural development usually refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Rural development has traditionally focused on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. According to Robert Chambers, rural development is a strategy to enable a specific group of people, poor rural women and men, to gain for themselves, and their children more of what they want and need. It involves helping the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas to demand and control more of the benefits of rural development. The group includes small scale farmers, tenants and the landless. Thus, the term rural development may be used to imply any one of the above-mentioned connotations. To avoid ineffective floundering among the myriad definitions, we shall define rural development as a Process leading to sustainable improvement in the quality of life of rural people, especially the poor.

Statement of the Problem

The decision about female involvement in Rural Development plays a vital role in the economic process. However, Pakistani women from Chakwal District particularly, have not shown satisfactory participation in farming and livestock. Because of a multitude of hurdles such as norms, transportation and mobility, they lag significantly in this regard. Therefore this study has been formulated to inquire the decision about the role of women in rural development in the mentioned field, at a conceptual framework.

Significance of Study

Improvement in the living standards of rural society is the essential agenda of those who plan and execute rural development. Rural development refers to both economic enhancements of the subjects, as well as a broader social transformation. A huge range of programs have been implemented as of now, to relieve women from the hurdles they face and ensure that the quality of life of rural people is enhanced. The focus of this study is the participation of women in the various aspects of rural development e.g. teaching, livestock, farming and vocational activities, and also the many hardships faced by rural women in this regard. The study will also indicate different measures as to how women take part in rural development and means to achieve the same, there have been planned attempts to get rid of obstacles and enhance opportunities.

As more experience was gradually gained about the matter, it was understood that meaningful and accelerated growth can only be ensured if people participated at the grass root level, therefore, 'people's participation', and particularly that of women, has become the operative term in programs pertaining to rural development. The inclusion of women is vital to provide the rural community with better chances of economic growth. This study will also assist various public and private organizations to understand the role of women in development, as well to plan out policies pertaining to women in development.

Research Questions

1. How did the women participation facilitate the rural development?
2. To examine the influence of socio-cultural factors in limiting women's participation in development in district Chakwal?
3. What should be the strategy for enhancing women's participation?

Objectives of the Study

1. To highlight the participation of women in rural development in livestock and Farming and vocational activities.
2. To identify cultural obstacles blocking the women's participation in rural uplift
3. To put forward suggestions for enhancing women's participation on the basis of study findings.

Scope of the Study

Study of women's participation in rural development is a big task. The study is limited to the role of women in rural development, i.e farming, livestock and vocational activities.

Limitations of the Study

The study has the following limitations:

- 1) This study is restricted to Chakwal district only.
- 2) This study will be based on available data. Due care would be taken to remove any bias. Even though, it would be a manual work. So it is possible to have any bias in collecting primary data.

- 3) The secondary data would be collected from Government machinery, offices, and printed materials. So any limitation or constrain at any stage may occur bias in data collecting stage and will be resulted in inferences.
- 4) Another limitation of this study was financial and human resources that was essential to do a complete study on this subject. All research work from the beginning to be done by the single person, which is almost impossible in a perfect research work.

Literature Review

The main aim of review of literature is to determine what work both theoretical and empirical has been done previously, assist in the delineation of the problem area, provide a basis for theoretical frame work, provide insight into methods and procedures, suggest operational definition of major concept and provide a basis for understanding of the findings. Therefore, in this chapter, relevant literature review having direct or indirect bearing on the present study has been reviewed. In order to avoid lengthiness only the latest studies were incorporated. With this understanding in the mind the literature presented to the problem has been reviewed in light of the objectives of the study. It has been presented under the following sub headings:

- Participation of rural women in agriculture
- Participation of rural women in non-farming income generating activities.
- Problems of rural working women.

Participation of Rural Women in Agriculture

Yadav and Verma (1990) while studying the extent of involvement of women in paddy cultivation in Haryana, reported that they were always involved in the tasks like reaping (85%), transplanting (84.5%) and weeding (70%). However they were never involved in operations like seed handling, nursery sowing, fertilizer application and storage.

Janet , P. (1991) studied the role of women from Himachal Pradesh in cattle care and found that for major tasks like endowment of fodder and water for cattle, cleaning the cattle & cattle shed, milking and collection of cow manure are done exclusively by women for which they devote 3-4 hours daily. Khandelwal (1991) studied the participation of women in vegetable production and founded that all the respondents has medium level of participation .All the respondents were found to be participating in seed sowing, transplanting where as 71.42 % of them were involved in watering activity. Nursery raising and intercultural operation were the areas where the participation was higher, 71.42% and 61.42% respectively. Women were not involved at all in land preparation, procurement of inputs, plant protection & discarding of produce.

Panwar (1992) reported that out of 17 farms operations, 8 farms operations were frequently performed by all the respondents. These were sowing, application of fertilizer, transplanting, protection crop from birds, harvesting, winnowing, cleaning grain and grain storage. Verma and Dahiya (1992) carried out a study in Muhammadpur village in Karnaal District, they revealed that rural women were extensively involved in cleaning of threshing floor, harvesting of crops and fodder. Further it was reported that involvement of women was high in storing hay, in cleaning grain, storage structure and taking out grains were required. Jain and Verma (1992) studied inter gender drudgery in animal husbandry operations and found out that women's involvement in husbandry task by and large drudgery and the drudgery ridden tasks are assigned to women only.

Sharma (1992) studied that the participation of farm women in Jabalpur District of M.P. and reveal that 76% of rural women participated in seed storage, 75% in winnowing operations, 71% in crops harvesting, 76% in crop weeding, 50% compost making and 43% in sowing. Verma and Sinha (1992) reported that transplanting and keeping part of grains for family consumption were the operations performed exclusively by women. Operations like carrying head load (over 30 percent) weeding by khurpi (over 80 percent) in wheat, weeding by kasola in bajra (81.3 percent) and in cotton crops (51.11 percent) are predominantly performed by women, on an average women devote 14.72, 23.02 & 28.42 and 15.37 man days against 14.19, 19.18, 19.83, and 12.85, man days devoted by men in cultivation of one acre of wheat, paddy, cotton and bajra crops respectively. Aggarwal (1993) found that labor contribution to the extent of 70-85 percent for weeding and over 60 percent for harvesting ,70-80 percent for weeding , hoeing and protection of crops from birds, whereas 58 percent of them participated in harvesting.

AICRP (1998) stated that weeding and harvesting were always performed by women jointly with other female members (19-32 percent) while seed selection, seed treatment, application of manure / fertilizer and water management were performed always jointly with male members (15.6-19.4 percent).only 1 to 12 percent women had independent participation in all the agricultural activities Singh et.al. (2003) reported, in Meghalaya, women in large proportions (more than 50%) participated in as many as nine operations viz, seed storage, weeding, harvesting, seed sowing, care of animals, marketing of produce, threshing and winnowing, maintaining tools and implements and transportation, whereas men in large proportion participated in only six operations i.e seed bed

preparation, jungle cutting and burning, watch and ward, using tools and implements, transportation and threshing and winnowing. In Nagaland, the women participation in larger propositions was observed in ten operations that is threshing and winnowing, seed storage, harvesting, seed sowing, weeding, care of animals, seed bed preparation, marketing of produce transportation and using tools and implements, whereas men's participation in larger propositions was observed in only seven operations that is care of animals, jungle cutting and burning, seed bed preparation, watch and ward, transportation, marketing of produce, and using tools and implements. As a whole, the tribal women were found in high participation category as against men who were in medium category in both Meghalaya and Nagaland.

Sihag (2004) observed that regarding storage of grains, over all 24%, 12.6%, 6% and 2% respondents were observed using neem leaves, match sticks and match box, wheat straw and ash respectively for storage of grains. She recommended that there should be integrated approach in post harvest management. It means that both the improved practices and traditional practices should be adopted side by side.

Farooq (1997) studied the distribution of total farm household time available to agricultural, non-agricultural and leisure activities. He found that the total time available from adult females was considered as the time remaining after accomplishing major house maintenance activities. An average sample farm household had total available time of about 998 person-days with a composition of about 824 and 174 person-days of male and female labour time respectively. The average time available from permanent hired labour was estimated as 71.19 person-days. Therefore, an average sample household was found to have about 1069 person-days at its disposal. The average sample household allocated about 112, 41, 281 and 311 person-days to paddy, wheat, livestock rearing and off-farm employment respectively. Average leisure time per household was estimated as about 323 person-days. In other words, about 1.5 persons per household were allocated to agriculture, one person per household to off-farm sector and more than one person per household was enjoying leisure. This implies that one adult male per household can be displaced without affecting the house or agricultural activities provided the household enjoys no leisure. An average sample farm household allocated about 41% of the time at its disposal to agriculture (crop and livestock management), 29% to off-farm and 30% to leisure. It was also found that average female time per household in farm and household activities accounts as about 17 hours per household per day. Both working and non working women spare a lot of time in household work. Working women do relatively more work than non working women (Sultana et al., 1994). Ranjha et al. (2009) reported that in barani areas of Punjab, female contribution in farm and livestock management is higher than male who are traditionally more employed in non-farming sectors. Female participation is prominent in seed preparation, collection and application of farmyard manure, husking maize, food processing and storage.

Participation of Rural Women in Non-Farming Income Generating Activities

Kumar et.al. (1992) stated that all the beneficiaries who were found to live below poverty line prior to the implementation of development of women and children in rural areas (DWCRA) have now crossed the poverty line on an average. An additional income Rs.345 and Rs.380 has occurred to the participants of tailoring, dari and mar weaving trades respectively. Most of women beneficiaries of Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) and Indian Training Institute (ITI) centers prefer activities like garment construction, tailoring embroidery and vegetable and fruit preservation for income generation as these activities do not require heavy machine.

Bandari (1996) conducted study on participation of rural artisan couple in selected trades and problems faced by them. She reported that:

- The participation of men in trade pottery was 55.88 percent where as women shared 42.19 percent of work.
- In trade weaving, participation of men was 60.71 percent and women's participation was 39.28 percent.
- In trade basket making about 53.67 percent work was performed by men and 46.34 percent by women, thus both has near about has equal contribution in comparison to other trades.
- In trade tailoring both men and women had near about equal contribution 44.52 percent.

Gandhi et.al.(1999), conducted a study on feasibility of income generation activities of rural women. They concluded that carpet weaving, tailoring, handicraft work, making dung cake are most viable income generation activities of rural women in Hissar. They also revealed that carpet making was identified as most preferred income generating activity followed by tailoring and embroidery. Ghuman, P.K and Mittal, R. (2005), An effort has been made by KVK Gurdaspur to mobilize rural women in to self Help Groups for undertaking mutual beneficial social & economic activities. As a result, 10 self-help group were formed in 2001-2002 to make their efforts economically meaningful and result oriented. These groups were imparted training for tailoring, embroidery, socks making, candle making, painting, spice preparation and fruit & vegetables preservation by Krishi Vigyan Kendra. These SHGs are now profitably engaged in income generation activities such as tailoring, shawl embroidery, socks weaving, candle making, basket making, food preservation. The total saving

of these SHGs till March, 2055 ranged between Rs. 49473 and 10323. These groups are using these pooled resources to make small interest bearing loans to their members. Thus funds are rotated as credit amongst the members through some system and self generated norms. Hence the basis of SHG is the mutual trust in depositing individual savings in the groups funds.

Meena, and Bansal, V. (2007), conducted a 36 days training on stitching at KVK, Jhalawad and concluded that 12 trainees organized a Mahila Mandal and started business of stitching, after getting professional training through RMOL (Rajasthan Mission Of Livelihood). They earn Rs. 36,830 within five months by making Aprin, Office-folder, scarf and poly bags of vermin-culture Gender difference in labour engaged with domesticated animals was experienced and found by Tully (1990) in the rural areas of the Near East with the claim that women led indoor jobs like feeding or milking and men performed outdoor ones like selling of milk. In pastoral societies of India, the role of women was found highly significant and at homestead level they had complete control over small stock, calves or sick animals with the consumption of significant time for organizing, collecting and storing fodder and watering animals (Ndagala, 1991; Rangnekar, 1991). Nosheen et al., (2011), Rashida (1999), Tulachan and Karki (2000), Amuguni (2001), and Ishani (2004) also conducted studies which were supporting the same claims and findings. However, the fundamental area where women had responsibility and control was poultry and goat/sheep farming as pointed out by Rushton (1998), SDC (1999) and McLeod and Wilshire (2001). When we observed the time of women consumed in livestock, it was discovered that 2.5 hours per day were consumed by them for livestock caring as compared to 6 hours of domestic work (Bekure, et al., 1991; Coppock, 1992; Sharma, et al., 1997; Carletto, 1998; and Amuguni, 2001). In Pakistan livestock farming is done under numerous systems like transhumant, pastoralists, agro-pastoralist, subsistence and commercial stall-feeding, and peri-urban concentrated framework. These frameworks differed widely among environmental and socio-political zones however, in the villages of Punjab fundamentally stall-fed and grazing types (Ishaq, 1998 and Ishaq, 2005). Livestock's share in agricultural value added is around 50 %. Pakistan also has the status of fourth largest milk producing state on the planet (Government of Pakistan, 2008). Iqbal et al. (2000) revealed that in Cholistan desert, cattle are the main animal of the area followed by sheep, goats and camels. Milk production and sale of dairy products are the first and second most imperative objectives of the agriculturists in the region. The grazing and water animals are chiefly performed by males and/or male children. Notwithstanding, calves are often tethered at the encampment, stall fed and cared by rural women of the family. Milking of camels was used to perform by rural men, nevertheless, milk handling and processing was mainly performed by rural women folk.

Problems of Rural Working Women

According to Varadarjan (1990), lack of adequate market outlets dampens the enthusiasm of rural women who need help in terms of product design, consumer preference, latest product styles and designs. Irregular supply of raw material was one of the main constraints faced by rural women in income generating activities (Vyas, 1991). Kumar et.al. (1992) reported that initially under the DWCRA programme, the concentration was on starting of activities like dari weaving, hosiery, knitting, soap making, chalk, embroidery etc Training of women groups and production was started with the invitation of productions the groups were faced with the problem of marketing of there products and getting a reasonable return to them. Local sales in villages were few and villagers had little knowledge of competitive markets of nearby cities. Balakrishnainetal. (1992) studied the participation and contribution of women in weaving industry of ELURU, Andra Pradesh. The study found that the women were as productive as man but generally paid less for performing the same task. Verma (1992) also reported that the level of total drudgery suffered by women was higher than men in wheat & paddy crops. Inter-gender ranking of some of the operations was different in these zones. For example, weeding and carrying load, which were predominantly performed by females were ranked higher in the drudgery scale as compared to their counterparts. Similarly, in case of pudding, a male dominated activity, the rank given by male gender was higher in comparison to female gender. Thus, it is evident from the results that the activity actually performed by the individual men or women perceived higher in drudgery by that individuals as compared to his /her counterpart. Bandaria&Jayachandra (1993) found that 64 percent of the rural women have failed in marketing their products, About 31 percent have faced problems in the area of finance, raw materials, labour and technological factors Jhamtani (1995) in her study on transfer of technology to farm women stated that the research and extension system in agriculture too has been largely men oriented. Most agricultural development are planned, even today, by men for men Almost negligible effort has been made to develop the potential of farmwomen. All agricultural services are aimed at men, having a definite male bias. Women are mostly by— passed in these development efforts. The study further indicated that women are not given the status of producer. Despite their contribution in agricultural production they face severe handicaps. They are the largest group of landless labourers. In case of family breakup through death of husband or divorce, they are left with little or no security. They rarely hold title of the landed properly and thus have no access to development resources like credit and technology. Sharma. R. (1997) concluded that majority of respondents perceived lack of proper

linkage (43.33%) followed by lack of space (26.66%). The other constraints perceived were marketing problem (23.22%) and non availability of raw material (3.33%).

Singh, B et al. (2005) reveals that chickpea is facing a serious threat due to major constraints like technological, infrastructure, socio economic and agro ecological. Low yield at farmer field, non-availability of improved seeds and bio fertilizers, high cost of improved seeds, plant protection measures and unawareness about package of practices were the technological constraints. Low price of chickpea farm produce, lack of Government price support, technical guidance and encouragement by the extension personnel were the perceived infrastructural constraints. Insect pest and disease, problems of wild animals, low—economic status of farmers and small size of holdings etc. were the major agro ecological and socio economic constraints as perceived by the chickpea grower. Farmers gave relevant suggestions that will form of two sets:

1. Those suggestions that form into a long—term strategy over a long period,
2. The suggestions that need to be addressed immediately and that form into a short term seasonal campaign.

Meena, V. K. and Bangarva, G. S. (2005) reported that very low adoption was found in the practices of farm protection measures and application of growth regulators due to the reason that farmers didn't have good knowledge about suitable growth regulators for guava. There was lack of proper technical guidance and no provision of subsidy on pesticides and growth hormones. Ramesha (2000) concluded that women labour work has been making a noteworthy impact in all sector of business and trade. Women and their services are not aptly used across the world; even though a huge number of women set up their business they are still facing many problems in society. They have to put up more exertions to prove their efficiency. Women part in domesticated animals' generation is differed relying on method of creature raising and biological system. There are various requirements for women in domesticated animals division, for example, absence of credit offices, deficient innovation exhibition, insufficient learning of ranchers about domesticated animals consideration and administration, absence of periodical preparing, lack of publicity and high worth of innovation. Women strengthening in domesticated animals is a worldwide point of view, women clears more share of animals business than men. Inevitably, in the creating nation this offer is on a great deal more higher side. When all is said in done women required in animals are poor in basic leadership. Different studies Fabiyi, Danladi and Mahmood, (2007), FAO (2008), Onguono (2009), Karki (2009) have demonstrated that generally women have utilized agribusiness as one of the development goals to address destitution and enhance livings furthermore to keep up the soundness and manageability of their families. Women, particularly in Africa, have assumed a critical part in the manageable improvement and financial advancement of their groups and nations.

Kehler (2001) contends that country women have verifiably assumed a significant part in horticulture as sustenance makers. They constitute more than half of the horticultural work. Therefore, provincial women ought to be required in on-going improvement activities which will enhance their lives. UNDP (2006) concluded that amid watering system of harvests, assaults by the burglars was one of the much of the time confronted issues by the women while occupied with emptying water out of the Yatta watering system venture of Machakos District, Kenya. As a result of serious dry seasons there was an intense water lack in the region. Most of the agriculturists did not have adequate water for yield watering system. The administration sorted out a group administration setup, containing different client gatherings and water administration bodies. It was likewise reported by subjects of an IDRC review that 85 percent of the women and kids while bringing consumable water were badgering by reprobate guys. They inundating their yields unlawfully occupied trench water to their fields. They won't include in such practice in the nearness of other male agriculturists working in the close by fields, clearly out of wild response. They would just enjoy this kind of movement when women were available in the adjacent fields. The female agriculturists expressed that such viciousness genuinely traded off their cultivating exercises.

Hassan (2008) led a study in Muzaffargarh and reported that both a couple respondents were effectively taken part in every one of the exercises identified with yield generation aside from field planning by tractor, compost application, whipping of wheat and pressing of natural products where investment of spouse respondents was zero, where as in contrast the male commitment was zero in cotton picking. Nosheen et al. (2008) set out a study in the Chakwal District about investigating the gender involvement in rural decision making. They reported that larger part of the women (60.1 percent) were occupied with domesticated animals administration exercises, while 58.5, 38.5, 28.0 and 26.5 percent were included in harvesting, creature generation, creature insurance and poultry farming separately.

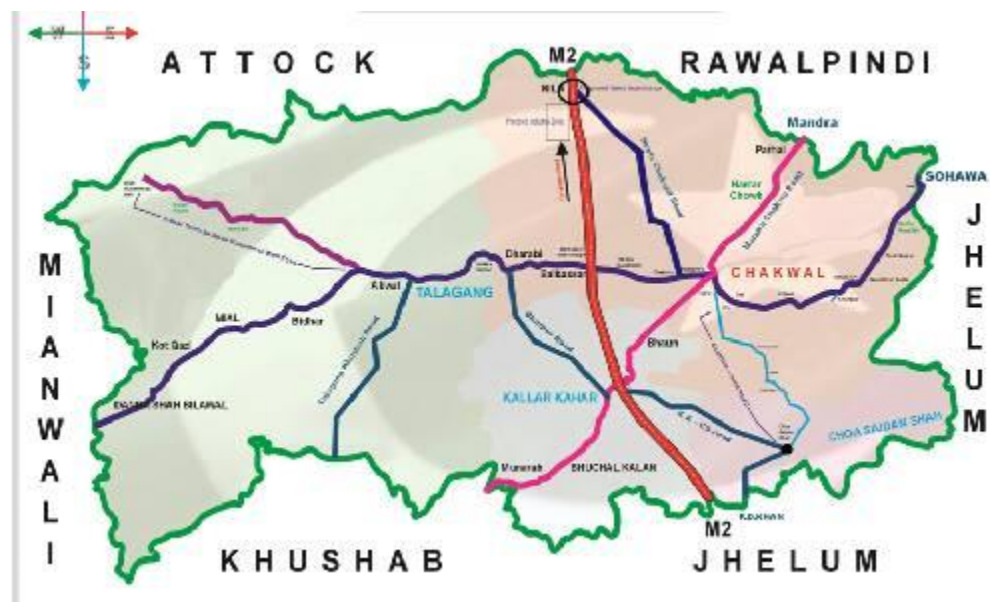
Research Methodology

The word research started from the old French word "researcher" that intended to look once more. Practically speaking, the term alludes to the precise methodology towards mentally replying questions identified with the understandable universe. Social exploration is worried with investigating, portraying and clarifying social marvels including human conduct (Sufian,1998).

As indicated by Nachmaise and Nachmaise (1992) "the experimental strategy is an arrangement of express guidelines and strategies whereupon exploration is based and against which the cases for learning are assessed". With respect to approach it is a rule exemplifying those standards, arrangements and systems, which decide the extent of study, procedures to gather information furthermore, its investigation to build up relationship between variables of the study. It likewise gives a code book for future scientists to assess any study and confirm its outcomes.

Locale of the Study

Chakwal District was selected as our study locale. The district Chakwal is situated in Pothohar Plateau of Punjab, Pakistan.



It is arranged in the north of the Punjab territory, Chakwal district is surrounded by Jhelum to its east, Rawalpindi to its north east, Attock to its north west, Mianwali to its west and Khushab to its south.

Administrative Divisions

The district of Chakwal, which covers an area of 6,524 km², is subdivided into five tehsils. These tehsils were formerly part of neighbouring districts (Government of Pakistan. 2000):

- Chakwal Tehsil was annexed from Jhelum District and made part of newly formed Chakwal District.
- Talagang Tehsil was annexed from Attock District and was made second sub-division of Chakwal District.
- Choa Saidan Shah was carved out of sub-division Pind Dadan Khan of Jhelum District and was amalgamated with sub-division Chakwal. Choa Saidan Shah was upgraded to the level of a sub-division in 1993.

The district is administratively subdivided into five tehsils and 68 union councils.

Name of Tehsil	No. of Union Councils	No. of Villages
Chakwal	30	207
Kallar Kahar	8	72
Choa Saidan Shah	7	47
Talagang	17	76
Lawa	6	18
Total	68	420

Tehsils & Unions in the District of Chakwal Archived 24 January 2008 at the [Wayback Machine](#).. Nrb.gov.pk. Retrieved on 21 April 2012.

As demonstrated by the 2007 census report, Chakwal has 74% literacy rate, which is equal to Lahore and at 6th among all districts of Pakistan. 'Pehlwan Revary' is known all over the country and abroad. Chakwal is noted for the production of international standard oranges, wheat, barley, sugarcane, and many other fruits and vegetables. According to the 1998 census report, Chakwal has a urban population of 12.81%; the remaining is rural population. That makes Chakwal, the district with largest rural population in Punjab, Pakistan.

Population of the district and tehsils with rural/urban residence (Government of Pakistan. 2000):

Area	Both Sexes	Male	Female	% of Male	% of Female
Chakwal District	1083725	518249	565476	48%	52%
Rural	952033	452479	499554		
Urban	131692	65770	65922	48%	52%
				50%	50%
Chakwal Tehsil	598048	286266	311782	48%	52%
Rural	517540	246102	271 438		
Urban	80508	40164	40344	48%	52%
				50%	50%
Choa Saidan Shah Tehsil	105256	51740	53516	49%	51%
Rural	91838	44952	46886	50%	51%
Urban	13418	6788	6630		
				51%	49%
Tala Gang Tehsil	380421	180243	200178	47%	52%
Rural	342655	161425	181230	47%	52%
Urban	37766	18818	18948		
				49%	50%

As the table showed that women are more than men. In all three tehsils , especially in the rural area of Chakwal district , women are almost 52% of the total population of the area. So, it would be interesting to find their role in rural development.

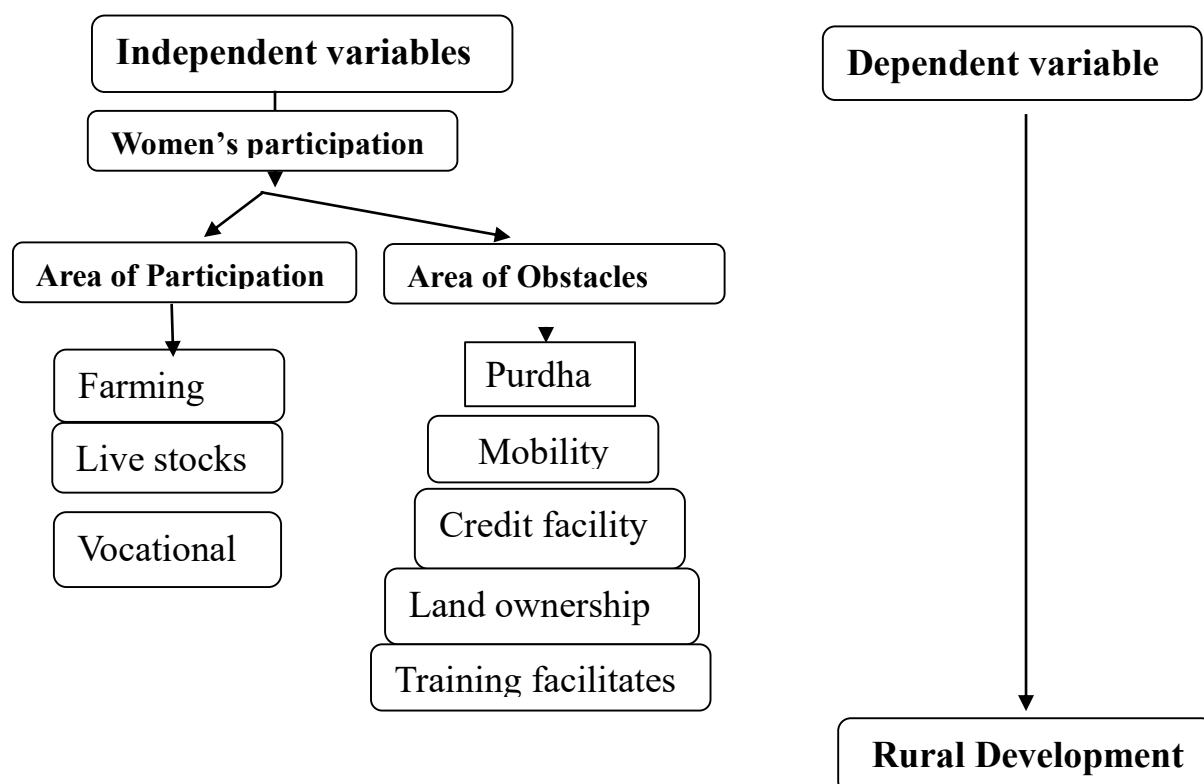
Theoretical Framework

This study is influenced by a combination of the most outstanding and widely used theoretical frameworks which regulate the work of academia in feminist/gender and development studies as well as policy makers; namely Women in Development (WID) as already used by (Kamaldeen, 2005) in his study. The theory of Women in development (WID) which sees women essentially in isolation and seek to integrate them into development efforts through such measures as increasing their access to credit, land and employment (Rethberger, 1986) provides a means for exploring the role of Ghana's two main political parties and the NGOs are playing in improving the subordinate status of women in Ghana. This approach is based on acceptance of existing social structures and traditional development objectives, which the advocates of the framework believe that such objectives would be better met if women were brought fully into the process of the development. WID facilitates women's access to development and calls for efficient and accurate measurement of women's life experiences and for improvement in women's access to education, vocational training and better employment. Its goal is to see effective and efficient development that include women, and this can be achieved by integrating women into the existing development processes and structures. WID is also preoccupied with only women subordination role ignoring the importance of global inequality on third world women as well as the importance of race and class in women life (Rethberger, 1986).

Conceptual Framework

Conceptualization means to plan, to design, to imagine, to conceive and to envision. It considered that conceptualization is a dry and difficult intellectual exercise that pulls people into analytical thinking but according to (Sedgeman, 1983): Conceptualization is the application of certain scientific terminologies with a view to clearly communicate the intended outcome of the study. The need for the conceptualization and defining the general concept with specific and purified component is important. Conceptualization is the application of certain scientific terminologies with a view to clearly communicate the intended outcome of the study. The need for the conceptualization and defining the general concept with specific and purified component is important. In the designed conceptual framework, relationships can be explained by conceptual model. For this reason, there is one dependent variable Rural Development (RD) and one independent variable Women Participation (WP). The proposed model recommends that women's participation may be affected by area of participation and area of obstacles/hindrances and their sub components.

Fig 3.1



Now I will conceptualize the model in detail.

Women

The term woman (irregular plural: women) is used to indicate biological sex distinctions, cultural gender role distinctions, or both (Wikimedia,2005). Women constitute about half of the total population of the country. Apart from the household activities, they are contributing substantially to the national economy. The policies and programs of the Government, NGOs, and other institutions do not sufficiently address the need for women's empowerment (ADB, 2001).

Participation

Participation is a development approach, which recognizes the need to involve disadvantaged segments of the population in the design and implementation of policies concerning their wellbeing. The strengthening of women's participation in all spheres of life has become a major issue in the development discourse. Socio-economic development cannot be fully achieved without the active participation of women at the decision making level in society. Various scholars define 'Participation' in various ways.

Norman Uphoff (cited in Khan,1993) identified four main kinds of participation, which are distinct but interrelated. They are as follows:

- Participation in decision making in identifying problems, formulating alternative planning activities, allocating resources etc;
- Participation in implementation in carrying out activities, managing and operating programs;
- Participation in economic, social, political or other benefits individually or collectively; and
- Participation in evaluation of the activity and its outcomes for feedback purposes.

According to Mishra (1984), " participation means collective and continuous efforts by the people themselves in setting goals, pooling resources together and taking actions which aims at improving their living conditions". S. Rahman has stated that all forms of actions through which citizens take part in the operation of administration may be termed as 'participation'. Here, 'taking part' refers to any level from macro to micro region or it may be of any type e.g. advisory or in decision-making or in implementation etc. Participation has both a narrow and wider connotation. In a narrow sense participation means some specific action by which the citizen participates for a limited purpose. And in a wider sense participation refers to the role of members of the general public as distinguished from that of appointed officials, including civil servants, in influencing the activities of government or in providing directly for community needs (Rahman, 1991).

Rural Development

Rural development in general is used to denote the actions and initiatives taken to improve the standard of living in non-urban neighborhoods, countryside, and remote villages. These communities can be exemplified with a low ratio of inhabitants to open space. Agricultural activities may be prominent in this case whereas economic activities would relate to the primary sector, production of foodstuffs and raw materials.

Age

Age is an important factor in social study. The whole duration of a being, whether animal, vegetables, or other kind; lifetime. That part of a duration of a being or a thing which is between its beginning and any given time; as, what is the present age of a man, or of the earth. (Akhter, 2009). It is defined as the number of years completed since the birth of the respondent. For the purpose of analysis, age of respondents has been categorized as:

Question

What is the age of respondents?

Up to 25

26-30

31-35

36+

Education

Education is future-oriented it is about development and growth even when we are studying the past. Thus, as educators, the aspect of thinking we tend to focus upon is learning. It involves activities that are intended to stimulate thinking, to foster.(Tony and Smith, 2009).

These things mark out education:

- i. A concern with environment
- ii. The intention to foster learning and
- iii. Certain values

In the present study education has been recognized as the total number of years of schooling completed by the respondents in educational institution. Education of respondents was taken as one of the indicators of families, socio-economic factors. The educational categories were as follow:

- a) Illiterate
- b) Primary
- c) Middle

Caste

Systems of occupation, endogamy, social culture, social class, and political power, the assignment of individuals to places in the social hierarchy is often now associated with the word “caste”, it was used by the portuguese to describe inherited class status in their own European society. (David, 2001)

In the present study the caste was categorized into:

- i. Rajpoot
- ii. Jutt
- iii. Kahut
- iv. Kamial
- v. Others

Farming

“Farming” or “agriculture” shall include farming in all of its branches and the cultivation and tillage of the soil, dairying, the production, cultivation, growing and harvesting of any agricultural, aquacultural, floricultural or horticultural commodities, the growing and harvesting of forest products upon forest land, the raising of livestock including horses, the keeping of horses as a commercial enterprise, the keeping and raising of poultry, swine, cattle and other domesticated animals used for food purposes, bees, fur-bearing animals, and any forestry or lumbering operations, performed by a farmer, who is hereby defined as one engaged in agriculture or farming as herein defined, or on a farm as an incident to or in conjunction with such farming operations, including preparations for market, delivery to storage or to market or to carriers for transportation to market. (Sec. 1a, Chapter 128, M.G.L. Retrieved September 2, 2010 from <http://www.mass.gov/legis/mgl/128-1a.htm>).

Vocational Activities

It is relating to an occupation or employment. This term is often used in conjunction with work that requires a specialized skill, training, or knowledge set, such as auto mechanics, stitching, sewing, embroidery, knitting, hand fans, pottery and silma sitara.

Sampling and Sample Procedure

It was impossible to collect data from the respondents in the whole of district Chakwal therefore a multistage sampling was used to select three Tehsils while looking to the ratio of female participation in rural development. Furthermore, list of villages in these three tehsils were obtained and one each village was selected in every Tehsil .These three villages names Thoha Bahadur, Nikkah Kahut, and Kalar Kahar. Proportionate sampling was used to calculate the exact sample size in these three villages. A total of 360 respondents were selected in the targeted villages and data was collected from them through interview schedule.

Tool and Procedure of Data Collection**Questionnaire**

Questionnaire is found to be more suitable tool for collecting of data, and studying the women participation in rural development. The targeted population was comprised on women. A self administered questionnaire was used as tool of data collection. All the respondents were directly

visited on the field and interviews were conducted with them. This procedure has helped us a lot in observing the ground realities of social and cultural barriers in the way of women participation in rural development. The filled questionnaires were properly arranged and kept in separate files along with few personal observations.

Field Experience

For conducting any social research some difficulties are often faced by each researcher at the time of data collection as social research study the human beings and human behaviors. Human beings are master of their will they may or may not respond in a desired manner. The field experience during data collection was very interesting. There were many difficulties in data collection. In many situations it was very difficult to get accurate responses from the respondents. The main difficulty experienced was the respondents were very busy in their work and they have no time for the research and they did not know the purpose and objectives of social research. Therefore, much of time was consumed in explaining the objectives of the study to the respondents. Mostly the respondents were illiterate and they also did not want to tell exact age and income. Majority of them were not satisfied with their income. The researcher found that the respondents faced many social and economic difficulties. But the researcher tried her best to get accurate data.

Pre-Testing

Before collecting the actual data, in order to check the workability, of the interviewing schedule, pre-testing was necessary in the same universe. Thirty interviews were conducted to pre-test the schedule. During the interview, some questions did not work, hence detected or either modified. Necessary modification and changes were made in order to have required information.

Statistical Analysis

After the collection of data, the data were analyzed to drive results. The data was collected statistically analyzed by using computer application, software statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). Frequency distribution & percentages were adopted for demographic variables. Furthermore mean and standard deviation were used to find the association among variables. Data analyze the different perceptions of respondents regarding women in development.

Percentage

Percentages of various categories of data were used in the present study, in order to bring the data in to comparable form.

The percentage was computed by using the following formulas:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

Where

P=Percentage

F=Frequency

N=Total number of frequency

Mean

In discrete series, Arithmetic Mean by direct method can be calculated by multiplying the values of the variables by their respective frequencies. The products obtained are added and this total is divided by number of items or observations. The formula is

$$X = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$$

Where X is Arithmetic Mean f is frequency X is variable.

Steps

1. Multiply each value of the variable by its respective frequency i.e. fx.
2. Obtain the sum of the product of f.x i.e. $\sum fx$.
3. Divide the fx by total number of observations N, Where

$$N = \sum f$$

Data Analysis

This section deals with the statistical analysis and presentation of the primary data. Data was analyzed and presented in the table. Firstly, demographic information of the study participants has been tabulated in frequency and percentages which is followed by descriptive statistics. Mean and standard deviation test was run in order to present the overall trends of the responses of the respondents.

Age Group of Respondents

Table 4.1

Age group of the respondent		
Age group	Frequency	Percent
20-30	20	5.5
31-40	60	16.7
41-50	166	46.1
51-60	114	31.7
Total	360	100

The first attribute (Table 4.1) considered was age of the respondents. The mean age of husbands was about 47 years and their wives were almost 6 years younger than their husbands and the difference was statistically highly significant. Half of the respondent husbands were more than 40 years old, while the proportion of housewives in this age group was more than 40 percent. A notable proportion of husbands (32.5 %) and housewives (29 %) were in a relative young age group (31 to 40 years). These results confirmed the rationale that with the increase in age the individual become mentally mature and takes wise decisions (Khan, 1991; Siddique.

et al., 2003; Haq et al., 2008), but Salami et al. (2002) contradicted that after spending their youthful and active periods for farming and procreation, women become physically weak.

Marital Status

Table 4.2

Marital Status		
	Frequency	Percent
Married	340	94.4
Unmarried	12	3.4
Widow	5	1.4
Divorce	3	0.8
Total	360	100

Table 4.2 shows about the marital status of the respondents. Out of the total 360 respondents, majority of the respondents 340 being (94.4%) were married while the rest of the respondents were comprised of unmarried (3.4%) and widow were (1.4%) while(0.8%) were divorced.

Education Level

Table 4.3

Education level of Respondents		
Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	188	49.0
Primary	137	35.7
Middle	22	5.5
Matric	13	1.6
Total	360	100

Education is also an important socio economic variable. More educated people have more knowledge about the farming, live stock care and vocational activities. Table 3 shows that (49.0%) of the respondents were illiterate and 60.0 percent of the respondents were literate, from which(35.7%) had up to primary level of education and (8.4%) had middle level of education.(1.6%) respondents belong to group of matric.

Monthly Income Level

Table 4.4

Monthly income level		
Monthly Income	Frequency	Percent
10000	36	9.4
15000	161	41.9
20000	157	40.9
21000	6	1.6
Total	360	93.8

Table 4 reveals monthly income of the respondents.(9.4%) respondents belong to group of monthly income 10000 Rs. (41.9%) respondents belong to monthly income 15000 Rs.(40.9%) respondents belong to the group of monthly income 20000 Rs. (1.6%) respondents belong to the group of monthly income of 21000 Rs.

Descriptive Statistics

Table 4.5

Rponse Items	N	Mean	Std. Dev
Improve their economic status?	360	4.56	2.720
Activities are free from existed norms?	360	4.45	0.498
Veil is obstacle	360	1.53	0.500
Mobility is free	360	4.42	0.495
Transportation is a hurdle	360	1.49	0.506
Women are free to meet and facing market	360	4.44	0.519

Majority of the respondent had the view that farming improve the economic status (M= 4.56) (Sd=2.720) of women. Doing farming activities they can fulfill their basic needs .they have their own products like wheat barley pulses vegetables. Majority of the respondent had the view that Activities are free from existed norms (M=4.45)(Sd=0.498). Women were of the view that activities of farming, women are indulge are total free from norms .they can easily perform their agricultural activity. Majority of the women were strongly agreed that farming activities are free from existed norms. Majority of the respondent had the view that veil is obstacle (M= 1.53)(Sd=0.500) of women. Women were disagree from this point that veil is obstacle. Majority of the respondent had the view that mobility is free (M= 4.42) (Sd=0.495) of women. Women were strongly agreed that women can move easily from their village to anywhere else. Mobility is not a problem. Majority of the respondent had the view that Transportation is a hurdle (M= 1.49)(Sd=0.506) of women. Majority of women were disagreeing that transportation is hurdle. Women can move easily .transportation is not a hurdle or issue. Majority of the respondent had the view that Women are free to meet and facing market (M= 4.44)(Sd=0.519).women can go easily to market and can get related things.

Table 4.6

Response Items	N	Mean	Std. Dev
Is livestock is a door step	360	4.47	2.756
Type of live stock you keeping?	360	1.58	0.563
Activities related to livestock?	360	1.72	0.997
Are you allowed that you sell the products	360	4.44	0.524
Constraints facing in keeping livestock?	360	3.24	1.474
Introducing of modern technology ensure the participation of women?	360	4.37	0.597

Majority of the respondent had the view that livestock is at door step (M= 4.47)(Sd=2.756) of women. Women were strongly agree that livestock is doorstep for women to enhance their income. Through livestock they can improve their income and fulfill their basic needs.

Majority of the respondent had the view that type of live stock keeping (M= 1.58)(St=0.563) of women. Women having live stock like buffaloes, cow sheep goat other. Women keep these kinds of animals.

Majority of the respondent had the view that activities related to live stock (M= 1.72)(Sd=0.997) of women. Women perform activities related to live stock i.e fodder cutting, watering, food, and carrying, making dun cake.

Majority of the respondent had the view that Women are allowed to sell their products (M= 4.44)(Sd=524). Women were strongly agree that they can easily sell their products. They do not have any kind of problem.

Majority of the respondent had the view that Constraints women facing in keeping livestock (M=3.24)(Sd=1.474) .In keeping livestock they have issues like less veterinary hospitals around and they don't have big cattle farms.

Majority of the respondent had the view that Introducing of modern technology ensure the participation of women (M= 4.37)(Sd=0.597). Women were strongly agreed that modern technology can give them boost to make their crops healthier and can make a big difference to the quantity of the crops

Table 4.7

Response Items	N	Mean	Std.deviation
Training necessary for women in farming and livestock to enhance production.	360	4.30	0.774
Free in decision making	360	3.69	3.115
Society acknowledge the social status of the women	360	4.45	0.498
Women have more influence in decision making	360	3.38	1.199
Women have a significant role in rural development	360	4.43	0.496
Livestock production adds income	360	4.50	0.512
Women participation reduce the financial burden	360	4.53	0.500

Majority of the respondent had the view that Women in farming and livestock to enhance production (M= 4.30)(Sd=0.774), because when you increase the man power than obviously production will enhance. Majority of the respondent had the view that Women Are free in decision making (M= 3.69)(Sd=3.115). Although Pakistan is a male dominating society but in district Chakwal most of the women are free to make their own decision regarding farming, livestock and vocational activities. Majority of the respondent had the view that Society acknowledge the social status of the women (M= 4.45)(Sd=0.498). Normally in Pakistan male person doesn't like it but in Chakwal women can work side by side their male partners. Women were strongly agreed that society acknowledges the social status of women. Majority of the respondent had the view that Women have more influence in decision making (M= 3.38)(Sd=1.199).Majority of the respondent had the view that Women have a significant role in rural development (M= 4.43)(Sd=4.96). Women play vital role in the progress of any country. As we discussed earlier that women are stronger than men. And it is scientifically proven. Women were strongly agreed in the study that they have significant role in rural development. Majority of the respondent had the view that Livestock production adds income (M= 4.50)(Sd=0.512). women were strongly agreed that live stock production adds income quickly like from live stock they can make yogurt, milk, butter meat and eggs etc. Majority of the respondent had the view that Women participation reduce the financial burden (M= 4.53)(Sd=0.500) women were strongly agreed that they can really make the difference in income if they work side by side their partner and this will really helpful to add more income.

Table 4.8

Response Items	N	Mean	Std.dev
Time you give to vocational activities	360	2.19	.772
Vocational activities you are engaged	360	1.67	.622
Are there obstacles in such activities	360	4.10	.892
Availability of material is constrain in doing these activities	360	4.41	.570
Training are necessary for vocational activities	360	3.96	2.613
Get profit according to your work	360	2.29	1.176

Majority of the respondent had the view that Time you gave to vocational activities for women (M= 2.19)(Sd=0.772) most of the women gave more time to vocational activities and farming and live

stock activities and this sort of other activities. Majority of the respondent had the view that types of Vocational activities women are engaged in ($M= 1.67$)($Sd=0.662$) women of this rural area are indulge in sewing knitting and stitching and doing embroidery and handicraft stuff. Majority of the respondent had the view that there are obstacles in vocational activities for women ($M= 4.10$)(0.892). some of the women are agreed that they have some obstacles and issues and some of the women are totally disagreed with these issues. Majority of the respondent had the view that Availability of material is constrain in doing these activities ($M= 4.41$)($Sd=0.570$). Majority of the respondent had the view that Trainings are necessary for vocational activities for women ($M= 3.96$)($Sd=2.613$). Average of the women were strongly agreed that training and vocational activities are really very important because these activities will help them and manage their stuff and to sell their stuff in good prices. Majority of the respondent had the view that they Get profit according to their work ($M= 2.29$)($Sd=1.176$). some of the women said we are getting the reasonable profit where as some of them denies this.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Findings and Conclusion

This part manages the exchange and understanding of the information gathered furthermore highlights the fundamental discoveries identifying with the targets put forward for this study. Endeavours were made to underscore those discoveries, which were huge and noticeable. This part contains four areas. In the main area general attributes of the tested respondents have been clarified. Second area manages women interest in horticulture and domesticated animals activities. The observational results are illustrated in the third segment. Issues are examined in the fourth and last area.

Life Expectancy

The age expectancy in Pakistan for women was 67.3 years with men living average of 64 years in 2013. Individually Men had age expectancy of 62 years and women had a life expectancy of 62.6 years.

Age group of the respondents

10 percent respondents belong to age group of 20-30. 21percent respondents belong to the age group of 31 to 40.44% respondents belongs to the age group of 41 to 50. 25% respondents belong to the age group of 51 to 60.

Economic status of the respondents.

Majority of the respondent had the view that farming improve the economic status ($M= 4.56$) of women. Doing farming activities they can fulfil their basic needs .they have their own products like wheat barley pulses vegetables. Majority of the respondent had the view that Activities are free from existed norms ($M=4.45$).Women were of the view that activities of farming, women are indulge are total free from norms .they can easily perform their agricultural activity. Majority of the women were strongly agreed that farming activities are free from existed norms. Majority of the respondent had the view that veil is obstacle ($M= 1.53$) of women. Women were disagree from this point that veil is obstacle. Majority of the respondent had the view that mobility is free ($M= 4.42$) of women. Women were strongly agreed that women can move easily from their village to anywhere else. Mobility is not a problem. Majority of the respondent had the view that Transportation is a hurdle ($M= 1.49$) of women. Majority of women were disagreeing that transportation is hurdle. Women can move easily .transportation is not a hurdle or issue.

Majority of the respondent had the view that Women are free to meet and facing market ($M= 4.44$).women can go easily to market and can get related things.

Majority of the respondent had the view that livestock is at door step ($M= 4.47$) of women. Women were strongly agree that livestock is doorstep for women to enhance their income. Through livestock they can improve their income and fulfill their basic needs. Majority of the respondent had the view that type of live stock you keeping ($M= 1.58$) of women. Women having live stock like buffaloes, cow sheep goat other. Majority of the respondent had the view that activities related to live stock ($M= 1.72$) of women. Women perform activities related to live stock i.e fodder cutting, watering, food, and carrying, making dun cake. Majority of the respondent had the view that Women are allowed to sell their products ($M= 4.44$). Women were strongly agreed that they can easily sell their products. Majority of the respondent had the view that Constraints women facing in keeping livestock ($M=3.24$) .In keeping livestock they have issues like less veterinary hospitals around and they don't have big cattle farms Majority of the respondent had the view that Introducing of modern technology ensure the participation of women ($M= 4.37$). Women were strongly agreed that modern technology can give them boost to make their crops healthier and can make a big difference to the quantity of the crops. Majority of the respondent had the view that Women in farming and livestock to enhance production ($M= 4.30$) because when you increase the man power than obviously production will enhance

Majority of the respondent had the view that Women Are free in decision making ($M= 3.69$). Although Pakistan is a male dominating society but in district Chakwal most of the women are free to make their own decision regarding farming, livestock and vocational activities. Majority of the respondent had the view that Society acknowledge the social status of the women ($M= 4.45$). Normally in

Pakistan male person doesn't like it but in Chakwal women can work side by side their male partners. Women were strongly agreed that society acknowledges the social status of women. Majority of the respondent had the view that Women have more influence in decision making (M= 3.38). Majority of the respondent had the view that Women have a significant role in rural development (M= 4.43). Women play vital role in the progress of any country. As we discussed earlier that women are stronger than men. And it is scientifically proven. Women were strongly agreed in the study that they have significant role in rural development. Majority of the respondent had the view that Livestock production adds income (M= 4.50). Women were strongly agreed that live-stock production adds income quickly like from live-stock they can make yogurt, milk, butter meat and eggs etc. Majority of the respondent had the view that Women participation reduce the financial burden (M= 4.53) women were strongly agreed that they can really make the difference in income if they work side by side their partner and this will really helpful to add more income. Majority of the respondent had the view that Time you gave to vocational activities for women (M= 2.19) most of the women gave more time to vocational activities and farming and live-stock activities and this sort of other activities. Majority of the respondent had the view that types of Vocational activities women are engaged in (M= 1.67) women of this rural area are indulge in sewing knitting and stitching and doing embroidery and handicraft stuff. Majority of the respondent had the view that there are obstacles in vocational activities for women (M= 4.10). some of the women are agreed that they have some obstacles and issues and some of the women are totally disagreed with these issues. Majority of the respondent had the view that Availability of material is constrain in doing these activities (M= 4.41) Majority of the respondent had the view that Trainings are necessary for vocational activities for women (M= 3.96) Average of the women were strongly agreed that training and vocational activities are really very important because these activities will help them to manage their stuff and to sell their stuff in good prices. Majority of the respondent had the view that they Get profit according to their work (M= 2.29). some of the women said we are getting the reasonable profit where as some of them denies this.

Conclusion.

This research describes Women participation in rural development increased production and income generating activities. It was also concluded that illiteracy, lack of awareness, resources and technological complexity are limiting factors in rural development. They were restricted in the use of livestock due to time shortage, social customs, and limited resources. However government should provide small loans to purchase animals. Prices of livestock inputs should be controlled and arrange regular training programs for female and livestock extension field staff to bridge the information gap for livestock development. There ought to prepare offices in every single town. Women in District Chakwal are effectively required in cultivating domesticated animals and professional exercises. Principle rural exercises **performed** by women are land planning, plowing, sowing, manure application, weeding, Harvesting, Collection of reaped yields, Threshing, Transportation, stockpiling and Making packages and making dun cakes. The women cooperation in pre and post harvest agribusiness exercises is not that huge. The fundamental reason watched for the low investment of women is social one. They are intensely required in domesticated animals. Fundamental domesticated animals exercises performed by women are Feeding, Watering, Milking, Yogurt readiness, Churning, Cleaning sheds, Dung accumulation, Cleaning creatures, Making Dung cakes, Chick Feeding, Building sheds, Cutting green feed, Collection of eggs, Bringing grub and showcasing exercises identified with livestock. The indication of the time of respondents and occupancy status are sure while pay of family unit, instructive level and number of grown-up male has adversely connection with women interest. It is suggested that Govt and NGO's might dispatch projects, for example, grown-up instruction keeping in mind the end goal to empower this substantial group to peruse and comprehend the important distributed and show information's. More deterrents endeavours are expected to urge women and to raise women' Knowledge of proficient administration practices and usage of cultivating exercises domesticated animals and professional exercises. Women associations ought to be urged to streamline showcasing exercises and spare promoting cost. For the most part the women can't get any prize for their work; in this way, arrangement ought to be contrived in this issue. Trainings and professional foundations ought to begin to encourage the women to transport their merchandise and help them to offer their products in sensible costs with the goal that they can support their pay so they can stand one next to the other their accomplices.

Recommendation

- In hate of the real commitment of country women in farming segment, they are constantly pushed back by the approach creators. Tragically, because of patriarchal arrangement of our general public, women are always bounded in the four dividers of their homes. They have no to get to the farming expansion administrations.
- Their part in farming area has frequently been thought little of or more awful, disregarded by the administration powers.

- They ought to be furnished with most recent learning in regards to domesticated animals administration and consideration which is deficient in rustic women. In the light of the results of the present research, it is suggested that a national commission is to be set up to identify their contribution at local national and international forums.
- Farm women must be roused to obtain more exploratory learning for expanding the animal creation through different procedures.
- A women augmentation wing ought to be set up at local level to prepared and provide services to rustic women. Women preparing focuses ought to be set up at nationwide level whose obligation to direct preparing for provincial female on various agrarian exercises to improve their insight and expertise?
- Access of provincial women to new innovation and data ought to be guaranteed so they might have the capacity to work shoulder to bear with their male partners for social and financial exercises at family unit level as well as at national level.
- Extension system should be strengthened and female extension workers be hired for persuasion of rural women to engage them in development course of action.
- Government, NGOs and private vocational institutes should start awareness and training programs for women related to livestock and farming so that they may get acquaintance and latest information about livestock management activities.
- There should be vocational institutes in villages so that women can get trained to get the proper wages according to their work.
- Government should give attention to the vocational training centers in rural areas to aware the women to know their rights
- Credit ought to be given at government level to intrigued female who need to begin little business industry.
- Government ought to take activities to advance neighborhood crafted worker Chakwal is surely understood for its crafted works all through the nation. The general population area organizations need to disparage and advance this industry by giving sufficient trainings.
- Artisans like etchers and shoemaker ought to be advanced through holding displays and society celebrations.
- Ability improvement preparing projects ought to be orchestrated women concentrating on crafted works making and inside design so as to improve their income for quality life.
- Advancement of sound foundation can't be disregarded any longer. No advancement can be accomplished unless cleared streets, healing facilities and schools are fabricated. Access to clean drinking water sanitation and power is an absolute necessity.
- Government ought to likewise advance the part of women through instruction.
- Mindfulness among masses must be made with respect to the part of women in the group.

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