Service Sector and Women'sContribution

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Abstract

In the service sector, education (teaching), health, banking, insurance, transport, communication, engineering typist, administrative, military services, social welfare and business etc. are included. We have selected district Baghpat (Uttar Pradesh) to study the religion and category of women's contribution on the basis of service sector in the development of rural economy. Total 416 women has been asked about their contribution in these sector via personal interview. The following conclusions have been obtained by classifying and analyzing the numbers obtained from the interview. The result clearly shows that in the district, women who did not contribute to the service sector were 85.3% in the highest proportion. The remaining 14.7% are those who contribute to this service sector, after analyzing them separately, it is known that the women contributing to the education sector were 4.3% Women contributing to the field of services (insurance, banking, transport, communication) 0.7% Women contributing to the health sector, 1.0% Women contributing to the social welfare sector, 1.0% Women contributing to the business sector, 4.3% The women who contributed to other areas (Beauty Parlor, STD, Cooking, Loyalty and others cleaning work here) have been found as 2.6%. We reach the conclusion that women who do not contribute to the service sector of the district are more and women who contribute are very less.The research paper presented is an analytical study of the same.

Keywords: Service Sector, Religion, category, Women, Contribution

Introduction

Generally, it has been observed that in the developed countries, urban area dominates, whereas rural areas in the economically backward countries are prominent. In a developing nation like India, the economy needs to be managed only by rural areas. In this area, all the situations are created, which is able to carry forward the entire economy. India's soul resides in the village. In the absence of the development of the village, India's resourceful prosperity and self-sufficiency are meaningless. In Indian society, women are the main axis of the family, who play their best role in nation-building and development as a housewife.

In the service sector, education (teaching), health, banking, insurance, transport, communication, engineering typist, administrative, military services, social welfare, business etc. are included.

The restrictions imposed on the traditional restrictions imposed on men's participation in the education and social system of women in the Indian rural economy and the acquisition of education over the chiefly backward castes have been legally abolished. As a result, women are performing the role of their actions in every area of society

Suolaravat (1972) has pointed out the importance of their business role in determining the position of women, their statement is that being employed women is an indicator of their prosperity and not only their situation clarifies mobility.

Supra (1973) due to traditional restrictions imposed on women in the field of education and limited social interaction, backwardness and backwardness among women of Muslim communities is found more, but the current educational system has gradually ended those restrictions. And women are making progressive progress in the education world.

Mallik (1979) states that engagement with other business emerges beyond conventional business and makes it clear that the person is in advanced development.

Chandrasekhar an, Rajkumari and Asha Sukumaran (1987) 18V 19th Century, on the backdrop of the efforts and attitudes of social reformers independently of India, the inevitability of education and free education in some areas is an important step in this direction. Continuous efforts are being made to ensure the participation of backward and scheduled caste women in government and non-governmental institutions through education.

Objectives of Research

1. The contribution of rural women in the service sector is to study.

2 .The contribution of women in the services sector has been studied according to the religion.

3 .The contribution of women in the services sector has been studied according to the category.

4. To obtain the necessary conclusions from the research study and to provide a policy suggestion of the findings.

Search-Methodology

We have selected district Baghpat (Uttar Pradesh) to study the religion and category of women's contribution on the basis of service sector in the development of rural economy. The district 4 blocks of Baghpat, Baraut Chhaproli, and Khekra, 16 villages (4 villages from each block) have been selected from the district through the full-fledged visualization system. 26 women have been selected from each village. Thus, in every block, 104 women, i.e., total 416 women have tried to know their contribution by personal interview. The following conclusions have been obtained by classifying and analyzing the numbers obtained from the interview.

According to the Tehsil& Block of contribution of women surveyed in service sector:

Table number 1 clearly shows that in the district, women who did not contribute to the service sector were 85.3% in the highest proportion. The remaining 14.7% Those who contribute to the service sector, after analyzing them separately, it is known that the women contributing to the education sector were 4.3% Women contributing to the field of services (insurance, banking, transport, communication) 0.7% Women contributing in the medical sector 1.0% Women contributing to the social welfare sector 1.0% Women contributing to the business sector 4.3% The women who contributed to other areas (Beauty Parlor, STD, Cooking, Loyalty and others cleaning work here) have found 2.6%.

According to the block analysis, women contributing in the education sector have been found in the highest proportion of 4.9% Baghpat and Barautblocks and in the lowest proportion 3.8% women have been found in the Chhaproli and Khekra blocks. Women contributing to services (Insurance, Banking, Transport and Communication) in the region are found to be in the highest proportion of 0.9% Baghpat, Baraut and Khekra blocks. Women contributing in the health sector were found to be 1.9% in the highest proportion in the Baghpat and in the lowest ratio 0.9% women have been found in Baraut and Khekra blocks. The women contributing to the social welfare sector have been found in the highest proportion of 1.9% Baraut, Chhaproli and Khekra block and in the lowest proportion 0.9% women were found

in the Baghpat block. The women contributing in the trade sector have been found in the highest proportion of 5.7% Baraut block and in the lowest proportion 3.8 % women have been found in Baghpat, Chhaproli and Khekra blocks. The women contributing in other areas have been found in the highest proportion of 3.8% Baraut block and in the lowest proportion 1.9% women have been found in the Chhaparuli and Khekra blocks. Women not contributing has been found in the highest proportion of 88.6% Chhaproli block and in the lowest proportion 81.9 % women have been found in the Baraut block.

Based on the table presented, we reach the conclusion that women who do not contribute to the service sector of the district are more and women who contribute are very less.

Table Number -1
Distribution of theBlock&Tehsilof contribution of women surveyed in service sector

Tehsil	Block	Contribution to the service sector							Total
		Education	*Service	Health	Social Welfare	Trade	**Other	No contribution	
1-Baghpat	1- Baghpat	5 (4.9)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.9)	1 (0.9)	4 (3.8)	3 (2.8)	88 (84.6)	104 (100.0)
2-Baraut	1- Baraut	5 (4.9)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.9)	6 (5.7)	4 (3.8)	85 (81.7)	104 (100.0)
	2-Chhaproli	4 (3.8)			2 (1.9)	4 (3.8)	2 (1.9)	92 (88.5)	104 (100.0)
3-Khekra	1-Khekra	4 (3.8)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.9)	2 (1.9)	4 (3.8)	2 (1.9)	90 (86.5)	104 (100.0)
District	Total	18 (4.3)	3 (0.7)	4 (1.0)	7 (1.7)	18 (4.3)	11 (2.6)	355 (85.3)	416 (100.0)

Percentage of brackets .

*Insurance, banking, transport, and communication has been included in the service sector.

**In the other, the work of cleaning the beauty parlor, STD, cooking, midwife and others here is included.

According to the religion of the surveyed women contributing to the service sector, analysis

Table number 2 clearly shows that women contributing to the education sector in the service sector have been found to have the highest proportion of 6.3% Jain religion and in the lowest proportion 5.7% Hindu religion has been found. Women contributing to the service sector 1.1% only Hindu religion has been found. Women contributing to the health sector 1.4% only Hindu religion has been found. Women contributing to the social welfare sector 2.5% only Hindu religion has been found.

The women contributing to the trade sector have been found to be 9.4 % Jain religions in the highest proportion and in the lowest proportion 1.9% women have been found to be Muslim. Women contributing to other areas 2.9% Hindu and Muslim religions have been found. Women who do not contribute 95.2% Muslim religion has been found in the highest proportion and in the lowest proportion 81.8% women have been found to be Hindu religion.

Based on the table presented, we reach the conclusion that women of Jain religion are more likely to contribute in the education and trade sectors. Women of Hindu religion are found to contribute more in the service, health, social welfare sectors, whereas in other areas, women of Hindu and Muslim religion are contributing more and women who do not contribute to the services sector are most to be Muslim.

Table Number -2
Distribution of the surveyed women as per the religion of contribution to the service sector

| Religion | Contribution to the service sector | | | | | | | Total |
	Education	*Service	Health	Social Welfare	Trade	** Other	No contribution	
1- Hindu	16 (5.7)	3 (1.1)	4 (1.4)	7 (2.5)	13 (4.6)	8 (2.9)	229 (81.8)	280 (100.0)
2- Muslim					2 (1.9)	3 (2.9)	99 (95.2)	104 (100.0)
2-Jain	2 (6.3)				3 (9.4)		27 (84.4)	32 (100.0)
Total	18 (4.3)	3 (0.7)	4 (1.0)	7 (1.7)	18 (4.3)	11 (2.6)	355 (85.3)	416 (100.0)

Percentage of brackets .

t Test

Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	V4: Religion of surveyed women	1.37	416	.59	2.89E-02
	V16 : Contribution in service sector of surveyed women	6.50	416	1.41	6.93E-02

Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	V4: Religion of surveyed women & V16 : Contribution in service sector of surveyed women	416	.140	.004

Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences					t	d.f.
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference			
					Lower	Upper		
Pair 1	V4: Religion of surveyed women & V16 : Contribution in service sector of surveyed women	5.14	1.45	7.13E-02	5.00	5.28	72.067	415

Decision

415 d.f. at the significance level of 5%, the table value of the universe is 1.96 and the calculated value is 72.069. The calculated value is higher than the table value, so the difference between the surveyed women religion and the contribution of women in the service sector is meaningful.

According to the category of contribution of women surveyed in services sector, analysis:

Table number 3 indicates that women contributing to the education sector in the service sector are 7.7% in the highest proportion has been found of general casteand the lowest proportion 4.8% women have been found in other backward castes. Women contributing to the service sector 1.9% general caste has been found in the highest proportion and 0.5% women in the lowest ratio were found in other backward castes. The women contributing to the health sector are 1.4% in the highest proportion other backward castes have been found and in the lowest proportion 1.0 %women have been found to be of the general caste. The women contributing to the social welfare sector 2.9% of the general caste have been found in the highest proportion and in the lowest proportion 1.9 %women have been found to be of other backward castes. Women contributing to the trade sector 6.7% scheduled castes have been found in the highest proportion and 3.4% in the lowest proportion have been found in other backward castes. The women contributing to other areas have been found to be 3.8% in the highest proportion scheduled castes and in the lowest proportion 1.9% women have been found to be of the general caste. Women who do not contribute 89.4% scheduled castes have been found in the highest proportion and in the lowest proportion 80.8% women have been found in the general caste.

Based on the table presented, we reach the conclusion that women of general caste who contribute to education, service and social welfare are more likely to contribute whereas women of other backward castes contributing to the health sector are more likely to contribute. Scheduled caste who do not contribute to trade, contribute to other areas and do not contribute to the service sector In terms of women are more to be found.

Table Number -3

Distribution of surveyed women as per category of contribution in service sector

| category | Contribution to the service sector | | | | | | | Total |
	Education	*Service	Health	Social Welfare	Trade	**Other	No contribution	
1- General Caste	8 (7.7)	2 (1.9)	1 (1.0)	3 (2.9)	4 (3.8)	2 (1.9)	84 (80.8)	104 (100.0)
2- O.B.C	10 (4.8)	1 (0.5)	3 (1.4)	4 (1.9)	7 (3.4)	5 (2.4)	178 (85.6)	208 (100.0)
3-Scheduled caste					7 (6.7)	4 (3.8)	93 (89.4)	104 (100.0)
Total	18 (4.3)	3 (0.7)	4 (1.0)	7 (1.7)	18 (4.3)	11 (2.6)	355 (85.3)	416 (100.0)

Percentage of brackets .

t Test

Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	V5: Category of surveyed women	2.00	416	.71	3.47E-02
	V16 : Contribution in service sector of surveyed women's	6.50	416	1.41	6.93E-02

Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	V5: Category of surveyed women & V16 : Contribution in service sector of surveyed women	416	.152	.002

Paired Samples Test

| | | Paired Differences | | | | | t | d.f. |
| | | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean | 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference | | | |
					Lower	Upper		
Pair 1	V5: Category of surveyed women& V16 : Contribution in service sector of surveyed women	4.50	1.48	7.27E-02	4.36	4.65	61.947	415

Decision

415 d.f. at the significance level 5%, the table value of the table is 1.96 and the calculated value is 61.947. The calculated value is higher than the table value, so the difference between the surveyed women's class and the contribution of women in the services sector is meaningful.

Conclusion

We reach the conclusion that women who do not contribute to the service sector of the district are more and women who contribute are very less.

References

1   Malik, S. 1979. *Social Integration of Scheduled Caste,* Abhinav Publications, New Delhi, pp. **32-58.**

2   Chandrasekhar, Raj Kamari and Asha Sukumaran1987 Op. Cit. writing about the profiles of education for women in A.D. 2000 predict the following.

3   About 50% of illiterate women will find non-formal adult education programmers to be The middle class women will resort to continuing education programmers for enhancement and advancement.

4   The third category of women will be highly qualified and their approach will be dynamic, oriented towards their profession and they will be very independent in their thinking and actions.

5   Sullerott ,E.1971. *Women society and change*, world university Library, Weidenfeld and Nicalson, Winsley Street, London, W.J., pp **15.**