Comparison Between Working and Non-Working Women in Household Activities in Decision-Making Patterns

Saima Aftab, Assistant professor Department of Pakistan studies university of Poonch Rawlakot, Azad Kashmir, Pakistan
*Nighat Younas, Assistant professor Political Science University of Poonch Rawalakot, Azad Kashmir, Pakistan
Isbah Nisar, Lecturer, Sociology University of Poonch Rawalakot, Azad Kashmir, Pakistan

*Corresponding author’s email address: bilalahmadkhan678@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Purpose: The purpose of the study is to find out the women’s participation in household activities. It compares the decision-making patterns among working and non-working women and evaluates the challenges and hurdles faced by them in household economic activities.

Design/Methodology/Approach: We have used a purposive random sampling strategy. A total of 70 respondents from the Rawalakot AJK were purposefully chosen, including 35 working women and 35 unemployed women. The flexibility of the questions was maintained; if the respondent could not provide an accurate response, the question was rephrased. Based on the interview schedule and observation, responses were recorded. Results were presented as percentages and numbers after the data were tabulated. The schedule was split into three sections: The first section was to examine the respondents' personal histories. The second step was to understand how respondents made decisions regarding activities at home. The third section covered the challenges that both working and unemployed women faced.

Findings: The results revealed that the working and non-working women differentiate from each other by different variables. The result shows that non-working women are dependent on social rituals and family decisions. On the other side, working women are comparatively stronger than non-working women in taking their own decisions facing society.

Implications/Originality/Value: The conclusion is working women are stronger as compared to non-working or unemployed women. It shows that non-working women need more attention. She needs more opportunities to take decisions in daily household activities. The Family members must be supportive of household activities for the working women which may reduce the stress in their lives to some extent.

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Introduction
The position of women in any general public is a sign of its human growth. If you train a man, you train an individual; if you train a woman, you build a nation. The situation with ladies around the globe has of late turned into the focal point of public and worldwide concern. The battle for further developing ladies’ status started in the ninth hundred years with the announcement of the International Ladies Decade (1976-1985). Punam Kumari (1998) saw that ladies’ job was found noticeable in insignificant family issues as it were. In the greater part of the cases, ladies went about as initiators in figuring some significant family issues out however the official decision was by men. Patki and Nikhade (1999) saw that a couple assumes a significant part in an independent direction. It was seen that in talented and risk-bearing rehearses ladies’ independent direction was less. The country ladies partake in the decision-making of most of the creature farming practices and not in all practices.

Minaxi and Lopamudra (2000) showed that ladies are considered neither learned nor sufficiently capable to partake during the time spent direction. Significant choices about cultivating are principally taken by the male family head. The impact of ladies in a direction about branch issues was viewed as just steady. Cherian and Vats (2001) completed that a larger part of the ladies settled on joint choices with males in regards to the residence, ranch, and animal farming-related choices and found that ladies didn’t pursue free choices in regards to any of the actions.

Anita (2002) inferred that men had a lead over ladies in the field of cash-related navigation. However, there might be an expansion in ladies’ jobs in financial decision-making with an expansion in the degree of schooling, social interest, and broad communications investment. Devi and Rayalu (2003) uncovered that functioning ladies saw more significant levels of strengthening in every one of the perspectives connected with self-choice than non-working ladies. Hence the review showed that admittance to financial assets improves ladies strengthening status in the family.

Bala and Monga (2004) followed out that work as well as improving financial autonomy and word related status of ladies, opens her to new connections and circumstances in the realm of work and she creates the ability to champion herself and take choices in family matters and furthermore assists her with successfully partaking in decision making on every single homegrown front. Ladies took part in Bidi settling on occupation either take self-choices or have equivalent interest with other relatives as for choice in regards to family issues. Waman and Rahane (2005) As a general rule, the conventional family joint family includes dynamic powers purposeful in the place of the oldest male individuals like spouse or senior male relative. In the customary family framework, ladies are found customarily less associated with navigation at all degrees of ladies.

Presently a-days everybody discusses pressure. Not just high-strain leaders are its vital casualties yet it likewise incorporates workers, ghetto tenants, working ladies, non-working ladies, financial specialists, money managers, experts, and even kids. So the current review has been to do correlation in the dynamic example of working ladies and non-working ladies in-home exercises. Women Status in Pakistan has worked on Some What (higher education pace of 47% in 2011 - 12 and Lower joblessness pace of 1.18% in 2011 (ECOSoc, 2010 and GoP, 2013); in any case, ladies don't hold equivalent ability to settle on conclusions about their own lives, in their families, in the work Place and more extensive Political issues of the country.

The Position of women in Pakistan is discriminated in its gender due to the interconnection of gender with different factors of ignorance in Society. A large variety of rejection of women because of lopsided Socioeconomic turn of events and the effect of ancestral, Feudal and entrepreneurial Social arrangements on, not set in stone by the powers of Patriarchy across classes, religion, and the Rural, metropolitan division. In this study we have taken 70 respondents, 35 working and 35 Non-working women for the test
of statistical significance to be viable, a sample size is large enough to allow for comprising of sample statistics and population parameters. The random sampling method is used and evaluates the results of the variable of society for daily life that was implemented in both working and non-working women of this society. The sample takes from the area of Poonch Rawalakot, Azad Kashmir. The results clearly show that non-working women are more suppressed than working women. She has no right to decide for her life or daily activities even though her opinion has no value.

Tables and Figures
The data collected from respondents were scored and analyzed using suitable statistical methods. The statistical methods frequencies and percentage and t-test were used in the present Study.

| Age   | Working Frequency | Working Percentage | Non-working Frequency | Non-working Percentage | Total Frequency | Total Percentage |
|-------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 20-30 | 02               | 5.60%              | 01                    | 2.90%                  | 03              | 4.30%           |
| 30-40 | 21               | 60%                | 17                    | 48.60%                 | 38              | 54.30%          |
| 40-50 | 07               | 20%                | 11                    | 31.40%                 | 18              | 25.70%          |
| 50-60 | 05               | 14.40%             | 06                    | 17.10%                 | 11              | 15.70%          |
| Total | 35               | 100%               | 35                    | 100%                   | 70              | 100%            |

Interpretation
The above table shows the age categories of the respondents. Out of 35 working and 35 non-working women respondents, 2(5.60%) working women were belonging to 20-30 years age group category and 1(2.90%) non-working women were also belonging to this category. 21 (60%) working women were belonging to 30-40 years age group categories and 17(48.60%) non-working women were also belonging to these categories, 7 (20%) working women were belonging to 40-50 years age group and 11(31.40%) non-working women were also belonging to this categories while 5(14.40%) working women were belonging to 50-60 years age group and 06(17.10%) non-working women were belonging to 50-60 years age group categories.

Table 2: Education difference

| Education | Working Frequency | Working Percentage | Non-working Frequency | Non-working Percentage | Total Frequency | Total Percentage |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|           | Frequency        |                    | Frequency             |                        |                 |                 |

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Interpretation

The above table shows the education of the respondents. Out of 35 working and 35 non-working women respondents, 35(100%) working women were educated, and also 35(100%) non-working women have educated.

| Level of Education | Working Frequency | Percentage | Non-working Frequency | Percentage | Total Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| Primary            | Nill              | Nill       | 01                    | 2.90%      | 01              | 1.42%      |
| Middle             | Nill              | Nill       | Nill                  | Nill       | Nill            | Nill       |
| Matric             | Nill              | Nill       | 16                    | 45.71%     | 16              | 22.85%     |
| Intermediate       | Nill              | Nill       | 04                    | 11.42%     | 04              | 5.71%      |
| Graduation         | 35                | 100%       | 14                    | 40%        | 49              | 70%        |
| Total              | 35                | 100%       | 35                    | 100%       | 70              | 100%       |

Interpretation

The above table shows the level of education of respondents. Out of 35 workings and 35 non-working women Respondents 1(2.90%) non-working women were educated up to primary level and 0(0%) non-working women were educated up to primary level, 16(45.70%) non-working women were educated up to Matric level, 04(11.40%) non-working women were educated up to intermediate level while 35(100%) working women were educated up to graduation level and 14(40%) non-working women were educated up to graduation level.
Table 4: Family Size

| Family Size | Working | Non-working | Total |
|-------------|---------|-------------|-------|
|             | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| 3-5         | 17       | 48.60%     | 16       | 45.70%     | 33        | 47.10%     |
| 5-7         | 12       | 34.30%     | 14       | 40%        | 26        | 37.10%     |
| 7 above     | 06       | 17.10%     | 05       | 14.30%     | 11        | 15.80%     |
| Total       | 35       | 100%       | 35       | 100%       | 70        | 100%       |

**Interpretation**

The above table shows the family size of the respondents. Out of 35 working and 35 non-working women respondents, 17 (48.60%) working women and 16 (45.70%) non-working women’s family size is 3-5 member categories, 12 (34.30%) working and 14 (40%) non-working women family size is 5-7 members categories while 6 (16.10%) working and 5 (14.30%) non-working women family size is 7 above members categories.
Table 5: Type of family

| Type of family | Working |   | Non-working |   | Total |   |
|----------------|---------|---|-------------|---|------|---|
|                | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Nuclear        | 27       | 77.14%   | 30         | 85.70%     | 57       | 81.40%     |
| Joint          | 08       | 22.86%   | 05         | 14.30%     | 13       | 18.60%     |
| Total          | 35       | 100%     | 35         | 100%       | 70       | 100%       |

Interpretation

The above table shows the type of family Respondents. Out of 35 working and 35 non-working respondents, 27(77.14%) working and 30(85.70%) non-working were belonging to nuclear families while 8(22.86%) working and 5(14.30%) non-working women were belonging to joint families.

Table 6: Total Family Income

| Family Income | Working |   | Non-working |   | Total |   |
|---------------|---------|---|-------------|---|------|---|
|               | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| 10-30         | 02       | 5.70%   | 05         | 14.30%     | 07       | 10%         |
| 30-50         | 04       | 11.40%  | 10         | 28.60%     | 14       | 20%         |
| 50-70         | 11       | 31.40%  | 11         | 31.40%     | 22       | 31.40%      |
| 70-90         | 08       | 22.90%  | 08         | 22.90%     | 16       | 22.90%      |
| 90-1 lak      | 07       | 20%     | Nil        | Nil        | 07       | 10%         |
| 1 lak above   | 03       | 8.60%   | 01         | 2.90%      | 04       | 5.70%       |
| Total         | 35       | 100%    | 35         | 100%       | 70       | 100%        |

Interpretation

The above table shows the total family income of respondents. Out of 35 working and 35 non-working women respondents, 2(5.70%) working and 5(14.30%) non-working women’s total family income is 10-30 thousand, 4(11.40%) working and 10(28.60%) non-working women Total family income is 30-50 thousand, 11(31.40%) working and 11(31.40%) non-working women Total family income is 50-70 thousand, 8(22.90%) working and 8(22.90%) non-working women Total family income is 70-90 thousand7(20%) working women total family income is 90k-1lakh while 3(8.60%) working and 1(2.90%) non-working women Total family income is 1 lak above.

Women can decide on prepare meals
Table 7

| Respondents | Working | | | Non-working | | | Total | | |
|-------------|---------|---|---|-------------|---|---|-------|---|---|
|             | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |       |       |       |
| Regularly   | 32       | 91.40%      | 34        | 97.10%      | 66        | 94.30%     |       |       |       |
| Sometime    | 03       | 8.60%       | Nil       | Nil         | 03        | 4.30%      |       |       |       |
| Rarely      | Nil      | Nil         | Nil       | Nil         | Nil       | Nil        |       |       |       |
| Never       | Nil      | Nil         | 01        | 2.90%       | 01        | 1.40%      |       |       |       |
| Total       | 35       | 100%        | 35        | 100%        | 70        | 100%       |       |       |       |

Interpretation
The above table shows decisions about preparing meals for Respondents. Out of 35 workings and 35 non-working women respondents 32(91.40%) working and 34(97.10) non-working women decide to prepare meals regularly, 3(8.60%) working women decide to prepare meals sometime while 1(2.90%) non-working women decide about prepare meals never.

Table 8: Women can decide grocery shopping themselves.

| Respondents | Working | | | Non-working | | | Total | | |
|-------------|---------|---|---|-------------|---|---|-------|---|---|
|             | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |       |       |       |
| Regularly   | 13       | 37.10%      | 18        | 51.40%      | 31        | 44.30%     |       |       |       |
| Sometime    | 15       | 42.90%      | 11        | 31.40%      | 26        | 37.10%     |       |       |       |
| Rarely      | 03       | 8.60%       | 03        | 8.60%       | 06        | 8.60%      |       |       |       |
| Never       | 04       | 11.40%      | 03        | 8.60%       | 07        | 10%        |       |       |       |
| Total       | 35       | 100%        | 35        | 100%        | 70        | 100%       |       |       |       |
Interpretation

The above table shows that 13(37.10%) working and 18(51.40%) non-working women decide about grocery shopping regularly, 15(42.90%) working and 11(31.40%) non-working women decide about grocery shopping sometime, 3(8.60%) working and 3(8.60%) non-working women decide about grocery shopping Rarely while 4(11.40%) working and 3(8.60%) non-working women decide about grocery shopping never.

Table 9: Do you care for your children

| Respondents | Working | Non-working | Total |
|-------------|---------|-------------|-------|
|             | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Regularly   | 34 | 97.10% | 33 | 94.30% | 67 | 95.70% |
| Sometime    | 01 | 2.90% | 02 | 5.70% | 03 | 4.30% |
| Rarely      | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Never       | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Total       | 35 | 100% | 35 | 100% | 70 | 100% |

Interpretation

The above table shows the care of children for Respondents. Out of 35 working and 35 Non-working working Respondents 34(97.10%) working and 33(94.30%) non-working women care for children regularly, 01(2.90%) working and 2(5.70%) non-working women care for children sometimes.
**Table 10: Clean the house**

| Respondents | Working   | Non-working | Total    |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
|             | Frequency | Percentage  | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Regularly   | 31        | 88.60%      | 35        | 100%       | 66        | 94.30%     |
| Sometime    | 04        | 11.40%      | Nil       | Nil        | 04        | 5.70%      |
| Rarely      | Nil       | Nil         | Nil       | Nil        | Nil       | Nil        |
| Never       | Nil       | Nil         | Nil       | Nil        | Nil       | Nil        |
| Total       | 35        | 100%        | 35        | 100%       | 70        | 100%       |

**Interpretation**

The above table shows the clean the house for Respondents. Out of 35 working and 35 non-working women Respondents, 31(88.60%) working and 35(100%) non-working women clean the house regularly, and 4(11.40%) working women clean the house sometime.
Table 11: Do you decide about preparing meals?

| Respondents | Working | | Non-working | | Total |
|-------------|---------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|
|             | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Regularly   | 32       | 91.40%   | 34         | 97.10%   | 66       | 94.30%   |
| Sometime    | 03       | 8.60%    | Nil        | Nil      | 03       | 4.30%    |
| Rarely      | Nil      | Nil      | Nil        | Nil      | Nil      | Nil      |
| Never       | Nil      | Nil      | 01         | 2.90%    | 01       | 1.40%    |
| Total       | 35       | 100%     | 35         | 100%     | 70       | 100%     |

**Interpretation**
The above table shows the decision about preparing meals for Respondents. Out of 35 working and 35 non-working women respondents, 32 (91.40%) working and 34 (97.10%) non-working women decide to prepare meals regularly, 3 (8.60%) working women decide to prepare meals sometime while 1 (2.90%) non-working women decide about preparing meals never.

Table 12: Do you decide about planning family activities?

| Respondents | Working | | Non-working | | Total |
|-------------|---------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|
|             | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Regularly   | 17       | 48.60%   | 21         | 60%      | 38       | 54.30%   |
| Sometime    | 14       | 40%      | 10         | 28.60%   | 24       | 34.30%   |
| Rarely      | 01       | 2.90%    | 02         | 5.70%    | 03       | 4.30%    |
| Never       | 03       | 8.60%    | 02         | 5.70%    | 05       | 7.10%    |
| Total       | 35       | 100%     | 35         | 100%     | 70       | 100%     |

**Interpretation**
The above table shows decision about planning family activities for Respondents. Out of 35 working and 35 non-working women, 17 (48.60%) working and 21 (60%) non-working women decide about planning family activities regularly, 14 (40%) working and 10 (28.60%) non-working women decide about planning family activities sometimes, 1 (2.90%) working and 2 (5.70%) non-working women decide
about planning family activities Rarely while 3(8.60%) working and 2(5.70%) non-working women decide about planning family activities never

Table 12: Do you decide about saving and investment?

| Respondents         | Working |          | Non-working |          | Total |          |
|---------------------|---------|----------|-------------|----------|-------|----------|
|                     | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Yes                 | 26       | 74.30%   | 26          | 74.30%   | 52     | 74.30%   |
| No                  | 06       | 17.10%   | 06          | 17.10%   | 12     | 17.10%   |
| Not interested      | 03       | 8.60%    | 03          | 8.60%    | 06     | 8.60%    |
| Total               | 35       | 100%     | 35          | 100%     | 70     | 100%     |

Interpretation

The above table shows decisions about saving and investment for Respondents. Out of 35 workings and 35 non-working women Respondents 26(74.30%) working and 26(74.30%) non-working women decide about saving and investment, 6(17.10%) working and 6(17.10%) non-working women are not deciding about saving and investment while 3(8.60%) working and 3(8.60%) non-working women are not interested to decide about saving and investment.
Interpretation
The above table shows the decision about children’s education for Respondents. Out of 35 working women and 35 non-working women, 3(8.60%) working and 2(5.70%) non-working are not decided about children’s education, 32(91.40%) working and 33(94.30%) non-working women are deciding about the children’s education.

Table 14: Do you decide to purchase clothes?

| Respondents | Working | Non-working | Total |
|-------------|---------|-------------|-------|
| Frequency   | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Regularly   | 27       | 77.10%      | 24       | 68.60%      | 51       | 72.90%      |
| Sometime    | 06       | 17.10%      | 09       | 25.70%      | 15       | 21.30%      |
| Rarely      | 02       | 5.80%       | nil      | nil         | 02       | 2.90%       |
| Never       | nil      | nil         | 02       | 5.70%       | 02       | 2.90%       |
| Total       | 35       | 100%        | 35       | 100%        | 70       | 100%        |

Interpretation
The above table shows the decision about purchasing clothes. Out of 35 working women and 35 non-working women respondents, 27(77.10%) working women were deciding about purchasing clothes regularly and 24(68.60%) non-working women were deciding about purchasing clothes regularly, 6(17.10%) working women decided to purchase clothes some time, 9(25.70%) non-working women were deciding about purchasing clothes sometimes and 2(5.80%) working women were deciding about purchasing clothes rarely and 0(0%) non-working were deciding about purchase clothes rarely while 0(0%) working women were deciding about purchasing clothes never and 2(5.70%) non-working women were not deciding about purchasing clothes.

Table 15: The decision to do the job is yours?

| Respondents | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| Yes         | 33        | 94.30 %    |
| No          | 02        | 5.70 %     |
| Total       | 35        | 100%       |

Interpretation
The above table shows the decision to do the job is yours. Out of 35 working women respondents 33(94.30%) Working women make their own decision to do the job and 02(5.70%) working women did not decide to do the job.
not decide about their job.

Table 16: If you are educated then the decision of not to do work is yours?

|        | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------|-----------|------------|
| Yes    | 23        | 65.70%     |
| No     | 12        | 34.30%     |
| Total  | 35        | 100%       |

**Interpretation**
The above table shows the decision not to do work is yours. Out of 35 non-working women 23(65.70%) non-working women were making the decision not to do work and 12(34.30%) non-working women did not decide not to do work.

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