



Sociological Analysis of Women Participation in Agricultural Activities in District Rajanpur Punjab, Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

In developed countries where agriculture is the main source of income, women play an important role in agriculture. However, due to a variety of factors in these countries, especially the patriarchal based system of rural communities in the majority of the region, particularly in Pakistan, their contribution has remained secret. To learn more about these contributions, the current research was carried out in the Punjab district of Rajanpur in Pakistan to determine the extent of women's involvement in agriculture and the health issues that these women faced. A total of 230 female respondents were chosen from the village of Rakh Fazil Pur in the district of Rajan Pur using a purposive sampling technique. In depth interview technique was used to collect data. Females were involved in nearly all activities ($p < 0.05$), from domestic to field work, and they often had health issues. Women agricultural agent should be appointed to address rural women and to bridge the information gap between rural women and research. The role of rural women should be promoted through print and electronic media. Rural women also involved number of activities in livestock raising fodder cutting, chopping, feed livestock bathing and washing livestock milking cow and goats.

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1. Introduction

In Pakistan agriculture is base of economy, an important sub-sector in livestock also known as Pakistan's black gold. Its contribution to agricultural value added is 55.1% its contribution to GDP is 11.6% and its contribution to foreign exchange income is 13%. This sub-sector also provides raw materials for the industry, such as our country's leather, leather, wool, animal hair and bones. It is also a rich source of nutritious foods such as meat, milk and eggs, which can be used to make many other by-products. Pakistan is a developing country, with a wide and diverse rural areas and mainly agro-socio-economic setup. The sector of agriculture has been and will remain the backbone of its economy, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is contributes towards 23.3%. In the rural areas the majority of population is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture, which employs 48% of the country's labor force (Khan, Sajjad, Hameed, Khan, & Jan, 2012).

More than 70% of the rural population is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. It also contributes about 53% to foreign exchange earnings, provides raw material to industries and serve as market for industrial goods. The significance of agriculture thus cannot be ignored because it constitutes the foundation of growth and stability of the entire economy.

Women, along with their domestic responsibilities and social and cultural responsibilities, play an important role in direct and indirect agricultural activities. Agriculture is the backbone of developing economies and women play a key role in their broader agricultural socio-economic setup, but their participation varies from region to region (Khan et al., 2012).

Pakistan is a developing country and our rural women face lack of guidance about agriculture activities, lack of technological help and financial constraints. Rural women are not only involved in producing agricultural goods but also attached in livestock and poultry (Tara et al., 2017). Pakistan is also agriculture based as livelihoods of large proportion of rural people are mainly associated with this important economic activity (Mirza, Najam, Mehdi, & Ahmad, 2015). Agriculture sector and livestock is the backbone of the significantly contributes to the rural economy of developing countries (Awan, Akhtar, Khan, & Imran, 2021). In the rural areas both male and female involved in agricultural activities, but the rural females also addition their house responsibilities and also participate in livestock activities (Andaleeb, Khan, & Shah, 2017).

Agriculture and livestock provides work opportunities to women and makes them worthy by contributing in cash from the sale of dairy products such as ghee, yogurt, and butter in their households (Batool et al., 2014). In Pakistan rural women are playing an important role in agriculture production as well as dairy livestock management by rearing different types of livestock such as goats, sheep, cow and buffalo (Naz, Khan, Afsar, & Shah, 2018). Pakistani women in rural areas work with their families to support their livelihoods but there is little recognition or reward for their work. Rural women are busy in their domestic work and they have little opportunity for education. It is very difficult for them to gain independence or empowerment in Pakistan (Masood & Jamil, 2015).

Pakistani rural areas women's are actively involved in agriculture and livestock production. Rural women role is more important in small production system for enhancing their family's income and meeting their food needs (Andaleeb et al., 2017). The 50% of the world population of the women constitute more than their involvement in production and management activities related to the house hold economy and in country's economy at large had been underestimated and unrecognized. This is because the activities performed by whereas those by women are invisible and men are visible. The role of women in the cultural context of Pakistan, sociologically speaking has always been misconceived. Constraints faced by the Pakistani rural women's are deep rooted in cultural values, normative patterns and customs, most of which are without religious and ethical sanction. They never keep a record of their work (Khan et al., 2012).

The rural women perform numerous labor intensive jobs such as grass cutting, weeding, picking, cotton stick collections, and separation of seeds from fiber. This is also the duty of rural women's that they collect the woods, fetching water from the remote areas because a rural females are very responsible for keeping of livestock, farms activities and also connected other activities such as milking and preparation of ghee are also carried out by the women (Slathia, 2015). Rural women always busy from day break to sunset in different horticulture exercises pre-harvest, post-harvest and domesticated animals administration exercises. All through the world rustic or women are included widely in agrarian operations various exploration studies had demonstrated their support in different rural exercises having integral parts, sharing exercises identified with harvest generation, animals creation and administration, fish cultivating and timberland administration with their male partner. Nonetheless, in a few sections of the world their cooperation in horticultural exercises is higher than that of male persons (Javed, Sadaf, & Luqman, 2006).

Rural women productive in seed bed planning, working, sowing, manure application, grub cutting, weeding, intercultural operations, transplanting, husking, sifting, drying, putting away oats and grain, offering horticultural items and collecting of the considerable number of yields and picking leafy foods (Luqman, Malik, & Khan, 2006). Women assume an essential part in cultivating and in enhancing the personal satisfaction in country territories. Despite social, political and financial imperatives, ladies ranchers have demonstrated to a great degree clever and persevering in their endeavor to guarantee family unit nourishment security (Prakash, 2003). The 50% women constitute of the population of the World but they are

relegating to the background in every facet of life (Mnyawi & Kopoka, 2017). Always rural women play an important role in agricultural development activities as part of a social group, the national economy and the backbone of rural development. Rural women's involved 43% of the world's agricultural labor force, rising to 70% in some countries. Pakistan, like most of Asian countries, is depending upon agriculture and is having same problems like (Masood & Jamil, 2015; Shafiq, Gillani, & Shafiq, 2021).

In developing countries, gender inequality in agricultural activities may even lead to malnutrition (Malapit & Quisumbing, 2015). High gender differences in food insecurity among family farms members was also observed by Tibesigwa and Visser (2016). These issues can be mitigated by increasing women's education or land property rights (Palacios-Lopez, Christiaensen, & Kilic, 2017), although it is very hard to achieve due to the traditional men's domination (Meinzen-Dick, Quisumbing, Doss, & Theis, 2019) as women are less likely to hold land property rights and their holdings are substantially lower, compared to men (Lambrecht, Schuster, Asare Samwini, & Pelleriaux, 2018). Rao (2016) showed that women, compared to men, have significantly lower access to all agricultural production factors. This serves as a reason for abandoning the farming (Pattnaik, Lahiri-Dutt, Lockie, & Pritchard, 2018).

The objective of this study was to understand women's perception regarding participation in agriculture activities. The level of women's participation in agriculture related activities and explore women's income generating activities through agriculture.

2. Theoretical framework

Theoretical frameworks play a vital role in research, spelling out the constructs important in the research area, and the relationships between the constructs. An understanding of the theoretical constructs which underpin the research provides researchers with a framework, which enables them to understand when, how and why particular phenomena occur. A theoretical framework was developed from a comprehensive model of factors affecting women's health presented by Moss in her work "Gender Equity and Socioeconomic Inequality:

A Framework for the Patterning of Women's Health", in which she explicates how socioeconomic and gender inequality determinants affect women's health with a number of independent variables. The framework uses the background of historical, geographical, legal, and political models giving details of ways of men and women leading their lives, with certain cultural variables where norms seem to affect their behavior (Moss, 2002). Several situations, long-established values in the families become too inflexible in Pakistan. There is unfairness between genders as far as the marriages are concerned with a connection to economics of inequality (Siddiqui, Farah, & Malik, 2021).

The powerful have the dominance and with it they exercise their authority in various aspects of life of people e.g., in their lives, work and social relationships. They decide about people's needs and rights over their way of how they wish to spend it. Gender inequality harms the females' physical and mental health throughout the world. And despite the comparative advantageous situation of the males as they have more access to resources and services, it affects them too. To lessen the health inequities, action needs to be taken to improve the conditions where women can get their rights to health (Grown, Gupta, Kes, & millénaire, 2005).

2.1 Application in Research

When the all feminist movement emerge this approaches was discuss about the conference of the movement. The WID, WAD.GAD apply in this present research because in this research researcher highlight the women participation in the agriculture field and also discuss the how many problems facing by women in framing. Income is the consumption and saving opportunity gained by an entity within a specified time frame. In this way the researcher apply the theoretical frame work of this present research. The WID, WAD. GAD theory applied because the women participate in agriculture field and gain the earning and fulfill the basic necessities in the society which are required. Women help us in the framing in rural area.

Agriculture is the largest sector of economy in all over the world. Majority of the population especially in village areas is associated with it for their livelihood. Both male and female members are involved in agriculture activities, but female participation is more especially in third world countries like Pakistan where female contribution is much more than male. They are involved in crop production, harvesting, tending animals, processing and preparing food, working for wages in agricultural or other rural enterprises, collecting fuel and water, engaging in trading and marketing, caring for family members and maintaining their homes. But most of the activities are recognized as unpaid.

Despite of such large contribution they are facing a number of constraints and hurdles like no access to wages, no credit facilities, no access to bank loans, no technical skills and training. In spite of such hurdles their role is admiring in the development of their country. So the main thing that shows this study is that the researcher is in position to highlight the specific problems which are facing women in the agriculture field and. This theory tells us about the income growth of our country without women participation our income growth is not possible and our country cannot strong in the agriculture field. The all equally rights provide to women and protect the all rights of women. So when the people provide the all facilities to women and order to work in any field of life then the economically strong of the country in the world, while the wid wad gat theory tells us how we up the women in the society.

3. Methodology

3.1 Sampling

A sample of 230 females was selected by using simple random sampling technique from randomly selected households of village Rakh Fazilpur. The research was conducted in the village Rakh FazilPur District RajanPur in the Punjab province of Pakistan. The researcher interviewed the sampled female family members in face-to-face settings

3.2 Data Collection

In the present research triangulation method was used to collect empirical data from the rural women of the province of Punjab, Pakistan. The study was conducted in the rural areas District Rajanpur. Punjab is called the land of five rivers named Sutlej, Bias, Chenab, Ravi and Jhelum `as they flow through the plains of the province of Punjab and meet at a point called Punned. From there they run and drop into Indus River at Kot Mithan (Khalidi, 2011).

Pakistan has a tough male-controlled social structure and a large number of women are illiterate who are expected to attend to their households and live their lives in a joint family system. Though the country has shown some progress in social and economic development, but the picture of gender equality is not so bright. Regarding gender disparities, the country based on criteria: economy, education, health and politics, Pakistan is placed at 148 out of 149 countries, according to Global Gender Gap ranking (Iraqi & Faisal, 2019).

The Global Gender Gap Index gives the findings of nationwide surveys on gaps between the two genders on health-based standards regarding economic, political, and education situations and give country ranking to see a comparison in different regions of the world over a period of time (Hausmann, Tyson, & Zahidi, 2010). The technique of data collection which was used by the researcher was in-depth interview of the respondents in face to face setting. Quantitative designed was used because the investigators wanted to explore the ground realities through discussion in face to face setting. District Rajanpur was selected as the universe for investigation.

Rakh Fazilpur is situated in eastern side of Indus Highway, 4 kilometer to D. G. Khan road. Indus Highway is located on its west side, hazoori Wah (canal) is located in its east side. Government dairy research farm Fazilpur is on its north side while Fazilpur - Sikhaniwala road is on the south side of Rakh Fazilpur. Rakh fazilpur has five small villages and twelve hamlets (basti). Most of the land is owned by the Government of Punjab while a proportion of up to 40 percent is publicly owned. Local people also cultivate Government land under Punjab Government lease ordinance locally know as *patta*.

4. Statistical Analysis

4.1 Chi-Square

Chi-Square test was applied to examine relationship between independent and dependent variables and χ^2 were calculated by using the following formula:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}$$

Table 1: Chi-Square Tests (A)

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	31.299 ^a	3	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	44.255	3	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.446	1	0.020
N of Valid Cases	230		

1 cells (12.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.21.

Chi-Square Tests (B)

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	23.177 ^a	3	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	35.101	3	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	18.648	1	0.000
N of Valid Cases	230		

a. 3 cells (37.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.65.

Chi-Square Tests (C)

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	25.514 ^a	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	32.740	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.683	1	.101
N of Valid Cases	230		

a. 2 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.15.

5. Results

The representation of age of the respondents showed that the lowest 6.1% was noted for 1-15 years of age meanwhile the maximum 69.9% was noted for 31-45 years of age. Majority of the workers were Sunni sect having 45.3% and the minor were from Shia sect having 11.30%. 37.4% workers were illiterate and 10% were have a graduation degree. Maximum women 51.7% were married and minimum 11.7% were widow, similarly 60.0% women were have 4-6 children and minor 15.2% were children aged from 1-3 years old children. 74.3% women live in join family whereas 25.7% live as a single (nuclear) family and farming was the only (100%) income source for them. Most of the women husbands were missing and only 6.1% were in government job. 33% women were owner of their own land and 18.7% were tenant on the other hand 59.1% women were have cultivated land of 6-10 acres and 17.4% were have 11-15 acres as shown in Table 1.

The minimum 20.4% and 13.9% respondents were not participating in the fodder-cutting and sowing respectively while majority 79.6% and 86.1% respondents were participating in the fodder cutting and sowing. 46.5% respondents earned 1- 500 rupees per acre in the year while the majority 53.5 respondents were earned 501- 600 rupees per acre in the year. Regarding the use of money majority of women replied that they spend it on their children, bring cloth and household goods. 15.2% respondents were not participating in the harvesting while the majority 84.8% respondents were participating in the harvesting, on the other hand 24.8% respondents earned 1- 800 rupees per acre in the year and 18.3% respondents earned 901- 1000 rupees per acre in the year while the majority 57.0% respondents earned 801- 900 per acre in the year and women said that they that spent money for children, cloth and house activities. 22.6% respondents were not participating in the cotton picking while the majority 77.4% respondents were participating in the cotton picking. Minor women 23.9% earned 1-1300 rupees per acre in the year and majority 38.3% earned 1401- 1500 rupees per acre in the year. 14.3% respondents were not participating in the growing the vegetable while majority 85.7% respondents were participating in the growing the vegetable and 29.1% respondents earned 1-500 rupees in the month while the majority 70.9% respondent earned 501- 600 rupees in the month. 17.4% respondents were not participating in the rice cutting while the majority 82.6% respondents were participating in the rice cutting

and 40% respondents earned 1-500 rupees per acre while the majority 60% respondents earned 501- 600 rupees per acre as shown in Table 2.

Similarly 33% respondents were not paid from these activities while the majority 67% respondents were paid from these activities, meanwhile 4.8% respondents were undecided to encourage women for work and 46.1% respondents were agree to encourage women work for work. The majority 54.8 percent husband helped the respondents in the agriculture activities while sisters helped less 3%. 25.5% respondent lacked participation in the preparation and planting while the majority 74.5% respondent was participating in the preparation and planting. 8.3% respondent's daughter were not participating in the agriculture activities while the majority of 70% respondent's children were also participating in the agriculture activities. Majority 49.6% respondents were agree that home activities affected by the working in the fields and minor 25.2% were disagree. 29.6% husbands gave gifts to their wife while the majority 70.4% husbands gave cash to their wife as shown in Table 3.

8% respondents were not livestock in their houses while the majority 82.2% respondents were livestock in their houses and among them 80.4% have buffalos. Minimum 20% respondents sold the buffaloes in 120001-130000 rupees in the year while majority 30% respondents sold the buffaloes in 80001-100000 rupees in the year. Similarly 18.3% respondent were not cow in their houses while majority 81.7% respondents have cows in their houses on the other hand minimum 12.2% respondents had sold the cow for 1- 60000 rupees in the year and the majority 46.1% respondents sold the cows in 70001- 80000 rupees in the year. 13.5% respondents had not hens in their house, while majority the 86.5% respondents had hens in their house and 10.9% respondent sold the hens in 1-200 rupees while majority 40.9% respondents sold the 301- 400 rupees. 21.7% respondent were not goat in their house while majority 78.3% respondent had goat in their house and the minimum 7.4% respondent sold 1- 5000 rupees in the year while majority 45.2% respondents sold goat in 7001- 9000 rupees. 19.6% respondent source of income was from the livestock source while the majority 80.4% was from the livestock. 22.2% respondents were not make anything from handicraft while the majority 78.8% respondents were make the handicraft and 13.9% respondents earned 1-600 rupees in a month while the majority 86.1% respondents earned 601- 800 above rupees. The minimum 8.3% respondents bought herself new clothes while the majority 51.7% respondents gave the money their husbands as shown in Table 4.

No relation have been found between do you earn anything from handicraft and what do you from this earning money and the , do you think working women should be encourage to work and source of rising money from livestock and sources of income and are you paid for these activates. The cross tabulation between earnings from handicrafts and its usage, working women and source of rising money from livestock and source of income and paid activities are represented in Table 5, 6 and 7 respectively. The results chi-square=31.299 and its likelihood ratios=44.255 at $p < 0.05$ showed that the relationship between handicraft making and the money earning is strong. As the woman will be skillful so as the earning will be high. High earning leads to the education of her child and this shows that the skill of a woman contributing strongly towards development as shown in Table 8. There is significant relationship between works place and encouragement of work for woman. As the society is patriarchal in south Punjab and the decision making lies in the hands of male as indicated that the value of chi-square=23.177 and its likelihood ratios=35.101 at $p < 0.05$ as shown in Table 9.

5.1 Qualitative Analysis

Participation in agriculture activities leads to the engagement of women into activities which tend to low level of construction toward their child socialization.

"I wanted my child to be educated but due to non-proper care I am afraid that I will not accomplish my dream and due to this my child will be ruined. For a poor family child is tends to be an asset but what a poor person can do earn money or to socialize the child" (Allah Wasai).

Women participation in the agricultural activities over burden the home work it causes effects the proper care of children. Hard labor leads to the weakness and fever. Working in the

cold also affected the health of a female. All these activities lead to muscles pain which brings all other disease to affect her. Women household responsibilities effected the term of no proper caring of children. Investigator came across to the fact that women who are belong to the rural areas are engaged in handicraft making. Most of respondents are involved in the sewing, stitching, knitting handmade.

5.2 Ecofeminism theory

This study originally contributed to the "ecofeminism" theory by providing a conceptual framework for the environmental conservation looking at the mediating role of women empowerment, considering the background role of social factors among rural women (Abbaszadeh, 2018).

Salehi and Lotfi (2014) using a sociological analysis and ecofeminism on environmental attitudes revealed that women pay more attention to environmental issues than men. Concentrating on rural women further is a unique point of view of the study as the ecofeminism supports the relationship of women oppression with the degradation of nature (Chen, 2014).

6. Discussion

Aggarwal said that about 20% to 70% of rural women participate in agricultural production and post-harvest activities (Aggarwal, Sharma, & Sharma, 2013). Rural women, she said that apart from farming, agriculture did not engage in any agricultural production activities, because women did not actively participate in the decision-making of all other agricultural activities and family savings activities. Therefore, there is mechanism of women's role in agriculture and economic activities. Ram said that a rural woman is responsible for livestock management, and the woman also engages in other related activities such as milking, milk processing and ghee. Women spend an average of 3.5 hours a day engaged in animal husbandry activities, while men spend only 1.6 hours a day. Women account for 93% of the total employment in dairy production. The differences variation in participation patterns between regions can be attributed to the differences in planting, social and individual and overall development patterns in the region, and it is recommended that women are highly involved in women's participation in grain drying, storage and cleaning activities. Women participation in processing and marketing activities is very low (Amin, Ali, Ahmad, & Zafar, 2009).

Narmatha said that his study show that 68 percent of farm women had low level of annual income. He said that majority of rural women (65.5 percent) had no access to credit (Narmatha, Uma, Arun, & Geetha, 2009). Most of rural women agree on the need to provide agricultural extension services to rural women. The most majority of respondents prefer female extension works to guide them with the latest agricultural technologies (Jaim & Hossain, 2011; Javed et al., 2006). Women's wage work is considered a threat to the male ego and women's involvements in multiple family economic activities is rewarded for women's works. Women spend a lot of time fetching water, washing clothes, cooking and performing agricultural duties (Slathia, 2015). The majority of rural women are the main contributors to agriculture and related fields. Her work ranges from crop production, animal husbandry production to cottage industry from home and household maintenance activities to the transportation of water, fuel and feed. Rural women are concentrated in the second sector of the labor market. Their jobs are low-income, low-status, loose and lack potential upward mobility. Most of rural women in the urban sector work in low-paying jobs (Ahmad, Khan, Soharwardi, Shafiq, & Gillani, 2021; Malganve, 2014).

Majority of female workers (83.4%) were between 35-54 years old. Approximately 80% of female workers are married, while 12.5% are widows. More than 50% of workers have received elementary education. Only 19.2% of the labor force is illiterate. About 76.7% of female workers belong to nuclear families. Among female workers, 97.5% of women take agricultural labor as their main occupation. The majority of workers (97.5%) are temporary workers. The rest of them work in tillage machines and temporary workers. Most female workers participate in activities that do not require skills. Women workers joined trade unions and religious alliances (Meena et al., 2017). According to Pakistan's 1998 population census, there are 92.9 women out of every 100 men. In rural areas, this proportion ratio is slightly

higher, which is 93.7% and rural women play an important role in agricultural production, animal husbandry and cottage industries. These tasks are better than men. In the village, women participate in all activities related to crops Production, such as sowing, transplanting, weeding and harvesting, and post-harvest, t threshing, winnowing, drying, grinding, shelling and storage operations. Female In addition to normal housework, these tasks must be performed, and the following matters should be noted and children, the elderly and the disabled, fetch water and fuel, clean and maintain houses and some of them, especially in rural areas of Pakistan (Masood & Jamil, 2015). .

Rural women not only in Pakistan, but also in all developing countries, rural women are facing many constraints instead of working harder and harder. There are many kinds of these limiting factors, namely social, economic, gender bias, low education level, lack of access to prior opportunities and facilities. In addition to disturbing family responsibilities, they are also engaged in all agricultural work. They are also effective in the field of agricultural joints, but they are being rewarded based on their hard work and dedication (Arya & Kumar, 2019). Rural women are very knowledgeable about the behavior of each animal and its breeding procedures. Although most women are involved in shed cleaning and farm manure collection. Women also prepare cooking fuel (dung cakes) by mixing manure with tree branches and crop residues. Rural women also play an important role in agricultural development and related fields, including crop production, livestock production, post-harvest activities, and agricultural /social forestry (Bureau, 2009). Mondal said that rural women are exploited by landlords for their own good and enrichment. Women are treated as sub-servant or personal property (Mondal, 2013).

Both male and female are jointly responsible for making decisions on family matters, specific housing costs and other formalities. Rural women do not independently decide on any farm management activities, but participate in almost all decisions. However, women's suggestions have not been properly taken into account in decisions concerning the agricultural sector and important family matters. This is because most women are illiterate, and due to several cultural taboos, there is little time to learn about the latest framing and restricting activities. In addition, women should enhance their own abilities by enhancing their knowledge and skills (Nosheen, Ali, Anwar, & Ahmad, 2011).

7. Concluding Remarks

80.4% of respondents were involved in the livestock raising with buffaloes, cows, goats. Females perform a number of activities in livestock raising fodder cutting, chopping, feed livestock bathing and washing livestock milking cow and goats. Researcher were also investigate that working women in the fields faced problems like cough, fever, muscle pain and weakness. For rapid and sustainable development, it is time to realize the importance of women in agriculture and to reorganize them, which is lacking in their work and sacrifices. Education is a key issue in enhancing women's participation in agricultural development activities. Both Governments and agencies can development and formulate more appropriate and sustainable agricultural development policies and programs. There must be good cultural policies concerning women so that to enable women empowerment which may influence them. The aspect of male and female balance and the importance of women's Participation in agricultural activities are the main vehicles of development.

Govt. should promote the role of women in livestock through education. It is dire need of the time that awareness among masses must be created regarding the role of women in society. Govt. has already started gender reforms action plan but it is needed that effectiveness of this program must reach at rural level. For agriculture and livestock management, government should impart trainings to rural female through female extension agents with the collaboration of NGOs, and other rural development agencies. Educational level of rural females should be increased through adult and non-formal educational programs. Government, NGOs and private agencies should start awareness and training programs for women related to livestock so that they may get acquaintance and latest information about livestock management activities. There is lack of awareness and poor technical skills among farmers and therefore poor products resulting in poor income.

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