

ROLE OF WOMEN IN HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY AFTER THE EARTH QUAKE IN RAWALAKOT KHARICK AJK

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ABSTRACT: Role of women is define as common strategy is being adopted by control the expenditures. Perception of women not doing productive jobs, we found that they worked on their own as well as others' lands in a variety of tasks that included threshing, cleaning, drying, storing and growing vegetables and other jobs. The present study has been conducted at kharick town rawalakot city AJK. Convenient sampling is used for both male and female respondents. The purpose of the study to explore role of women in the household economy after earth quake. The research shows that the women has great role in economy. The 83% women have role in household economy after the earth quake in rawalakot kharick and frequent women are educated.

Key Words: Economy, Women Participation, Women Role, Disaster, Women Rights

INTRODUCTION

Women control and look after all household budgets. The universal policy is person adopted as a result of managing the expenditures. Nowadays women carry out work equally home and outside. In adding up, women are on the go employees into South Asia. Even though the greater part of the work is home based, how disasters impact such employment is neither considered nor predictable.

In the vulnerability of women in south Asia" seeing that a public class crosscutting group, social group, traditions, belief, and become old, sex, shapes men's and women's lives in ways that matter in disasters. The permanent destinies as well as task of women be in the direction of accomplishing the dignified and compassionate offices of partner and mother. This is the law of creator"[1].

Even though women contain always additional associated the personnel work further than the earlier time of thirty years, they carry on toward perform the common of the family work. . Women provide more direct care for and spend more time with children [2].

During the countinuanance of constant or unexpected disasters, these patterns convert addicted to be deficient within of financial resources like reserves, credit, soil, apparatus, preparation, personal safety and nutrition, health care (motherly and reproductive). The societal defense in which has schooling, kid care, assurance, political right to be heard into the media, electoral politics, rural community councils, households, and private relations, education, transportation, and other resources vital to survival and long-term recovery. Women perform work in every field [3].

The UNDP is also raising a pioneering radio program headed for created and transmit via local women's groups in an attempt on the way to enlarge communication among women during renewal [4].

The persist entire quire earning income on a daily basis ended even additional tricky the routine tasks filling women's lives in Surendranagar: caring for children; cleaning the house, courtyard, and cattle shed attending to the ill and elderly gathering fuel wood, water, and fodder; and tending cattle, water buffalo, goats, and other livestock. As non-farm employment is extremely limited outside the middle class, most poor rural women take on paid agricultural work [5].

Contrary to the popular perception of women not doing productive jobs, we found that they worked on their own as well as others' lands in a variety of tasks that included threshing, cleaning, drying, storing and growing vegetables and winter crops, feeding the cows and poultry, re plastering the huts with mud, stitching and mending quilts and mats, and a host of other jobs. Floods or drought leaves them without this work and the income from it. And in spite of such a work load their food intake within the household is often minimal, even during the pre- and post-natal periods.

This situation is prejudiced with woman's place tends to be in private activities around their house. In contrast, historically, the involvement of women in decision-making in a public area that is usually constituted the domain of men has been done since long before the classic feminist theory in the Asian community [6].

The cultural fiction of women as homemakers and helpmate to male earners in house. Female agricultural laborers are concentrated at the end of the food processing chain. It was no surprise, then, that "women in the agro-processing industry in Honduras (particularly bananas) have yet to return to their jobs while their male counterparts have been employed in construction and rehabilitation activities"[7].

In February of 2001 the five African-American women within the state government introduce a statement with the purpose of should want the same pay on behalf of equivalent effort, but it do not pass [8].

The married woman there is no sovereign authorized survival as of her partner. Still, if a wedded lady earned money, the wealth belongs toward her husband [9]. Within the region of relations rule, women at a stand still lack constitutional rights. Inside a family unit the father be the officially permitted custodian of his offspring. She sued in court to reclaim a fee keeping of her children, but lost [10].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research conducted is quantitative and qualitative has been conducted to focus on the role of women in household economy after earthquake. The study was conducted at kharick rawalakot AJK and respondents were all household members of kharick town. The samples were selected randomly and the information got by questionnaire. The convenient sampling is used during in the field. SPSS were

used for data entry and simple frequency table is used as a statistical tool.

RESULTS

Table.1: Role of Women in Household Economy

Question	Frequency	Percent
Earn	Yes 59	59.0
	No 41	41.0
Women's role in household	Yes 83	83.0
	No 17	17.0
Women increased the economy	Yes 92	92.0
	No 7	7.0
	Cost 1	1.0
Family depend upon females	Yes 26	26.0
	No 36	36.0
	Both 38	38.0
Getting education	91	91.0
Work before	69	69.0
Work after	92	92.0

When the respondents were asked that women do you earn? The 59% women were doing job in different fields and 41% was only house wives. While asking the question women have the main role in household economy in rawalakot kharick? The respondents respond that the 83% women have a role in household economy and 17% female respondents were no role in the household economy. The researcher asked the question women working increased the economy? So the respondents respond the 92% says yes working women increase the economy, but 7% population were disagreeing with them. The only 1% population, says that economy was remaining constant.

While asking the question that is your family dependent upon the female household member? The respondents were responding that the 26% families totally depend on the female member and the 36% families depend on the male member. The research also shows that the 38% families depend on the both members of the household. The researcher asks the question were women getting education before the earthquake. The respondents respond the 92% women were getting education before the earthquake. So it means women are got it education before the earth, no doubt the trend in education increased in recent year and women are more aware after earthquake due to awareness. The results show that 69% women were working before the earthquake and 92% respondents says that number of working women increased after the earthquake.

DISCUSSION

In every home women have main role in household budget. In kharick rawalakot women are doing jobs in different sectors in home city. This condition is influenced by woman position tends to be in private activities around their house [6]. The most women worked in government schools and colleges. Some women worked in private schools and

colleges. Women provide more direct care for and spend more time with children [2].

The women of this area working in different field like the agriculture, teaching, banking, NADRA offices, NGO'S, stretching and farms etc. Mostly families depended on the female members only. The mostly women of the kharick are educated. As non-farm employment is extremely limited outside the middle class, most poor rural women take on paid agricultural work [7]. The male of the kharick are not educated. Due to this reason women have faced many problems. Because their mental level can't match due to lack of education so problem create in the relation. This is also a main cause of divorced in the Rawalakot. The male member of the Rawalakot kharick has a very strict behavior.

CONCLUSION

Women have a main role in the household of the kharick Rawalakot. Women are more educated than male of this area. Women perform tasks in house and at the same time in outside. She also looks after her family and other household matters. She helps her partner in every field of the life. Overall, in the town kharick the women have main contributions. The trend in education overall increased and opportunity for women work is also increased.

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