

Contribution of Women in Rural Cottage Industry Sector and Source of Inspiration for Work

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Abstract

Rural cottage industries are those which are established in rural areas. These rural cottage industries can be divided into two parts. The one who is related to agriculture, which is run by the farmer as his assistant. Including animal husbandry, poultry, silk worms, catechu crib, honey bee rearing, piggery, basket making, rope making etc. are included. Secondly, those who are adopted as the pursuits of rural skill, such as making pottery, making leather shoes, drain oil from condensate, spinning, weaving, sewing, pickling, making paper, making potato chips, making leaves, paper envelopes, furniture etc. Total 416 women's has been asked about their contribution in these sector via personal interview. The following conclusions have been obtained by classifying and analysing the numbers obtained from the interview. The result clearly shows that women are contributing 38.9% in the field of farming in the rural cottage industry. Women contributing to the rural sector related to rural skill 19.0% but 42.1% Women are not contributing to this sector.

Keyword: *Women, Rural, Cottage, Industries, Contribution, Sector;*

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Introduction

Rural cottage industries are those which are established in rural areas. These rural cottage industries can be divided into two parts. The one who is related to agriculture, which is run by the farmer as his assistant. Including animal husbandry, poultry, silk worms, catechu crib, honey bee rearing, piggery, basket making, rope making etc. are included. Secondly, those who are adopted as the pursuits of rural skill, such as making pottery, making leather shoes, drain oil from condensate, spinning, weaving, sewing, pickling, making paper, making potato chips, making leaves, paper envelopes, furniture etc.

According to the Commission's Commission 1949-50- "Cottage industries are those people, which are partly supported by members of the family as partial or full time work." (Dr. Chattrabhujia Memoria and Dr. S. Jain- 1986)

According to the Planning Commission- "Small and cottage industries are the most important part of our economy, which can never be ignored." (Dr. J.C.Pant and Dr. S.C.Jain- 2002)

S. N. Agarwal (1944) Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru and his followers have endeavoured to achieve dependence in the economic field. Mahatma Gandhi stressed the need for domestic weaving and other industries in comparison to Nehru. They wanted self-reliance at the village level. Every small community can produce their livelihood and control their agriculture and industry along with their basic needs. D. R. Gadgil (1965), a woman working under the family industry, who receives direct benefits from the industry and who is free to consume his income.

K Devendra (1985) after agriculture, there are chances of the use of human labour in cottage and small industries. In this situation, continuous efforts are being made by the government to establish cottage industries and revive traditional small industries. Most of the people belonging to the agriculture sector cannot use their standard of labour. As a result most of the people living in rural areas live in unproductive human labour. Those people in these areas are associated with agriculture as well as other cottage industries, their quality of life is higher than other people.

The Purpose of the Research Study

1. Studied the contribution of women in the development of rural economy.
2. Women have studied the source of motivation for contribution and contribution to the rural cottage industry sector.
3. Women's rural cottage has contributed to the industry sector and studied the attitude towards work before doing the work.

4. Women's rural cottage has contributed to the industry sector and studied the causes of obstacles in the development of rural economy.
5. Necessary conclusions have been obtained from research studies.

Research Methodology

We have selected District Baghpat (Uttar Pradesh) to study. Rural Cottage Industry sector contributed to the development of the rural economy, the source of motivation for contribution, the attitude of working before work and the causes of obstacles for the development of the rural economy. District Baghpat has 4 blocks Baghpat, Baraut, Chhaproli and Khekra, 16 villages (4 villages of each block) have been selected from the district through full visual system. 26 women have been selected from every village. Thus, 104 women, i.e., 416 women in each block, have tried to know their contribution by personal interview. The following conclusions have been obtained by classifying and analysing the numbers obtained from the interview.

Contributions of surveyed women's industry(rural cottage industry) sector and contribution analysis in the development of rural economy:

Table number 1 shows that the women contributing to the rural cottage industry in agriculture has been able to contribute 68.0% in the highest proportion and in the lowest proportion 10.6 % women have been found willing to contribute voluntarily. Women contributing to the rural sector related to the skill of the rural sector were found to be contributing 30.3% in voluntary proportion and in the lowest proportion 24.0 % women were found to contribute to compulsion. Women who do not contribute 100.0% in the highest proportion who have not been able to contribute to any area of the economy, and in the lowest proportion 4.8% women who contribute to the economy but do not contribute to the industry sector.

Based on the table presented, we reach the conclusion that the women contributing to the rural cottage industry in agriculture are more likely to contribute to compulsion, whereas women contributing to the rural sector related to rural skill development voluntarily contributed more Women who do not contribute and do not contribute to any sector of the economy Do more, more are found.

Table Number 1
Contribution to surveyed women’s industry (rural cottage) sector and distribution of contributions to the rural economy development

Contribution to the Economy	Contribution to Rural Cottage Industry Sector			Total
	Rural cottage industries in agriculture	Industry related to rural skill	No contribution	
1. Voluntarily	7 (10.6)	20 (30.3)	39 (59.1)	66 (100.0)
2. Under pressure	70 (67.3)	29 (27.9)	5 (4.8)	104 (100.0)
3. In compulsion	85 (68.0)	30 (24.0)	10 (8.0)	125 (100.0)
4. Not contribution			121 (100.0)	121 (100.0)
Total	162 (38.9)	79 (19.0)	175 (42.1)	416 (100.0)

Percentage of brackets.

Contributed to surveyed women’s industry (rural cottage industry) sector and analysis of inspiration source for contribution

Table number 2 clearly shows that women contributing to the subsidiary rural cottage industry sector has been found to contribute 72.2% in the highest proportion, influenced by the inspiration of mother and parent, and in the lowest proportion 12.5% of women are motivated by the inspiration of the teacher. Influential contributors have been found to be. Women contributing to the rural sector related to rural skills were found to contribute 34.9% in the highest proportion, influenced by the inspiration of the in-laws party, and in the lowest proportion 28.6% of women (Friends, neighbours, contractors, radio and TVs, newspapers) And magazines) have been found to contribute by influencing the source of inspiration. Women who do not contribute 100.0% in the highest proportion which have not been able to contribute to any sector of the economy, and 7.1% of women due to other motivation source in the least proportion, which contribute to the economy, but contribute to the rural cottage industry sector have not been found

Based on the table presented, we come to the conclusion that the women contributing to the subsidized rural cottage industry in the field are more influenced by the influence of mother and parent, whereas women contributing to the rural sector related to

rural skill In the greater proportion, in-laws are influenced by the motivation of the in-laws party to contribute more No contribution was to make women, which does not contribute in any sector of the economy, are more common.

Table Number -2
Contributed to surveyed women’s industry (rural cottage industry) sector and distribution of inspiration for contribution

Inspiration	Contribution to Rural Cottage Industry Sector			Total
	Rural cottage industries in agriculture	Industry related to rural skill	No contribution	
1. Self-consciousness	17 (34.7)	15 (30.6)	17 (34.7)	49 (100.0)
2. Mother and father	62 (72.2)	12 (13.9)	12 (13.9)	86 (100.0)
3. In-laws' parties	73 (57.9)	44 (34.9)	9 (7.2)	126 (100.0)
4. Teacher	2 (12.5)		14 (87.5)	16 (100.0)
5. Other	18 (64.3)	8 (28.6)	2 (7.1)	28 (100.0)
6. Not contribution			121 (100.0)	121 (100.0)
Total	162 (38.9)	79 (19.0)	175 (42.1)	416 (100.0)

Percentage of bracket.

Contribution to surveyed women’s industry (rural cottage industry) sector and analysis of the work towards work before performing work

Table 3 shows that in the majority of the women contributing to the rural cottage industry in agriculture, 84.8% have been found in the highest proportion, in which the “fear of economic and physical exploitation” has been found to act before working and the highest In the lower ratio, 20.0% of the women have been found, in which the ‘excitement’ has been found to act before performing work. The women contributing to the rural sector related to the skill of rural skill has seen the highest proportion of 37.8%, in which “fear” was done before working and 6.1% of the women in the lowest ratio have been found, in which work Before doing “fear of economic and physical abuse” has been found. Women who did not contribute 100.0% in the highest proportion which have not been able to contribute to any area of the economy and 4.4% of the women in the lowest proportion, who were “confused” ,

The fear of being illiterate), which contribute to the economy, but the rural cottage industry has not been able to contribute to the sector.

Based on the table presented, we reach the conclusion that the women contributing to the subsidy village cottage industry sector in the field, who had “fear of financial and physical embarrassment” to work before working, is more, whereas the rural skill Women who contributed to the related cottage industry, who were “afraid” of work before working and more Women who do not donate, who do not contribute to any area of the economy, are more likely to be found.

Table Number -3

Contribution to surveyed women’s (rural cottage industry) sector and distribution of the work towards work before performing work

Attitude towards work	Contribution to Rural Cottage Industry Sector			Total
	Rural cottage industries in agriculture	Industry related to rural skill	No contribution	
1. Was afraid	39 (47.6)	31 (37.8)	12 (14.6)	82 (100.0)
2. Hesitant	35 (64.8)	10 (18.5)	9 (16.7)	54 (100.0)
3. Was enthusiasm	11 (20.0)	19 (34.5)	25 (45.5)	55 (100.0)
4. Children of a young age	19 (73.1)	7 (26.9)		26 (100.0)
5. Full payment not worry about being	15 (68.2)	3 (13.6)	4 (18.2)	22 (100.0)
6. Economic and were afraid of physical abuse	28 (84.8)	2 (6.1)	3 (9.1)	33 (100.0)
7. Other	15 (65.2)	7 (30.4)	1 (4.4)	23 (100.0)
8. Not contribution			121 (100.0)	121 (100.0)
Total	162 (38.9)	79 (19.0)	175 (42.1)	416 (100.0)

Contributed to surveyed women’s industry (rural cottage industry) sector and analysis of the reasons for the hindrance in the development of the rural economy

Table 4 shows that there is no blockage in front of women who contributed 54.9% to the women contributing to the rural cottage industry in agriculture. The

women contributing to the rural cottage industry sector related to rural skill did not have any blockage in front of 26.8%. Women who did not contribute in the highest proportion of 100.0% have not been able to contribute due to interference from mother and father, in-laws, children, and other reasons, and in the lowest proportion 18.3% of women who contributed to the economy but the rural cottage industry has not been able to contribute to the sector.

On the basis of the table presented, we come to the conclusion that there is no blockage in women in the field of rural cottage industries related to rural cottage industries and rural skill in agriculture and women who do not contribute, mothers in front of them and from the parent, the in-laws, the children, and others are interrupted.

Table Number 4
Contributed to surveyed women’s industry (rural cottage industry) sector and distribution of the reasons for the hindrance in the development of the rural economy

Due to obstruction	Contribution to Rural Cottage Industry Sector			Total
	Rural cottage industries in agriculture	Industry related to rural skill	No contribution	
1. From mother and father			10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)
2. From the in-laws side			77 (100.0)	77 (100.0)
3. From children			22 (100.0)	22 (100.0)
4. from other			12 (100.0)	12 (100.0)
5. No interruption	162 (54.9)	79 (26.8)	54 (18.3)	295 (100.0)
Total	162 (38.9)	79 (19.0)	175 (42.1)	416 (100.0)

Percentage of brackets.

Conclusion

We arrive at the conclusion that women who do not contribute to the rural cottage industry sector are found more in the district. While women contributing to the rural cottage industry sector assisted in agriculture are found to be inferior to non-contributing women and women contributing to the industry sector related to rural skills.

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